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COMMUNITER BONA PROFUNDERE DEORUM EST.

Clinical Lectures

delivered in the

Royal Infirmary

of
Edinburgh in
1768.

by

Wm Cullen M.D.

taken by

J. Rush. 1767-8

1850

1850

1875

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and dark smudges or stains, particularly a large, dark, irregular mark near the center. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and dark smudges or stains, particularly along the left edge and bottom. The binding edge on the left is visible, showing the stitching or glue. There is no text or other markings on the page.

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Introduction

Clinical Lectures sh^d be delivered at the
Patients bedside. The word is derived from
κλινικὸν Lectus.

Knowledge ^{is} is acquired by visiting
sick Patients is far more useful than y^t
is derived from history because,

1st Their symptoms make a deeper impress-
ion upon the mind, than when we read of them.

2nd We acquire a knowledge of those symp-
toms which cannot be described such as the
different states of the Pulse - Respiration &c
- Degree of Heat - Appearance of the Countenance
- The Change of the voice - the different
appearances of the Urine &c. all these things
are to be acquired only by conversing with
Diseases themselves.

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2

Introduction

3rd Diseases in Books are found simple,
but in sick Patients we find a number of
them complicated together wth very
different Indications of Cure.

4th Acc^{ts} of Diseases in Books are generally
very imperfect, many of the most materi-
al symptoms being often omitted.

5th Histories of Diseases are often very fallaci-
ous owing to physical writers being preju-
diced in favour of certain Theories, or par-
ticular Remedies, or from the vanity and
Credulity which is peculiar to most of
writers in Physic. Controversies have like-
wise contributed not a little to introduce
many false Facts into Medicine.

Introduction

6th The natural Love of the wonderful and marvellous has served to introduce many Facts into Physic which have never had any Foundation. Thus the Royal Touch - Amulets - & Magic have been vouch'd to cure Diseases. These things we know have no real Efficacy, & can operate only on the Patient's Imagination. Notwithstanding the many Complaints made ag^t Theory I am inclined to think there are more false Facts than false Theories in Physic.

As this is the Case I would advise you Gentleman to use your ^{own} Eyes & your own Reason in attending the clinical & Patients. Visit them every day. & keep

Introduction

regular journals of the Changes in their
Diseases, & the Operation of Medicines
on them ~~Patients~~. Don't neglect Cases
because they are common. Common
Cases occur often in Practice, and there-
fore pay particular Attention to them.
you will find them of the most consequence to you
hereafter.

The Method I shall follow in these Lectures is
to enquire into
1st the state of the Pulse - Tongue - Respi-
ration - Appetites - all the Excretories
as Urine - Stool - Sweat - the states
of the senses - flesh & water fulness - the
state of the Uterus & Lower Abdomen in wo-
men. we sh^d get our Intelligence
from our Patients first, without asking

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Introduction

any Questions, for they always dwell upon
those symptoms w^{ch} give them most pain.

2nd I shall point out all the Antecedent
Causes - as the Age - Habit of Body -
Temperament Manner of Life they have
been accustomed to.

3rd I shall mention all the variety of
Occasional Causes.

4th The proximate Cause shall next be
investigated from the symptoms w^{ch} have
been before mentioned. Under this Head
I shall endeavour to explain each of
the Symptoms as an explication.

5th I shall mention such Prognosticks

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Introduction

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as will qualify us to tell when a Disease
will terminate in Life - Death - or another Disease.

6th I shall lay down the Indications
of Cure. These are taken from a know-
ledge of the proximate Cause. But when
this cannot be found ~~but~~ we shall point
out the *fuventia* & *sedentia* in similar
Cases, or wait to see the Effects of
Nature.

7th I shall carefully take notice of the
Effects of Remedies, and mention par-
ticularly the Dose of each of them. I
shall aim at simplicity in Prescrip-
tion, so y^e: if the Patient is better
or worse we may know w^h Medicine to
attribute it to. I shall ~~also~~ Order the

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Introduction

most common Medicines such as are
generally ordered in similar Cases. But
if these sh^d. fail I shall have Recourse
to more violent & uncommon Medicines.

I would advise you to be cautious
in wantonly trying Experiments wth
Medicines of w^{ch} you are unacquainted
especially when it is not absolutely necessary.
This will be subversive of the grand
Foundation of Morality of doing to
Others w^{ch} we would chuse they should do
to us.

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Hepatitis

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Mr: Hastings - labour under
Hepatitis. this disease often confounded
with a Pleuritis. our present Patient's
Case is as follows. She complains of a
burning pain in the right side extending
down the Rib, accompanied with Fear -
a hard pulse - & a slight Cough. how
shall this be distinguished from a
Pleurisy? By a variety of Circum-
stances. Pleurisy is more frequent.
9 out of 10 Inflammatory Diseases are either
Angina's or Pleurisy's. The Reason of
this is evidently owing to these parts

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Hepatitis

being most exposed to the action of cold
in all ambiguous cases therefore we
may suspect a Pleurisy rather than
a Hepatitis. 2^d Little Judgment
can be formed from the precise place of
the pain. The Lungs in Inspiration ex-
tend much lower than is supposed. A
Pain in the shoulder is sometimes
looked upon as a Pathognomonic Mark
of a Hepatitis & ^{Other} ~~late~~ Affections of the
Liver, but this Symptom is not
uniform. I have seen many Cases
of diseased Livers & yet no pain

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Hepatitis

of the shoulder felt. I imagine this
 pain is confined only to those cases
 where the Liver is enlarged, & con-
 siderably increased in its weight. This
 pain is generally confined to the Ravi-
 cle & seldom extends across the scapula
 & when it does attend gives us strong
 Reason to suspect an increased size
 of the Liver. To all this we add y^t
 all the Muscles of the Abdomen & Tho-
 racic are subject to Inflammation or Rheu-
 matic Affections w^{ch} renders it still
 more difficult to form a Diagnosis of
 the Hepatitis from the seat of pain.

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Hepatitis

But 3^d The ~~only~~ most distinguishing
mark of a Hepatitis must then be
taken from the Decubitus. in all
Cases of inflamed Liver, the patient
cannot lie on his left side, whereas
in all Peripneumonic diseases the Patient
can lie only on his left side at least for
some time. it does not follow notwith-
standing that a Patient labours under
a Hepatitis when he cannot lie on
his left side. 4th Pleurisy is always
attended wth a Cough, the Hepatitis like-
wise almost always produces a

12. Blinding at y. Rose
Morgan: vol. 1. p. 336

12

Hepatitis

ough do that little Dependence can be
placed on this Symptom. 5. Pleurisy
is attended ^{to} wth expectoration. a Hepatitis
very seldom or never, so that more
Dependence may be placed upon this
Symptom. 6. Savasse makes a yellow
Colour another distinguish^d mark
of the Hepatitis. but this I believe
arose only from Theory. I have seen
many Hepatitis's & yet never saw this
yellow colour in my life (a)

Our present Patients Case is not
dangerous. All she requires is
Un-fet^d. - Diluents - gentle laxatives
- nourishing Diet &c.

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Low: Fever

Mrs: Grant - has laboured for some
 time under a Fever. The Fever seems
 to have left her, but the quickness of
 the Pulse still continues. a Circum:
 stance ^{is} often happens from the Debility
 induced by the Fever, but often depends
 upon some topical ailment or sup-
 puration. When this is the Case the Fever
 assumes the Acute Form & is generally
 attended wth exacerbations in the ² afternoon
 - Colliquative sweats & Dysuria.
 but as nothing of this kind appears in
 our Patients case we have nothing to
 fear. a little time joined wth the small
 quantity of wine I hope will cure her.

~~Letter to~~

Dear Mother

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14
Phthisis Pulmonalis

Helen Gutterell - has several symptoms
of a Phthisis. a disease w^{ch} has
been hereditary in her Father's family.
- her Chests are affected, a cough
w^{ch} often attends an incipient Phthisis
in young girls about 15 or 16 w^{ch} is her
case. She has likewise a Diarrhoea
w^{ch} confirms my suspicions of her being
in a consumptive way. her Case appears
to be incurable. I have tried Opium
as a palliative, but it did more
harm than good. a late Practitioner
of Physic in London has recommended
Jossil Acid in Consumption

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Phthisis Pulmonaria

I mention several Cases in w^{ch} I have
 seen wth great success. This Practice
 may appear bold, but I have now
 a Patient under my care who has used
 it wth wth great advantage for this
 month past after every thing else had
 been tried in vain. Indeed after I
 had lost all Hopes of her Recovery. I
 have therefore Ordered it to this Girl.
 The Acid she takes is the bitartaric
 mixed wth Gum Arabic dissolved &c.

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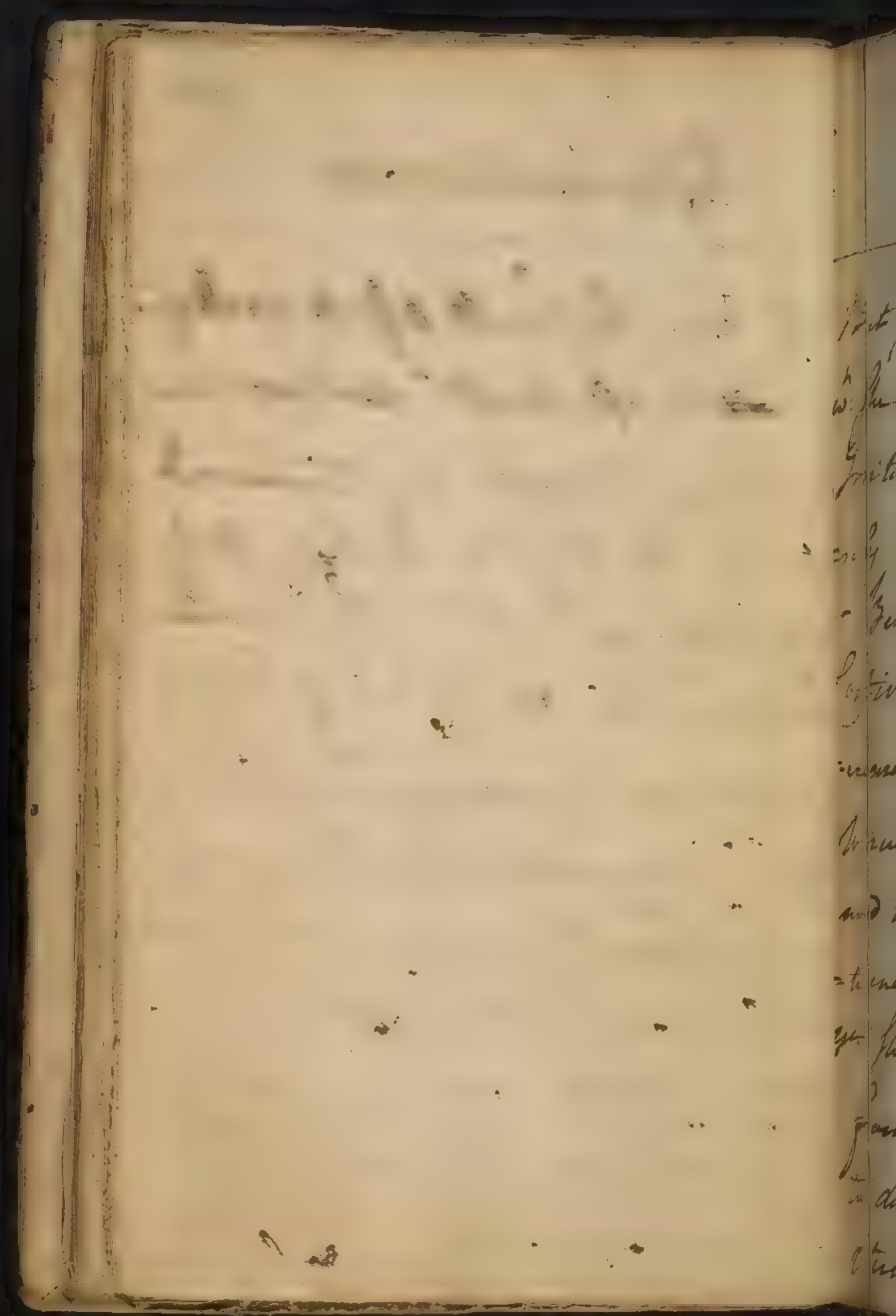
Profluvium Mensium

Jan Roberts - labours under a
 Profluvium Mensium. Alterna-
 ting w: a Fluor Albus. I consider
 the Profluvium Mensium as the primary
 Disease. She complains of a pain
 in her uterus - the midwife has felt
 a Roughness in the Os Tineae. From
 this ~~we have~~ ^{D^r Gregory} suspected a
 Leucorrhoea & a Tendency to a Cancer w:
 often follows a long continued Profluvium Mensium. The Matter w: flows
 may be from an Ulcer for w: we know.
 it is ~~hard~~ hard to tell when this

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Profluvium menses

is the Case. The smell affords no Diag^{ns}.
 as. ~~all~~ for all matter discharged from
 the uterus acquires an acrimony &
 is deter by the Heat of the Body & by
 stagnating on floaths. She has been
 for some time on the use of Scuta
 & Medicine concerning w^{ch} Physicians
 differ very much in their accounts. I
 am far from thin king it a despicable
 Medicine. its virtue seems to reside
 into a volatile part w^{ch} is apt to fly
 off by being long kept. She complains
 of violent pains in her whole Body



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Profluvium Menstruum

But I am apt to doubt the truth of
 what she says for she has no Fever nor
 Irritation of her System w^{ch} so neces-
 sarily attend violent pains in ^e the uterus.
 Besides she feels no uneasiness from
 Continence w^{ch} we know always en-
 creases all pains & Diseases in the
 Uterus. She had for some time been
 used to Opium, but as this but on a Con-
 tinence I obliged her to lay ^{it} aside, &
 yet she felt no increase of pain from it.
 From all these Circumstances I am apt
 to doubt her having a Cancer in her
 Uterus. I shall therefore only con-

for the
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Profluvium Menstruum

or Fluor albus

consider it as a Profluvium Menstruum, &

for this I have ordered her to take

℞ of the Pulv. album. three times

day. This Disease is of consequence

I shall therefore bestow some time

upon it in a future Lecture.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the upper half of the page]

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Costiveness

Janet Davidson - has a Compli-
cation of Complaints w^{ch} I am to
suspect are counterfeited from their
Changery so often. She has however
an Obstinate Costiveness w^{ch} seems
to threaten an Illius. I have ord^d
her a Decoction of Ferula wth Com-
mon Salt dissolved in it. This I have
found to be a most powerful Anticret-
ic, & answers much better than the
Sal Glauberi.

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Nephritis Calculosa.

Cath. Dickson - Appears to labour under nephritic Complaints. She feels something like a pain extending from her Right Kidney to the Os Pubis. She likewise feels a pain in passing her Urine. The Urine itself appears suppurative, i.e. has a pale whey colour & is dense. Degree of Furbidness and a mucus ^{the} does not lie exactly on the surface of the bottom of the Glass. This mucus if felt resembles Glue or Jice & when dried puts on an earthy Form. These Properties of the Urine I have known

[Faint, illegible handwriting on a blank page]

[Faint handwriting visible on the right edge of the page]

Nephritis Calculosa.

point out the presence of a Calculus in the Kidneys when no Other Symptoms of Calculi have attended. to all the Symptoms of Calculi we have mentioned in this Patient we may add that last summer she complained of pain in her Right Kidneys & a numbness in her Leg & Thigh. at present she has an Acute or Symptomatic Affection. w: this can be owing to I cannot say. perhaps her Liver may be affected. I never knew an instance of an Abscess follow a Disease

made in the follow^g manner
(a) Colchic: Autumnal Rad: rei: ℥i
℞ Aceti ℥i Digere lento igne 6 horas
48 & cola.

℞ Aceti Colchici ℥i Mel: pur: ℥ij
misc, & supra molli igni saepius
agitanda Coch: liques, — coque ad
Mellis consistentiam Oxy: Dos: ℥i
bis ad iter, in die in vehiculo
quovis diluto.

Nephritis Calculosa.

in the Kidneys. Nature kindly
 prevents by bringing on other evacua-
 tions when the urine is secreted in
 too small Quantity such as Perspira-
 tion - stool, & sometimes an involuntary
 Discharge of it thro the urinary passage.
 - The Indications of here are difficult
 & complicated. Diuretics we fear
 will increase the nephritic Com-
 plaints. they have been used by us for
 some time; especially the most powerful
 of them the Colcium ^h ^{ca} ^{ch} together w:
 the squills almost always loose

[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]

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Nephritis Calculosa

their Diuretic Qualities by long use from
 the Kidneys becoming insensible
 to their Stimulus by long Custom. Upon
 this Ac^t: I have often alternated them
 wth Advantage. I have however or-
 dered her to lay aside the Colicum & to use
 the Squills in the Dose of $\text{gr} \cdot i$ every
 two or three hours. in this manner
 they sickon the stomach less & enter
 more fully into the Blood. I give the
 Squills not only as a Diuretic but
 as a Laxative & Carminative, for
 I am not certain but wth her

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Nephritis Calculosa.

Swelling may be owing to Tympanitis.
 - was it not for these two last indica-
 tions I w^d not have given her Diuretics
 for they always encrease Nephritic Com-
 plaints. I intend after she has used the
 Squills for sometime a ~~jointure~~ to Order
 her the Caustic Alkali, but I do not
 chuse to confound these two Medicines
 that you may the better understand
 the Effects of each.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on a blank page]

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Rheumatism

Mary: Douglass. labours under an acute
 Rheumatism i.e. a fever attended w:
 a pain in the joints over the whole
 system which distinguishes it from the
 Chronic Rheumatism ^{or} is generally
 confined to one spot. I shall avoid
 speaking here of the nature & proximate
 cause of Rheumatism, but proceed to
 the cure.

All acute Rheumatism requires
 evacuations. But in this woman's case
 we could not use general bleeding,
 because her venues were on her: & I

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Rheumatism

cannot say bleeding would have hurt
her; on the contrary I have often
seen it used during Menstruation

^{the} great Advantage as in Peripneum-
onias without checking ^{the} Menstrues,

It is necessary however to conform
to this vulgar Error as well as many

~~others~~ Others, if a Physician would
wish to save his Reputation. for this

Reason only even in this House I
have omitted to order bleeding in
our Patients Case. But I had

another Reason for not ordering

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Rheumatism

Bleeding & that is her joints were
swelled in ^{ch} case I have always found
topical Bleeding w: Leeches do most
service. When the joints dont swell ge-
neral Bleeding seems to answer best.

- She has been on y use of the
Doct: Gadan: a medicine ^{ch} on id:

I have no Dependance but it is necessary
to give our Patients something. I have
since laid it aside & give her 3i of the
Doct: Lench, I shall tell you here:
after how it Operated.

(2) This appearance in the urine never
appears in any case except when calculi
are in the kidneys.

neph: Calculus

Flora Campbell - labours under

nephritic Complaints & has ill^y
Symptoms of a Calculus in her Kidneys.

Her urine has the appearance we
described a few days ago. She complains
of her Stomach too. A Symptom^{ch} which often

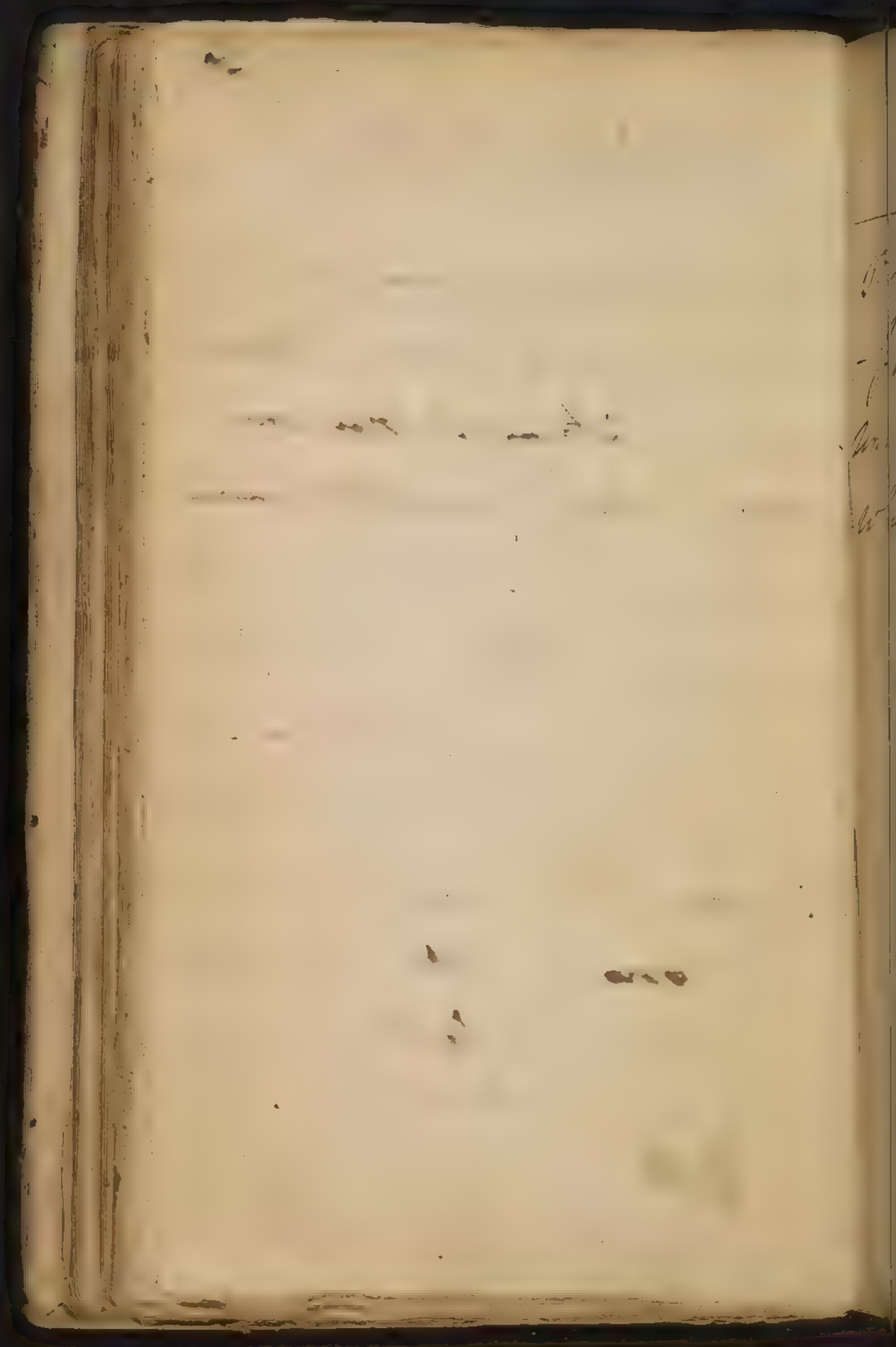
indicates the Presence of a Calculus even
in those Cases where no pain has been felt
in the Kidneys. Our Patient has complained
of a Disease of her Stomach before she felt
any thing in her Back.

Every Physician knows how Difficult
his Disease is to cure. Soap-saline water
& Soap-Lees are often used in vain,

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Rephitis Calculosa.

Altho I have in many Cases seen them
do good. I have ordered her of Uva
Ursi a very Astringent Medicine!
- many Astring: Vegetables have
been known to do service in Calcul:
lous Disorders. Dr. Baen tells us of many
Cases in w^{ch} the Uva Ursi did wonder.
I think I have seen it used with some
Advantage, but in many Instances I have
given it ~~to~~ wth little success. Altho
it is an Astring: bitter Medicine yet it
generally keeps the bowels open. I have
joined Opium wth the Uva Ursi to prevent
its purging & other bad Effects of it. This



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Mr. D
liore

Nephritis Calculosa.

Practice Detraen foliour & recommend.

I would observe to you here yth yth does
 service in those cases chiefly
 where y^e Calculi are in the bladder.

1. Chlorophyll
 2. Leaves
 3. Green
 4. Plant
 5. Food
 6. Water
 7. Light
 8. Carbon Dioxide
 9. Oxygen
 10. Glucose
 11. Starch
 12. Cellulose
 13. Chloroplasts
 14. Thylakoids
 15. Grana
 16. Stroma
 17. Photosynthesis
 18. Light Reaction
 19. Calvin Cycle
 20. Electron Transport Chain
 21. Proton Pump
 22. ATP Synthase
 23. NADPH
 24. NADP+
 25. ADP
 26. ATP
 27. Glucose-6-phosphate
 28. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate
 29. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
 30. Pyruvate
 31. Lactate
 32. Ethanol
 33. Acetic Acid
 34. Carbon Dioxide
 35. Water
 36. Glucose
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 230. Leaves
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 233. Food
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 237. Oxygen</

Palsy

Charlotte Brighton - labours under a
 partial Hemiplegia. it was produced
 by an Hysteria Affection arising from
 violent passions of the mind. her head
 don't appear to be any ways affected. this
 is a curious Disease. many Questions
 might be proposed here as to Connection
 has the Hysteria ^{to} Palsy? & but these
 will come in hereafter. she has been
 taking Mustard ⁱⁿ inwardly but with
 little Advantage. I have ordered it hence
 to be bruised & applied to the paresthesia:
 &c. I intend to order her ^{of} Electricity.

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Palsy wth Rheumatism

Mr Little - has been employed 28 years
in the Lead Mines. & has often had
Colica Saturnina. The last Pitt he had
was about 6 years ago. he now labours
under a painful Paralysis chiefly in
his Deltoid Muscle. Palsies from these
causes are very obstinate & difficult to cure.
The cold season of the year gives an
unfavourable Prognosis.

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Stone in the Bladder

Dr. Cameron - labour under a stone in
the bladder from bathing in cold water.

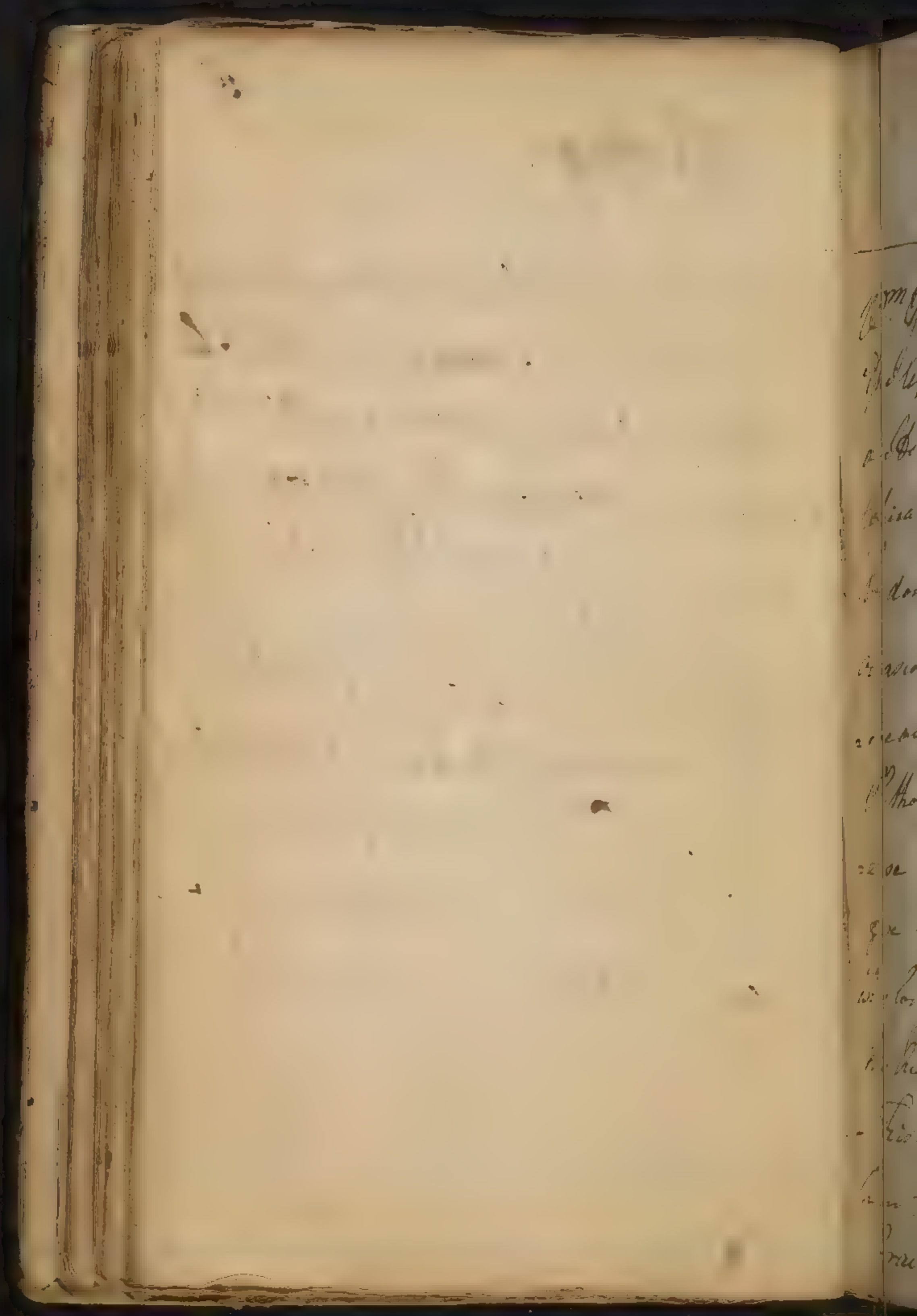
I think here the Cold must have
caused an Inflammation in the bladder & we
have
seen it in a stone. all Calculus
operations we see in the Gout &
Gouty appear to be rather the
consequence than Cause of Inflammation.

(a) Blue vitriol

(b) Except in those cases where they
= death occur from turgescence of
fluids. Then L.S. is serviceable, on
this regimen joined to avoiding all
the occasional causes of Epilepsy

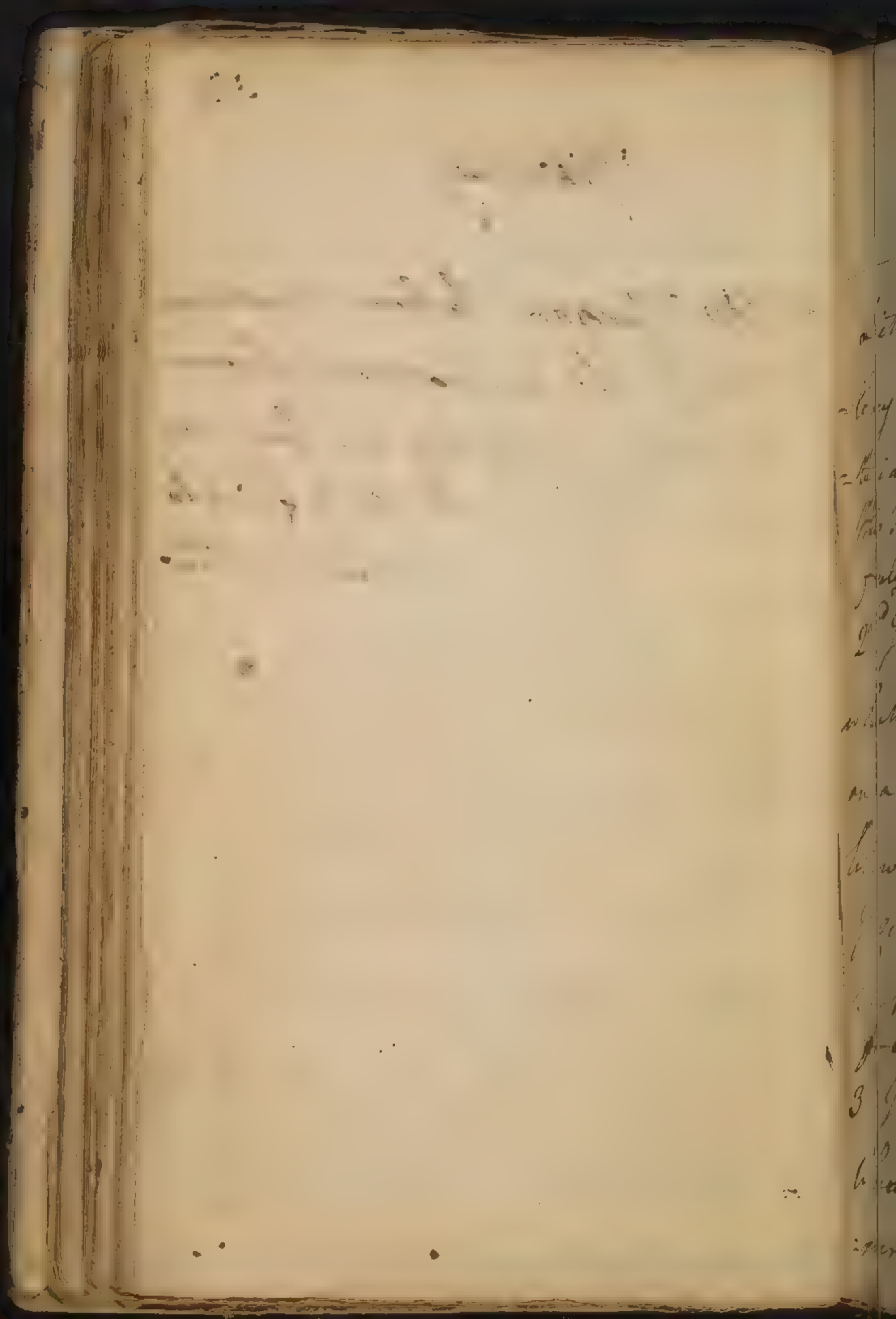
Epilepsy.

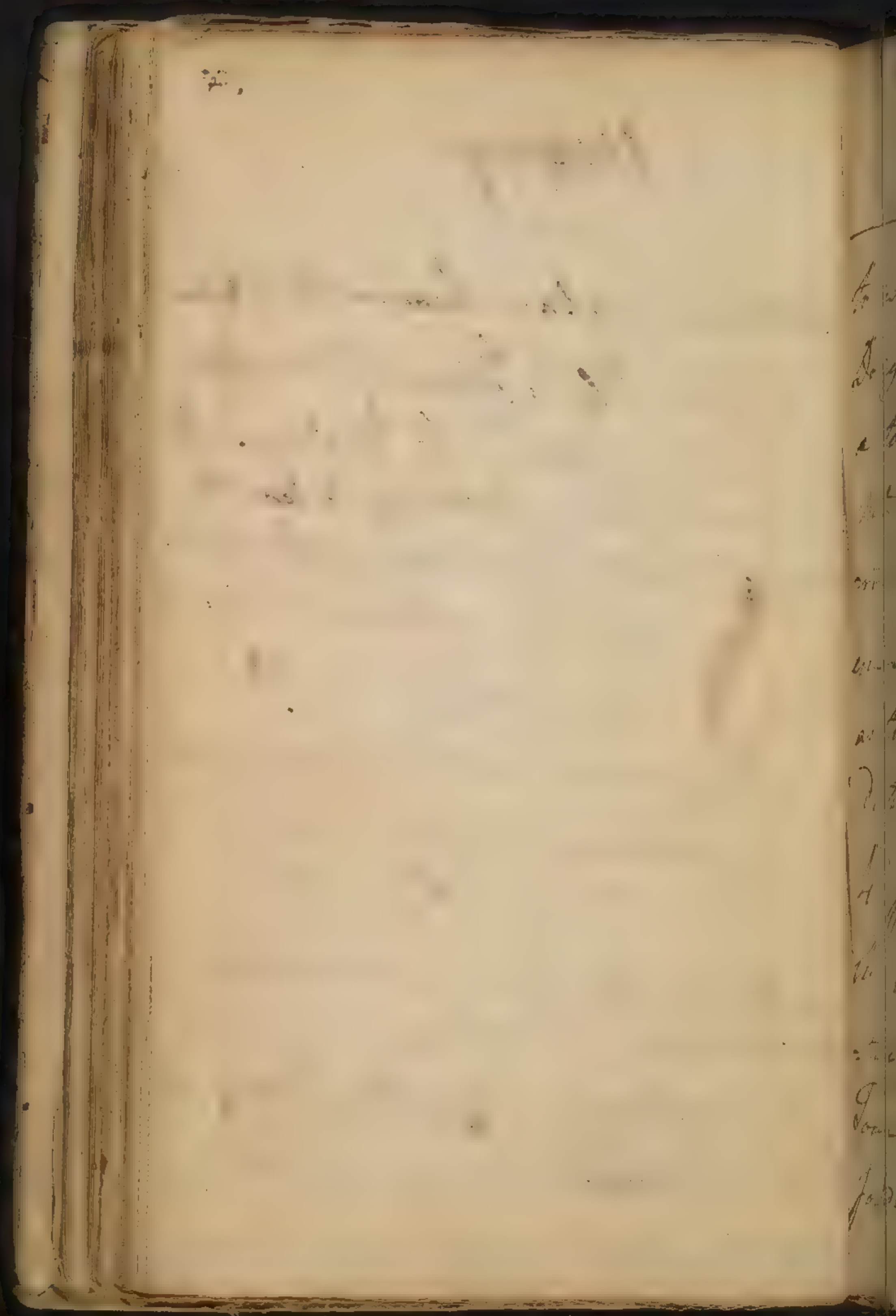
C. Cameron - labours under a partial
 Epilepsy from a sudden surprise. he
 has used an Asthma. Antispasmodic medi-
 cine, but as it hurried him I chose to lay
 it aside. we find all evacuations open
 to increase the Epilepsy by increasing mobility of
 the system. as the bitol hurried him I
 have laid it aside, I have ordered him
 to lie down. The Practice of Physicians
 in Epilepsy is very much at random.
 I shall hereafter speak more fully of it.



Epilepsy

Wm M. Gregor - labourer under an
 Epilepsy ^{Ch} does not arise from
 a hereditary Disposition nor from any
 spinal affection. The only thing to
 be done in his case is to avoid all those
 occasional causes which induce or
 increase the Epilepsy such as 1st a
 Plethoric state on w: ^{Ch} Sinagin his Dis-
 ease depends. Animal Food tends to
 give most nourishment & nourishment
 is longest retained in the body. Upon
 this he: I have forbid him all Fleshy
 Fish - Eggs - Cheese &c, & have ordered
 him to live on vegetables especially
 Grains & Milk. I think this kind of





Epilepsy.

to use River or Standing water. the
 Design of the cold Bathing is to act as
 a tonic & Antispasmodic. it should
 not be used when the Habit is ^{fulminating}
 or. it will prevent a Plethora by
 increasing the Tonic of the vessels so
 as to cause them to overcome the
 distending power of the fluids.

1. I have ordered him the Country
 Air because of its uniform tempera-
 ture being generally colder than the
 Town Air. which will tend to brace his
 solids. But he sh^d. take the utmost

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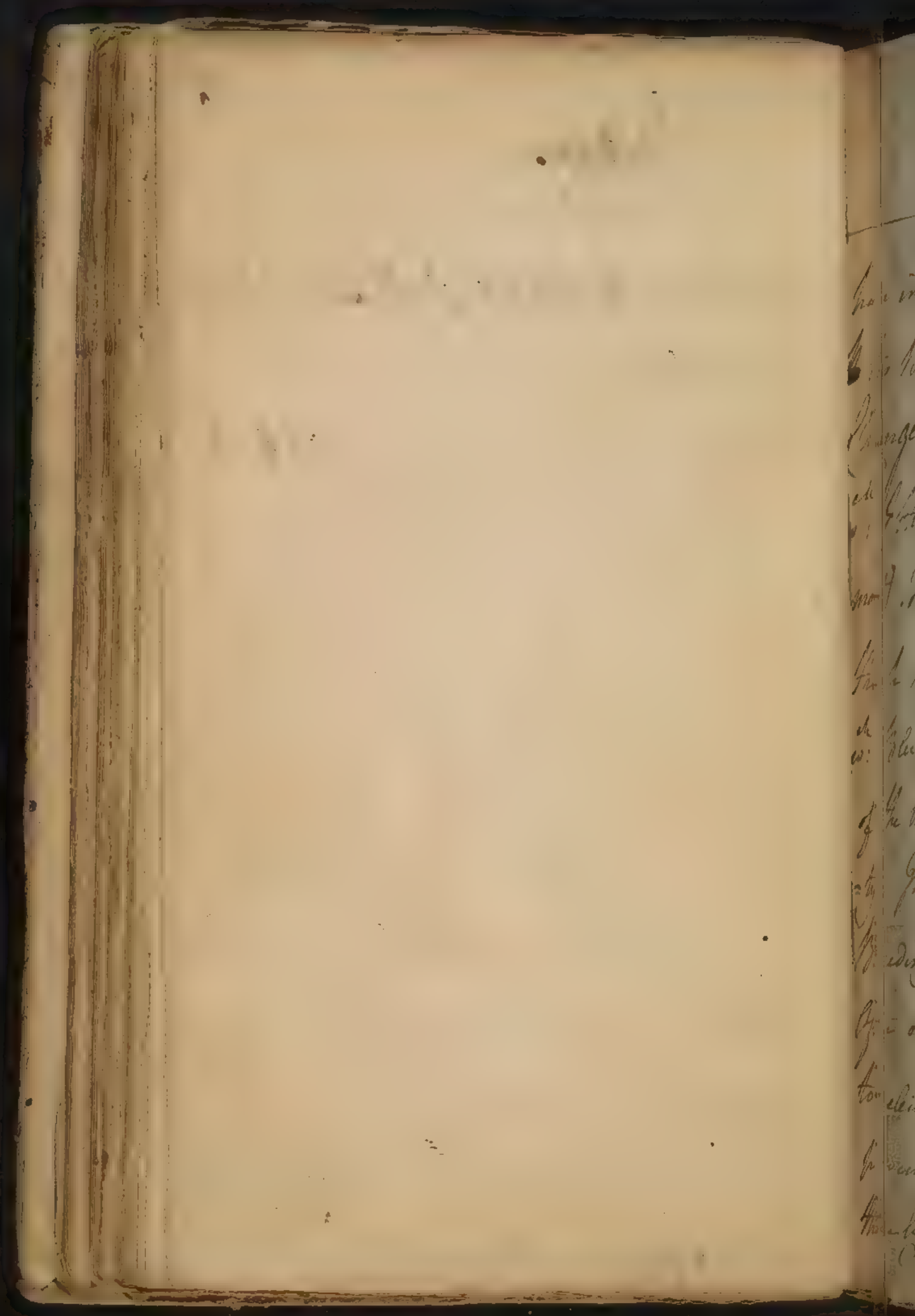
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Epilepsy

Care to avoid the Heat of the Sun in
Summer time.

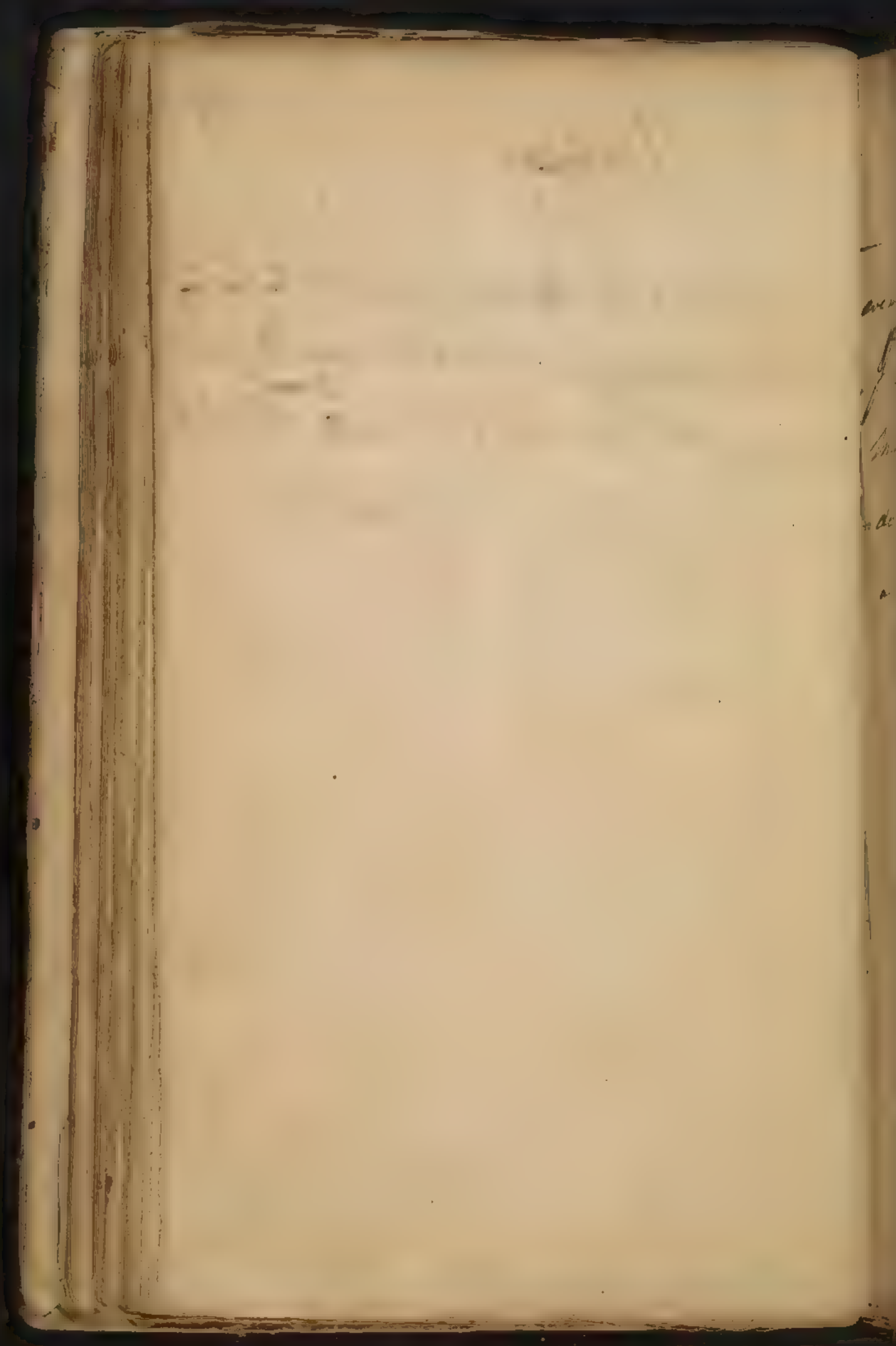
5th He should avoid having Blood
accumulated in his Head. Upon this
6th I have ordered him to keep his
Bowels gently Open. The best Medicine
for this purpose is Sulphur. it is gently
cooling, & never goes to any Head in its
Operation. If this should fail of keeping
him Open, let him take a few Grains
of Aloes. I would however have you
be cautious in Ordering Aloes as I
think it has been justly accused of
favouring the Piles. I have ordered



Epilepsy

40

him in a particular manner to keep
his Bowels Open About the Full and
Change of the Moon especially, ^{About} the last
I think affects our constitutions
most. To abate this Turgescence I
think he should likewise be let blood,
bleeding sh. be repeated every Change
of the Moon Only in a diminished Quantity.
It is unhappy that repeated
bleeding induces a Plethora, & thus often
the increased the Disease was designed
to relieve. I know of no other way of
preventing these bad Effects of bleeding
than by diminishing the Quantity of blood



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Method
in
P. 11

Epilepsy

every time we find it necessary to draw it.
I can ^{with} Pleasure inform you that this
method of treating the Epilepsy has succe-
ded in a Young man whom I had for
a Patient some time ago. —

[Faint, illegible handwriting on a blank page]

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right margin]

Diseases from Puberty

Walt. Gypsoz. - labours under an Affection
 of the Stomach & Intestines. Diseases
 of the Stomach are seldom Idiopathic.
 They mostly arise from Affection of
 other parts of the Body. I give you no
 Theory to explain this, but I shall observe
 that Boys & Girls of a Phlegmatic
 sanguineous Temperament who have
 flaxen Hair - pale blump skin - and
 who are inclined to be fat about the Age
 of Puberty ~~are~~ are very subject to
 Diseases of the Stomach such as Indiges-
 tion - Pica - together w: the Mucosa
 Vite - Epilepsy - Palpitations of Heart.
 and Rheumatic pains.

(as among other complaints Dr. Cullen
observed that eating the least quantity
of Butter bro't on him the most violent
Sickness & Disorder of his whole System
- He was remarkably fond of it before
his Appetite for it returned after his
was over.

Diseases from Puberty

so that you see the Changes of Puberty
bring on Diseases in the Animal ha:
tural & vital Organs. They are most
peculiar to those who are of hasty Growth.

This was the Case in a very remarkable
manner in myself. Till I was 14 years
old I was a mere Dwarf, but from my
14th to my 15th year I grew near a foot.
This sudden Growth brought on me a
train of Diseases more or less resembling
those we have before mentioned. I do

not pretend to explain these wonderful
Changes. I only lay the Facts before you,
that you may be less alarmed with

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Diseases from Puberty

44

These Diseases when they occur. Art can
do little to relieve them. They are gene-
rally removed when the Body arrives
at its prime. Bath, & Abhorbent Salts
are useful palliatives when the Dis-
ease is seated in the ~~the~~ stomach. cold:
bathing - Exercise - & free Air often
render these Diseases less intolerable.

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Catarrhus Senilis.

45

J. Richardson - an ^{old} man - has laboured under a Cough arising from Mucus excreted in too large a quantity in his Bronchia. This Complaint is peculiar to ^{old} Men, & hence has obtained the name of Catarrhus Senilis. He complains of a Difficulty of Breathing ^{as} it arises from the Mucus falling down into his Lungs. his Legs are likewise swelled, a Symptom which mostly attends the Catarrhus Senilis.

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

Wm. Hodge - labours under a Profound
Phthisis. his pulse is 108 or thereabouts.
 its variations from this I don't deserve
 notice. he feels no Head Ach, nor
 debility, nor Thirst, nor any other
 of the symptoms ^{ch} w: belong to a con-
 tinual Fever. he coughs pretty
 much, & begins to be emaciated.
 he breathes th w: Humeral clati, a
 symptom ^{ch} w: indicates interrup-
 ted Respiration, as several Muscles
 are employed to dilate th the Thorax
 w: are not employed in a healthy
 state. his eyes ^{are} lively & clear.

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

1. Tongue ~~is~~ very dry. all these
 symptoms show a Phthisis to be
 pretty far advanced. The Prognosis is
 very unfavourable. The Phthisis
 Pulmonalis arises from 4 causes
 1. a suppurating Pneumony.

2. a Hemoptoe.

3. a Catarrh

4. from Tubercles. I have in my
 own Practice had many Patients

recover, who laboured under Con-
 sumptions from the first 3 causes, but

I never knew a Patient recover who
 had Tubercles in his Lungs.

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

We may pronounce a Phthisis to arise from Tubercles when the Patient has a Lymphatic Habit - when conglomerate Glands are swelled in the parts of the body - when the Patient feels a Difficulty of breathing on the least Motion, & lastly when a slow dry Cough attends. I imagine our present Patient's Disorder arises from Tubercles in his Lungs. The Tubercles appear to have discharged matter as he has a hectic Fever. The dry Tongue & lively Eyes are bad Signs & show a general Debility to attend. Altho

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Phtisis Pulmonalis

I have no hopes of curing him, yet
 as it ~~is~~ ^{is} wrong over to desert
 Patient I have practised upon
 him in the following Indications.

1st To divert the determination of the
 blood to the Lungs. This is to be done
 1st by avoiding Cold. for this purpose
 I have ordered him a Flannel Shirt &
 a warm Room. I know of nothing more
 hurtful to consumptive patients than cold
 air in winter, or the frequent altera-
 tions of weather in the Spring.

2nd By Issues & Blisters. The Issue is the

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

most constant in its Effects & removes
 Determination to ^{the} Lungs better ^{the} by blisters.
 3^d By frequent vomits. They act by
 determining to the Skin chiefly. A Bryan
Robinson was the first who pointed out
 the use of Vomits in Phthisis. We find
 he often used them w: success even in
 Hemoptoes. I have used them my-
 self w: great Advantage in this
 case. I know a Practitioner who
 has cured many Consumptions by
 nothing else but Vomits of ℞ ipec.
 in Cases of Luberdes I don't think
 the Vomits do so much Service; upon

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

Which I ~~had~~ have not ordered them
more than ~~once~~ ^{once} to our Patient.

I. By Gestation. consisting in 2 Riding
to Sailing. they both act chiefly
by bringing on a Determination to
the Skin.

II: This Indication consists ⁱⁿ avoiding
every thing that irritates or excites
Inflammation. such as ^{an} Acid
Mucus ⁱⁿ: must be obviated by Mu-
cilaginous Drinks such as Lem Linide
and By Blood-Letting. Dr. Doer about 10
years ago proposed to cure all Consump-
tions by bleeding. in Cases of Hemoptoe.
I believe it may do Service, but in a

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Phthisis Pulmonalis

Phthisis arising from Tubercles we ought to be cautious how we spill our Patients' Blood. I never order Bleeding but when I see marks of Inflammation or Effluence, but as neither of these have appeared in our Patients' Case I have not ordered Bleeding in his Case.

2^d By Antiphlogistic Medicines especially Nits. Some Consumptions I believe arise from Putrefaction. in this the Matter contained in the Tubercles is highly acid. & may induce a putrid Diathesis in the System. hence the usefulness of Nits in obviating & removing it.

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Crusta Lactea.

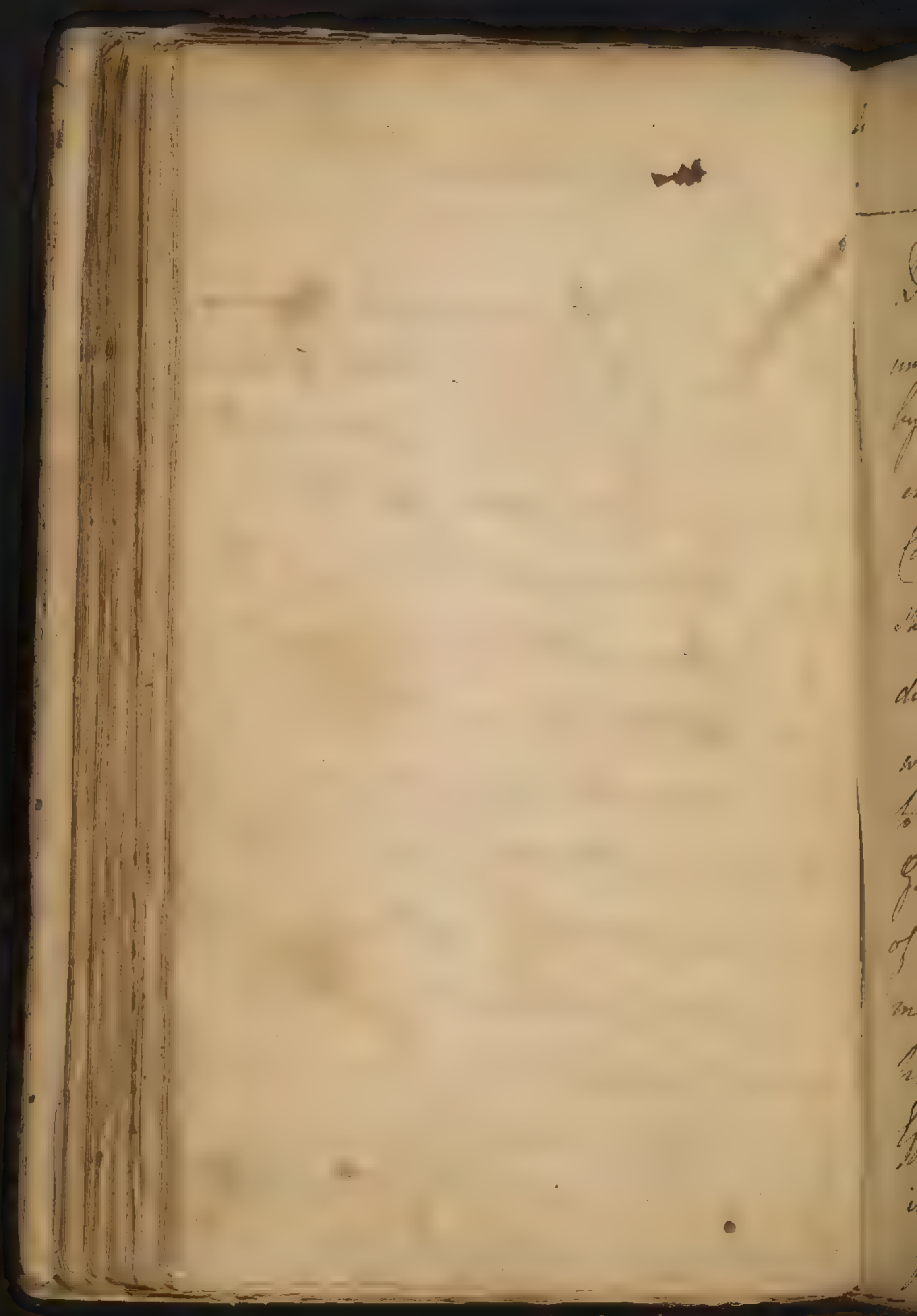
John Grant - Labour under a Crusta Lac-
tea a Disease w^{ch} Infants are very sub-
 ject to. hence its name because some
 supposed it was derived from the Milk
 they sucked. It may be called 2 Aphores
 of Authors. They pour out a great deal of
 Matter for their Skin, w^{ch} by hardning forms
 the Crust we see. The Matter is so very
 and that it produces new Pustules on
 any part of the body w^{ch} it touches. our
 Patient has a few Pustules on his Belly
 w^{ch} I dont think arise from his Blood;
 being tainted, but from some Matter
 being carried there by Accident from y^e Face.
 The System is notwithstanding considerably

Crusta Lactea

disordered by such ~~for~~ complaints. ^{to} ^{of} ^{co}
 Still I look upon the Disease to be ^{as} ^{li}
 -rical, & I always treat them ^{is not} ^{therefo}
 such, upon this ^{ac?} I have cured ^{the} ^{by}
 many hundreds wth nothing else but
 Mercurial Ointment. One great ad-
 vantage of an Ointment of this kind is, ^{as} ^{fo}
 it circumscribes the Pustules & prevents ^{as}
 their extending. The most powerful ^{from}
 Medicines in all Ectaneous Diseases ^{are}
 are Antimony & mercury ⁱⁿ ^{proportion}
 joined together. I have then fore ^{ordinar}
 but Patient the Ethiop's Crusta ^{is} ^{lower}
~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~white~~ ~~crusta~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Europeans~~

Crusta Lactea.

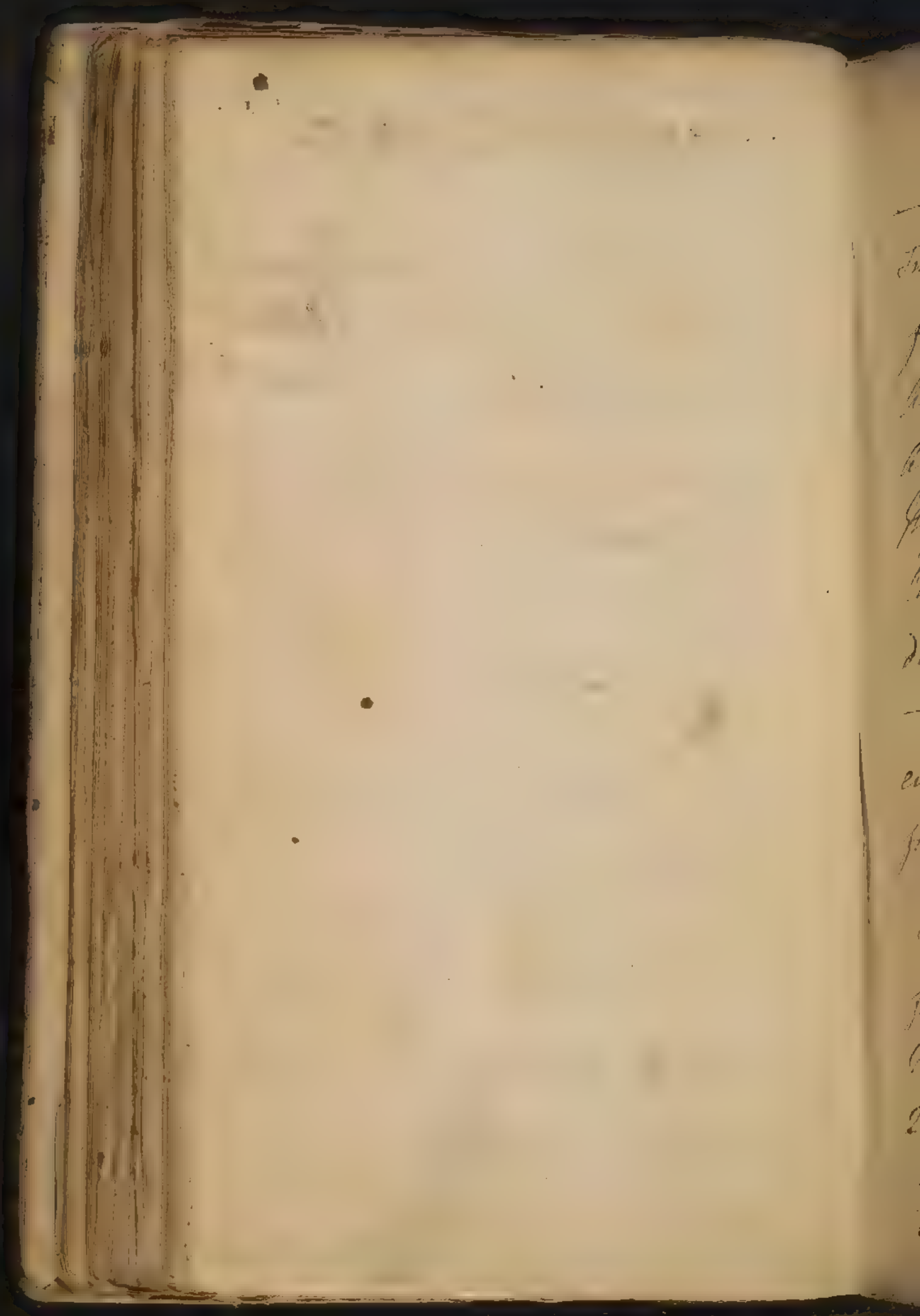
& combined wth Δ is an inert Medicine,
 but likewise is Antimony. But Antimony
 is not always saturated as sold to us, &
 therefore may produce some good Effects in
 the Body. That part of it w^{ch} lies in the
 Crust of the Cone of the Antimony contains
 a great deal of Sulphur, & therefore is the better Remedy
 for it. Now the Acid of the Stomach
 will act upon the Antimony, & thus
 form a new Medicine, but as this is
 very precarious, I seldom Order the Ethiops
 Antimonialis, having never seen any
 remarkable Effects from it. We shall
 however try it in our Patient's Case. The
 medicinal taken & I mention wth Advantage.



56

Catarrh of the Bladder

Gov. Braintree - has laboured under a Discharge of Pus - & blood &c by the urinary passages. I shall first endeavour to investigate the proximate Cause of this ~~case~~ Disease. in Order to this I shall first enquire into ^{the} Matter discharged. is it Mucus or Pus? I wish we had Chemical Experiments to distinguish them. an ingenious Gentleman who has made a number of Exp^{ts} on them ^{both} informed me that upon mixing the Matter discharged from this Patient wth ~~or~~ he perceived an evident Effervescence w^{ch} was less evident when it became putrid. upon adding a fixed Alkali to it a vol: ~~of~~ ^{of} Gas.

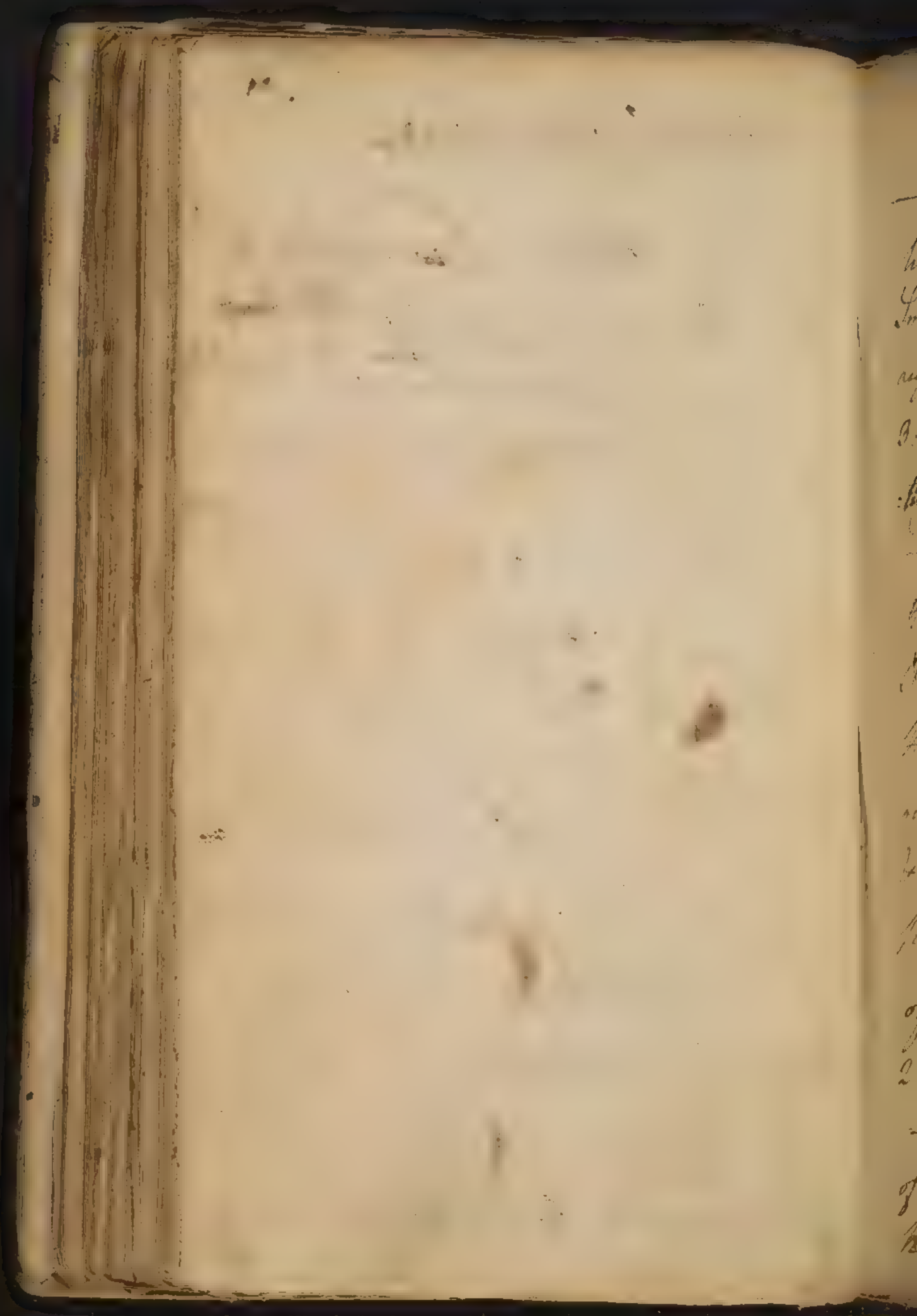


Cataract of the Bladder

57.

Smell was obtained ^{ch} w: was owing to y:
fixed Alkali decomposing the ~~base~~
common salt & setting y: ^{of the Urine} volatile
alkali at Liberty. upon exposing
It to the Air it did not assume an
earthy form, a circumstance ^{ch} w:
distinguishes it from Calculous Mucus.
— From these Expts it appears pretty
evident that the Matter discharged
from our Patient is Mucus.

In general I distinguish Mucus
from Pus & By its transparency.
Pus being opaque even when diffused.
2nd By its Consistence having more viscosity
than Pus ^{ch} w: is more broken in its
Consistence see Sauvage vol: 5 p: 204



Catarrh of the Bladder

58

little distinction can be formed from the Smell. For Mucus mixed w: Urine requires a great Degree of Fator.

3.^d By being discharged in a greater Quantity than in Cases where Pus is discharged.

- no Diagnosis can be formed from the pain. I have seen the same ~~of~~ Degree of Pain in both Cases. From all

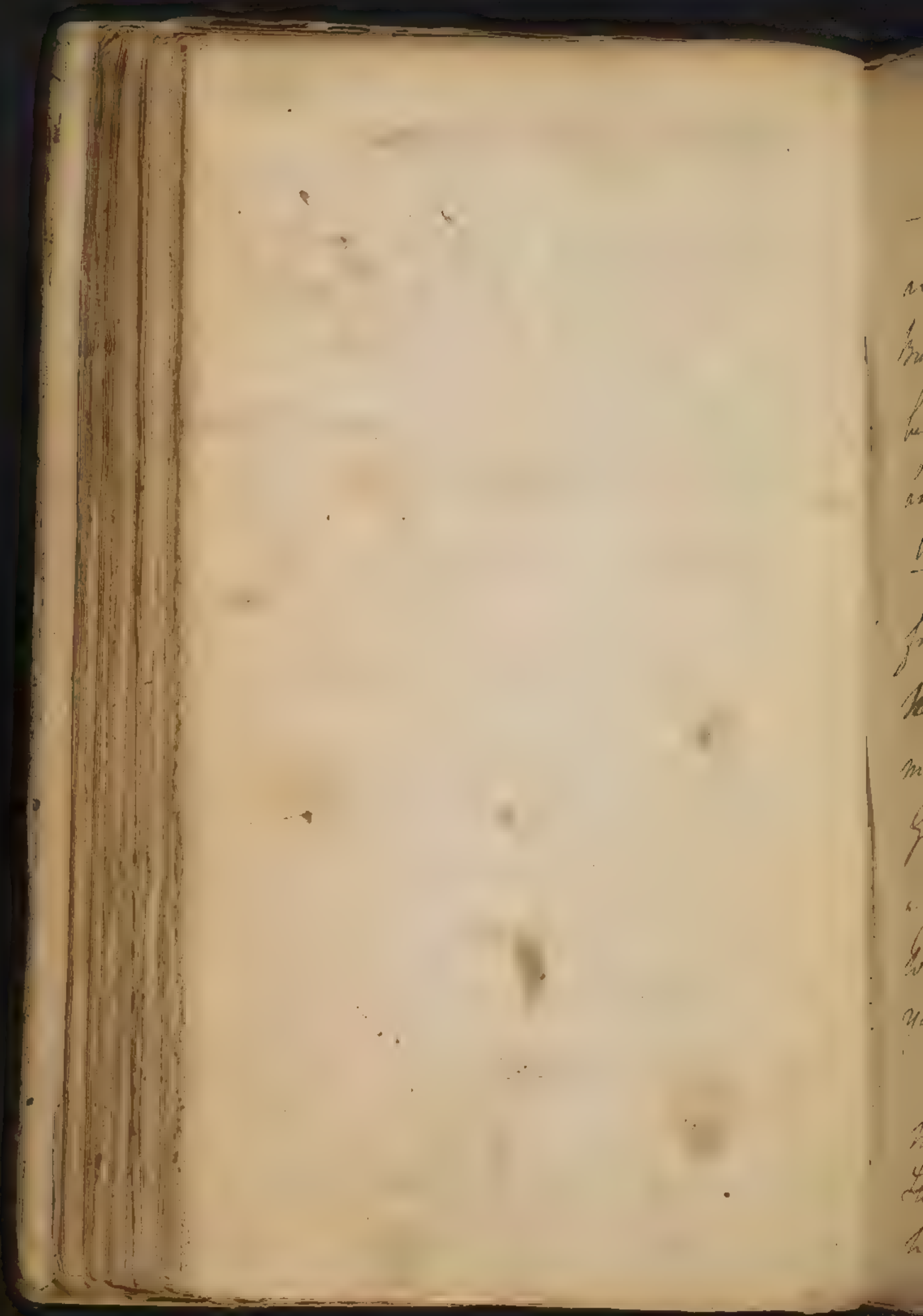
these circumstances I am convinced our Patient discharges Pus & not Mucus,

as he has no blood in y^e Urinary passages. Or w^h Does y^e Discharge

of Mucus depend? On 1: a Stone or

2: On some other Cause unknown.

- let us enquire w: are y^e Symptoms of Stone. Our Patient has felt no kind of nephritic Complaints which



Cataract of the Bladder

always precede a stone in ^{the} bladder.
 But this proves nothing. ^{but} Stones may
 be formed in the bladder without
 any nephritic complaints preceding.

— Every thing ^{the} separates ^{the} mucus
 from the bladder may afford a
 nucleus for a stone. Morgagni
 mentions a remarkable instance of a
 gentleman whom he dissected having
 a stone formed around a piece of
 wire which he thrust up there some
 years before.

Neither is the Absence of Stony
 matter in ^{the} Urine a sign of no
 Stone in ^{the} bladder, for Children who
 have stones seldom have this ^{kind of} Urine.

As this was y^e Case in a remarkable
manner in a Person who took
M^r Stearns' Medicine for a while
upon being searched no stone was
found, but upon being dissected after
his death a large stone wrapped
up in a Membrane was found.

60

Cataract of the bladder

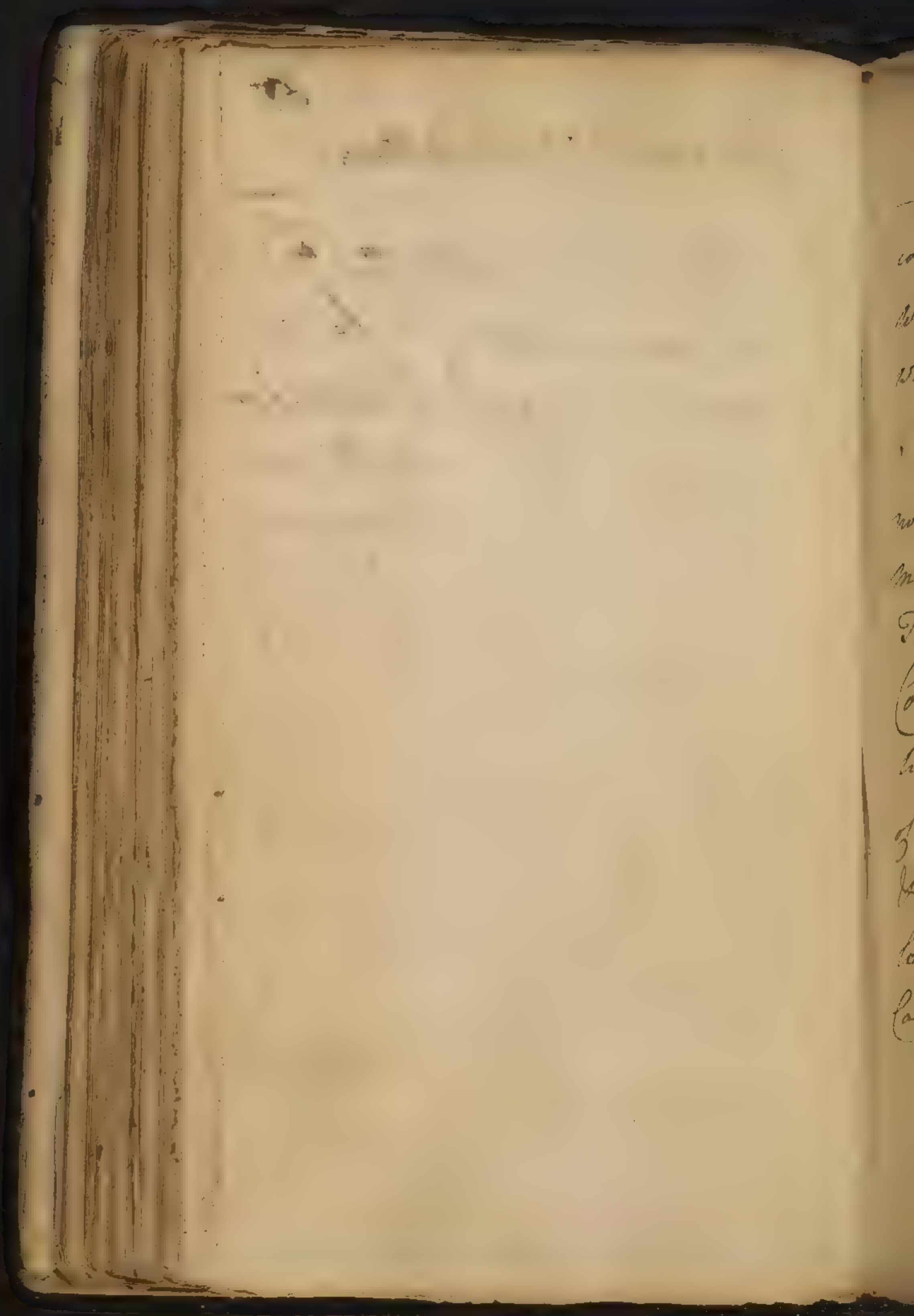
But further our Patient has been
searched & no stone felt. even this
may happen & yet a stone be
present as they are often wrap-
ped in Mucus, or invested th w: a
membrane th w: prevents their ~~so~~ being
felt. th I conclude then our Patient
may have a stone, but I think
we have no proofs of it. or w: th
then does the discharge of th mucus
depend? Lieutaud describes
a Cataract of the bladder which
indeed appears to have ^{been} known to
many authors before him, more
especially to Bonetus. Dr. Hofman
gives us two Cases of it under the

(a) Inflammation may bring it on
by increasing [&] Sensibility of the
neck of the bladder.

Catarrh of the Bladder

Title of Hæmorrhoides vesicae, ^{ch} w:

The Italians suppose to be a
 vicarious Discharge for ^{the} Suppression
 of the Menes. From all this you
 see a preternatural Discharge of
 Mucus may take place from the
 Bladder without the Presence of
 a Stone. Gouty Patients are very
 subject to it inasmuch ^{as} it some-
 times brings on a Strangury. But
 we have no Reason to suspect an
 arthritic Affection in our Patient.
 - w: then does bring on this Excre-
 tion of Mucus from his Bladder?
 - I suspect a particular Inflammation
 in the Head of the Urethra, or Neck
 of the Bladder. I am ^{if} more



6

Cataract of the Bladder.

confirmed in this from y^r Surgeon
who searched him feeling a Tumor
when he introduced the Sound.

He has long took y^r Prescript
no purpose. It is hard to tell w:
medicines to order him. Schirrous
Tumors are as it were out of the
Course of the Circulation do y^r I have
little hopes from the Cicuta. I know
of Nothing better for him y^r Mercury,
& I can inform you that I have
lately seen it do great Service in
Complaints of a like Nature.

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Paralysis Senilis

63

Mr Leechman - has long been exposed
to great Fatigue in wet & cold weather.
- has been in a Habit of drinking
brandy ^{or} you know weakens the
nervous System, & joined wth hard
Labour brings on old age immaturity.
upon this acct. I call his Disease
Paralysis senilis ^{or} is a Debility
in all the volunt^y motions without
an entire loss of power in them.
- He has no loss of sense he says
but he is no Judge of this, for we
have proofs of Sense being destroyed
as well as motion, for when applying

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Paralysis Senilis

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He then Mustard to his Limbs for a
considerable ~~period~~ time he felt no
pain from it. his Disease arises from
a weakened Influx of the nervous Energy
into his Muscles. hence arises a want
of Tension, & the Tremors he com-
plains off. for the action of all y^e
Muscles in the Body depends upon
a certain Degree of Tension either
from Antagonist Muscles or from
the Contractility & Elasticity of the
Muscles themselves. & when these
are destroyed or lesened, a want of
Tension or Tremors follow. There

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Paralysis Senilis

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Appears then to be a diminished
tonic power in our patient's Case.

- Therefore then ought to be arranged
under the Paralytic Diseases & not
under the Debilities as Dr Sauvage
has done. From this - does it not
appear proper to distinguish Palsies
according to their Degrees. Our Patient's
Case I think ought only to be called
a simple Stomia.

What is the proximate Cause of
this Stomia? - Not Compression.
For we have no Signs of venous
Plethora ^{ch} w: do often bring on

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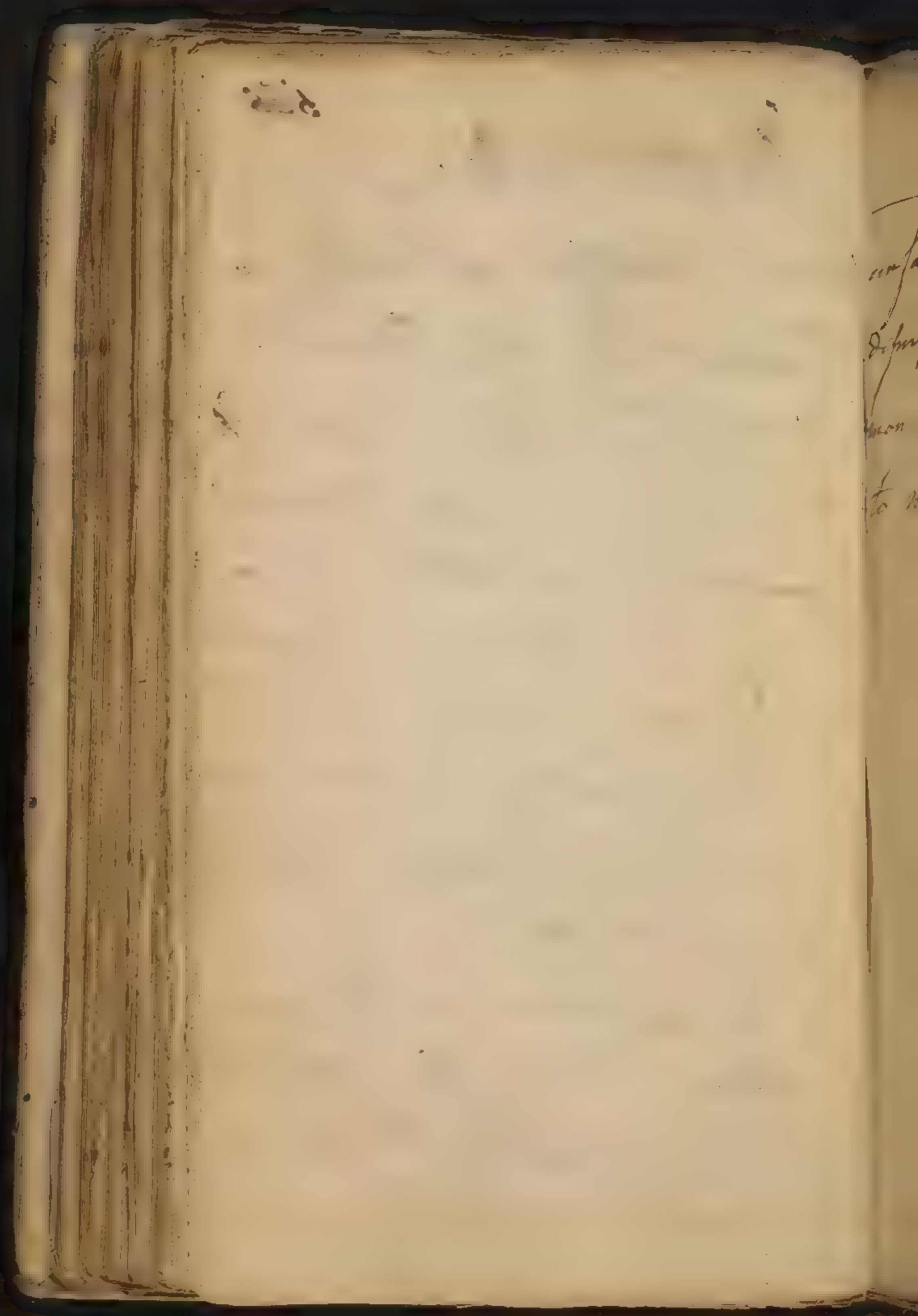
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Paralysis Senilis.

Patient in Old Age. what then is
the proximate Cause of his Disease? -

Why then is a certain period in life
when the nerves becomes less sensible
& the ~~nerves~~ less irritable in consequence
of a Change induced in ^{the} Sensorium
merely by Age. upon this basis I
have chosen to call his Disease no-
thing else but the Paralysis Senilis.

I have but little hope of curing
him, as we cannot renew the wastes
of nature. his Age (being 50) - the
Symptoms - together with ^{the} Duration
of his Disease all afford us a most



Paralysis Senilis

67

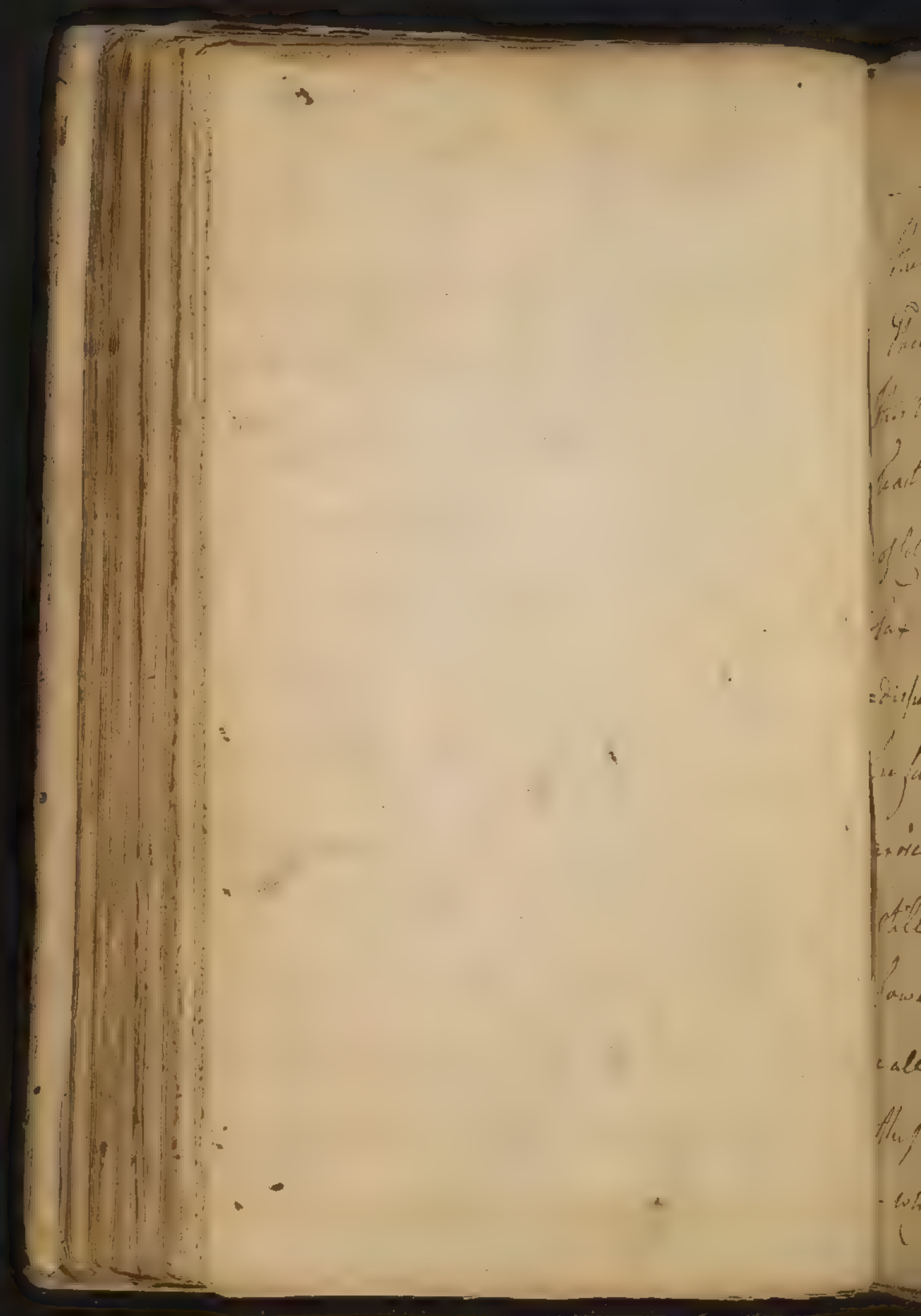
unfavourable Prognosis. I have therefore
desisted him after trying the com-
mon Paralytic Medicines upon him
to no purpose.

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68

Palsy from Cold

Mr. Pearson - About 6 months
ago received a contusion ^{on} by his back
which appeared to be removed by the
use of some common medicines. his
Cerebrum did not appear to
have suffered any injury, nor ^{do I think}
it could have acted as the Cause of his
Disease. I rather choose to attribute
his Palsy ^{to} which is of a ² Partial kind
to the Effects of Cold to which he was
long exposed, & from which he suffered
a great deal in Jan: last at which ^{time}
the Cold was ^{so} intense that



The Mercury fell below 0° of Fahrenheit's
Thermometer. He was employed during
this time in standing without the
least Exercise w^{ch} favoured ^{the} Operation
fold on his nerves. He is besides of a
strong Habit, & therefore seemed to be pre-
disposed to this Palsy. The first Complaints
felt were in his Legs from whence it
rose gradually to his Arms. He had
still some Motion & Sense in his
lower Extremities so y^t we must
call it a Partial Palsy. When is
the proximate Cause of his Disease seated?
why in the Medulla Spinalis. I do

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Palsy from Cold

72

do not imagine it arises from Compression
upon the Medulla. a Cause which most
of Physicians have abused by calling
it in to account for all Cases of Palsy.
We often find Stimuli to the Extremities
remove Palsies. Surely this could
not act by removing Compression or pro-
moting the Absorption of Serum &c. Besides we
often see Palsies continue uniformly
the same for 20 years, now if these were
owing to Compression, they & compress-
ing Causes would certainly produce a
thousand other Complaints. &c.
I have seen many Paralytic patients

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71
Palsy from Cold

dissected & yet nothing like Compression
has been distinguished either in the
Origin or ^{Course} of the Nerves. I am
not to think those Tumors or Effu-
sion of Serum as Bonetus & Mongus
speak of were rather the Conseq:
than the Cause of this Disease. & he:
we often see Palsies bet on by
Metallicumes, & things of y^e nature.
So now in these Cases we are sure no-
thing like Compression can act as the
cause of Palsy. I would
rather choose to attribute the
proximate Cause of his Disorder to

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Palsy from Cold

72

Want of Excitement in the Sensorium or
nerves. many Poisons & even Cold
itself we know tend to take of this
Excitement from the Brain & nerves
without inducing any thing like Com-
pression. I take our Patients Case to
be a Species of that Genus of Palsy
called by Sauvage Paraplexia.

But he takes no notice of any Species
of it arising from Cold altho' we have
many instances of its arising from that
cause.

There are two Symptoms in this
Patients Case ^{which} require Expla-
nation 1: a Subultus in his

as Dr Hoffman says so often
"Petonia gignit Praemors"

Palsy from Cold

73

Limbs. This arises from $\frac{1}{2}$ Palsy not being complete but depends upon an Atonia, for all Members in an Atonic state are liable not only to Tumors but Spasms & Subletos. The 2nd Symptom is a Pain ⁱⁿ the feet in $\frac{1}{2}$ Paralytic Limbs. This is a common ^{palpation,} Case in incipient ~~infants~~, & seems to depend from an Atonia in the Blood vessels ^{ch} which causes them to yield to the Impetus of the Blood, & so induces a Distension ^{ch} which is the proximate Cause of his pain. The exquisite pain of the Rheumatism may teach us how dreadful $\frac{1}{2}$ Effects of our own Distension of the vessels are.

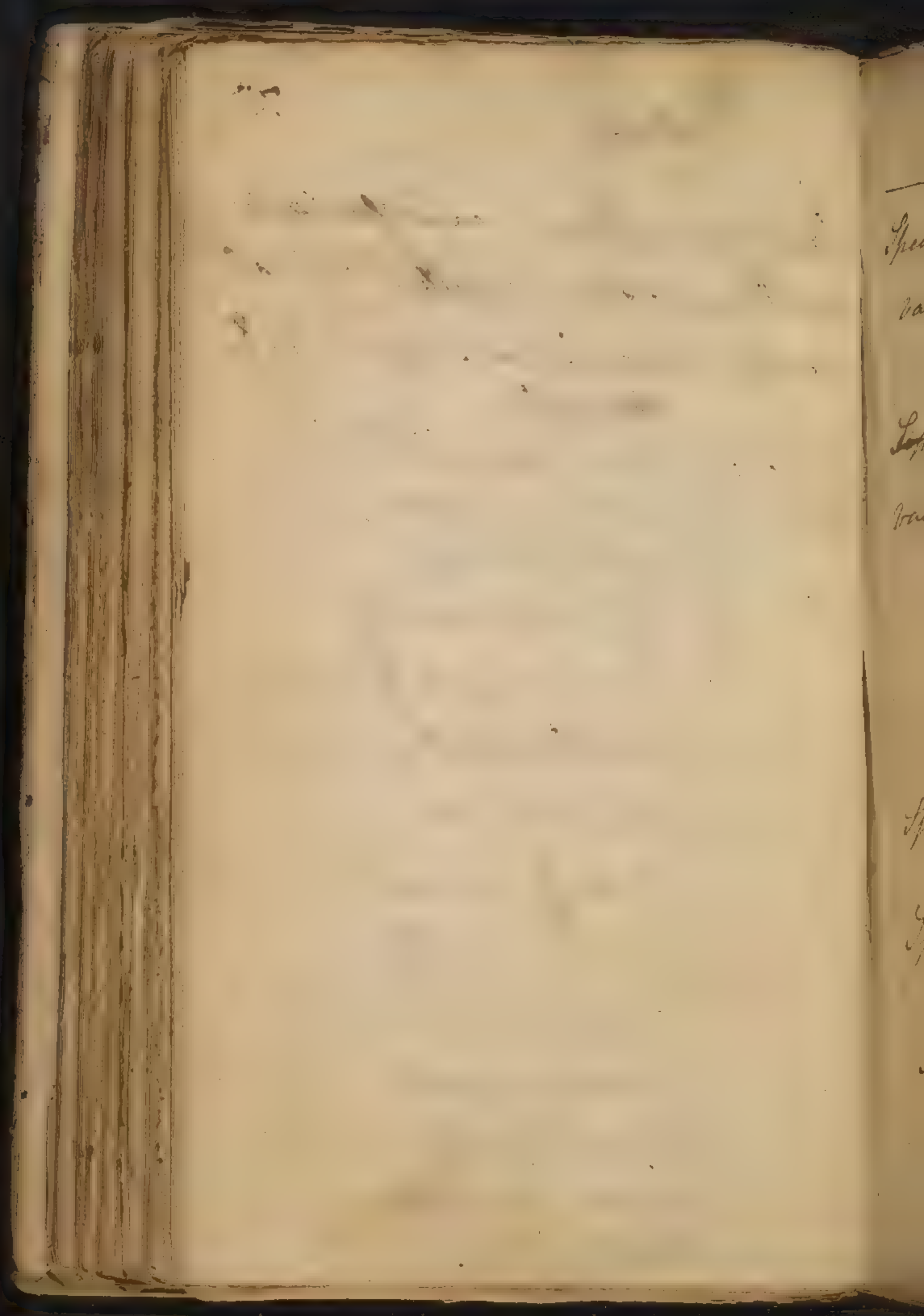
Palsy from Cold.

The Indications of Cure in this Patient's
-case ~~are~~ must relate to the proximate
Cause but of these we shall treat more
fully when we ~~we~~ have given a
comprehensive view of all ^{Causes} ~~Causes~~
capable of producing Palsy.

Paralysis Species ex Disputatione
sub Praesidio Sam: Huritii P. Upsal
memb: Apoplectia sive ex vitio In-
-cephali

Species 1a P. A. a largiori Cibo
variatur: (b, ab Iustitia seu Nixu
, c, ab Iustitate
, d, ab Refrigeratione
, e, ex nimia Capitis Incaliditate
, f, Febribus acutis superveniens
, g, a venenis.

Species 2 P. A. a largiore: Spasmodica.
Variatur: (a, ex Animi affectu
, b, ab Intentioni studio Vigilis.
, c, Febre intermitti superveniens
, d, ex doloribus colicis, ver-
-minosis, Hypochondriasis et
Hysteriis.



Species 2 P. A. Languinea. Paradoxa.

variet: a. & Epilepsia

b. ex venenis Usu.

Species 3. P. A. Languinea. Metastatica

variet: a. Arthritica

b. & Exanthematis repulis

c. Ab Ulceribus sanatis

d. Venerea.

e. Ischuria

Species 4 P. A. Languinea ab externa Capitis
Lesione.

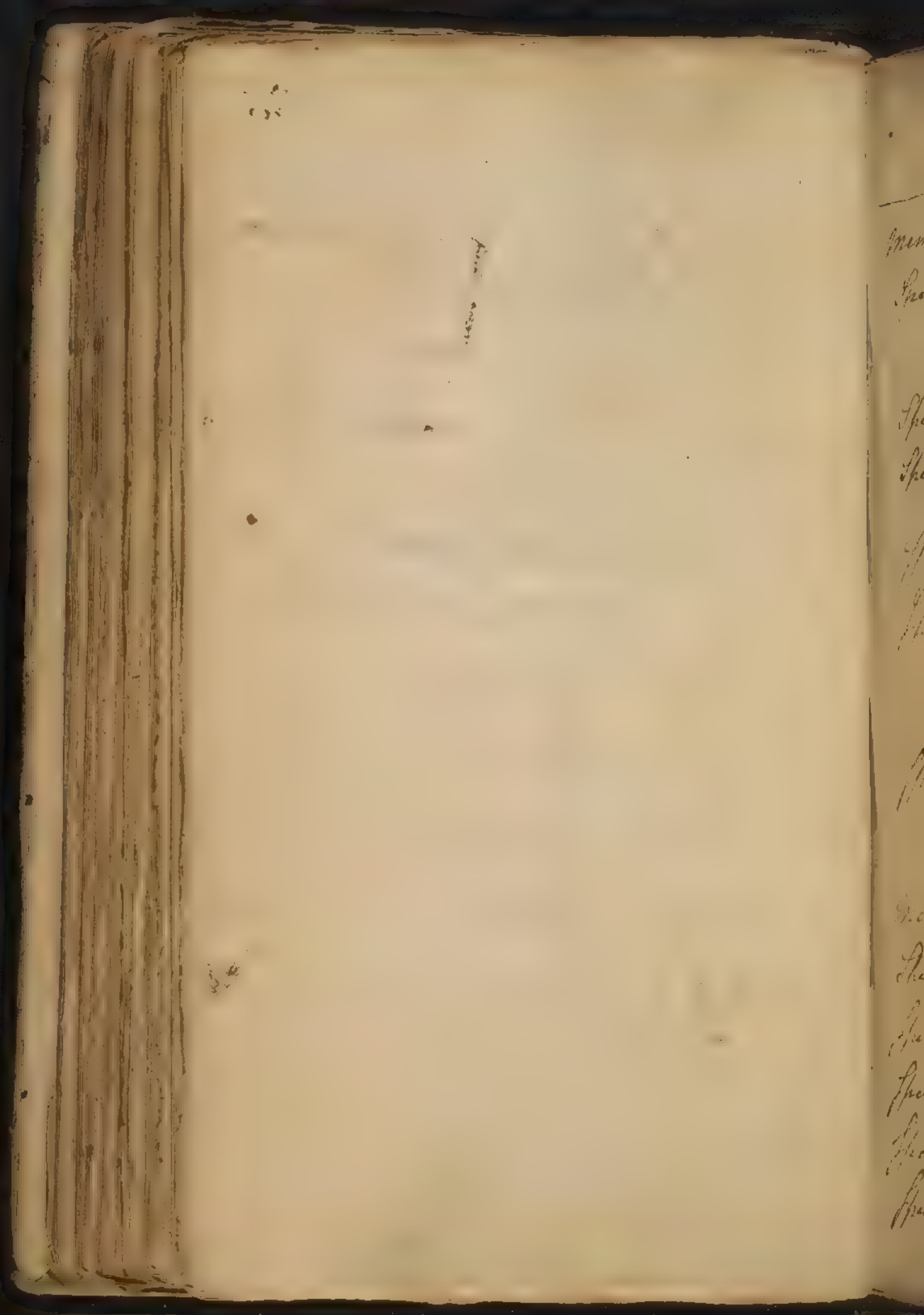
Species 5. P. A. Pituitosa vel Catarrhica.

Memb: II P. Abq. Lesione Capitis P. Spiritus

Species 1 P. I. Hemiplectica ex humore
schirroso Cervicis.

Species 2 Hemiplectica post tertiam
Februm Oct. ann.

Species 3 Rachialgia nunc hemiplectica
nunc paraplectica.



Membr. II. P. Atq. Lesione Capitis. P. Spinalis

Species 4 P. S. Hemiplectica & paraplectica

Artuum in superiorum venerea.

Species 5. Paraplectica ex difficili partu.

Species 6 Paraplectica ex inflammatione
et subsequente atrophia immis humbris

Species 7 Rheumatica.

Species 8. Nunc paraplectica, nunc
singularium partium a causis
occultissimis.

Species 9 Hemiplectica vel paraplectica
vel singularium partium^a Lesione
externa.

Membr. III P. Singularis.

Species 1 P. Singularis ex stagnante sanguine

Species 2 P. Singularis ex collecto pure

Species 3. P. Singularis rheumatica.

Species 4 P. Singularis Serophulosa

Species 5. P. Singularis a Lesione externa varia.

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Palsy

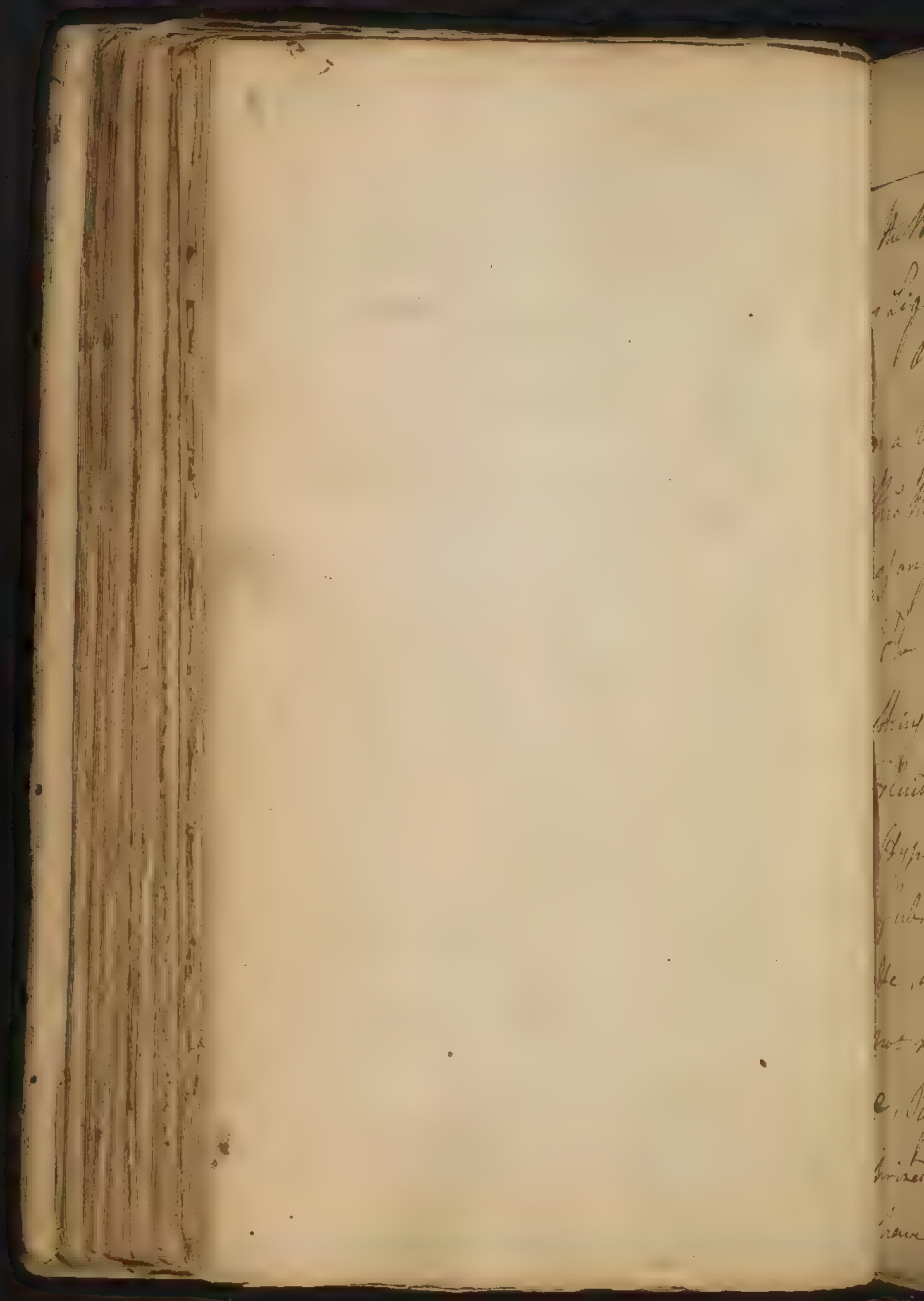
This Author has very ingeniously disting.
 Palsies into General & particular, & little
 I do not think his Reasons for it are
 just, for we do not always find Gen-
 eral Palsies succeed Affections of the
 head, nor do we always see particular
 Palsies follow an Affection of a single
 nerve or of the spine. We have an
 account of a Dissection in the Memoirs of the Royal
 Academy of Sciences in Paris of a man
 who died of a partial Palsy & yet his
 brain was found affected wth Tumors.

Instead therefore of distinguishing Palsies
 by their Seat I would only choose

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to distinguish ^{1st} by their proximate Causes
 you are ^{or} 1st those things w^{ch} obstruct the
 Passage of the Nervous Fluid thro' the
 Nerves & 2nd those things w^{ch} destroy the
 Mobility of the Nervous Fluid.

To the 1st belong Ironicus - Tumor, and
 every thing w^{ch} obstruct the communica-
 tion of motions. These Causes are general
 & reduced to Compressions w^{ch} are of two
 kinds. 1st Moveable Causes such as
 Fluids w^{ch} may act either by a, Over-
 distention, or, b, by Effusion. or 2nd fixed
 Causes such as Tumor in (a) Themselves
 themselves, or, b, parts adjacent, i.e.,
 Fractures, Hernia &c. &c. extraneous
 Bodies either generated or introduced in



The Body, c, external Compression such as Ligatures &c.

Other Causes have been supposed such as a viscosity of the Matter circulating in the Nerves, but we have no proofs of any Palsies arising from such a Cause.

The 2nd General Head of Causes are those things which destroy the mobility of the Nerves. These Causes are, a, Cold, b, Styptic Substances, c, Astringent Substances such as the Turnes of Lead &c, d, certain Vegetables that are not reducible to either of these Heads e, Passions of the Mind. I am much surpris'd to find Dr Boerhaave & M: Sauvage have omitted to take notice of this Cause.

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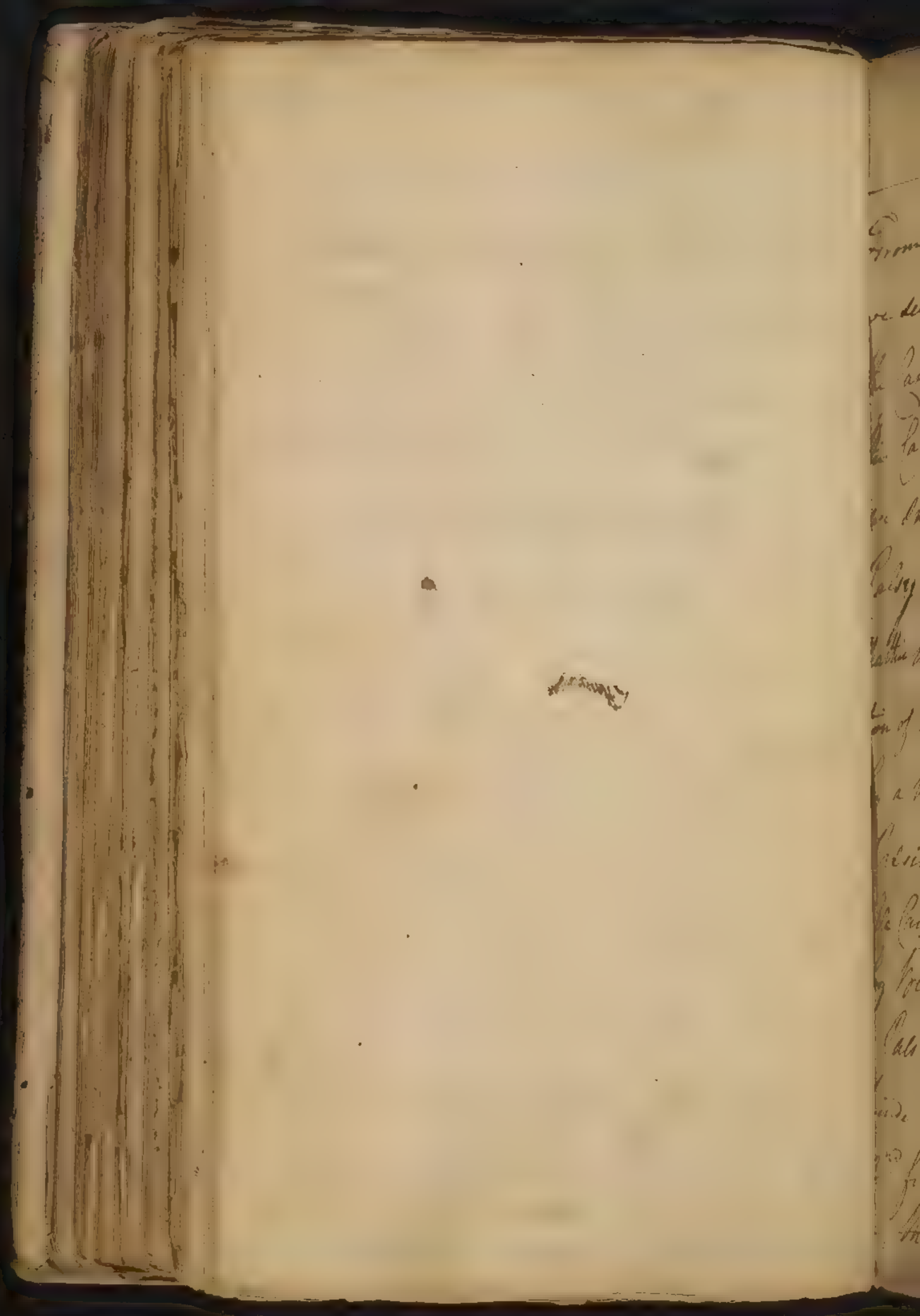
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In Fever - we have several Instances of
Fever leaving Paralytic Affections behind
them. in a Fever the blood is im-
pelled wth violence into the brain by w^{ch}
means Impaction & Obstructions are left
there. This indeed would reduce it to
a kind of Coma by of Compressions but
I believe Fevers may Cause a Palsy
without Obstruction. Thus we see
Instances of Paralytic Affections in the
old Sort of Intermitting Fevers. the same
Cause then that induced Fever may
induce Palsy, it may likewise follow
Fever when the Heart's Action is not
able to restore the Mobility to the Nerves
or indeed for in all Fevers it tends to an Immobility.

[illegible]

g. Pain by inducing an Atonia
often occasions Palsies more especially
Rheumatism Gout, & several convulsive
 Disorders. h. various Affections of the
 Muscular parts of the body, such as
 Over Exercise of a muscle or its too
 long Continuance in an inactive state.

i. Old Age. Our System passes thro
 many Degrees of Irritability & Sen-
 sibility that it at last in some measure
 loses them both. In w^h manner do
 these causes operate so as to induce
 the Immobility of the Nervous Fluid?
 This tho' a curious question is very difficult
 to solve nor does ~~an~~ answer to it
 immediately relate to our present subject.



Palsy

From this view of the causes of Palsies
 we see they are often Symptomatic as in
 the case of ComPRESSION from Tumors: in
 the case unless we remove the Compressions
 we shall never be able to cure the
 Palsy. Palsies may be said to be of 2
 kinds when they arise from an accumula-
 tion of blood in the brain more especially
 a venous Plethora. These kind of
 Palsies we said depended on Morbid
 Causes. They are therefore to be removed
 by blood letting - Blisters - Letons &c
 Palsies from effused Liquids are of two
 kinds: 1 from red blood w^h is incurable
 2 from Serum w^h is often reabsorbed.
 There are common Distinctions

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of Apoplexy & Palsies. the Serous Effusions
are of two kinds: 1st when it depends
upon a preternatural accumulation of it in
the brain & 2nd when it depends upon
Redundancy of Serum in the Body which
is generally accompanied wth dropsical
swellings in some part of the body.
This last kind of Serous Effusions belong to
the Symptomatic Causes. in these cases
stimulants are very useful but in
the former Case stimulants are as hurtful
as dangerous as in the pure Sanguineous
Apoplexy or Palsy.

I go on to speak of the Removal
of those Causes w^{ch} affect the Mobility of
the Nervous Fluid. did we know how

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Palsy

When Causes operate we sh^d be able to
 treat wth more Precision of ^{the} means
 of exciting the Nervous power. we shall
 therefore proceed Empirically & speak
 of the various Remedies used in these
 Cases. These are 1st exciting the action
of the will as in the several stimulating
 Passions we before spoke of the Sedative
 Passions sometimes prove Stimulating
 such as Fear - Joy &c. It is sometimes
 difficult to excite these Passions, & still
 more so to regulate them. I have
 known a man whose tongue was
 paralytic, & yet upon being provoked he
 spoke very readily.
 2nd by exciting the power of the

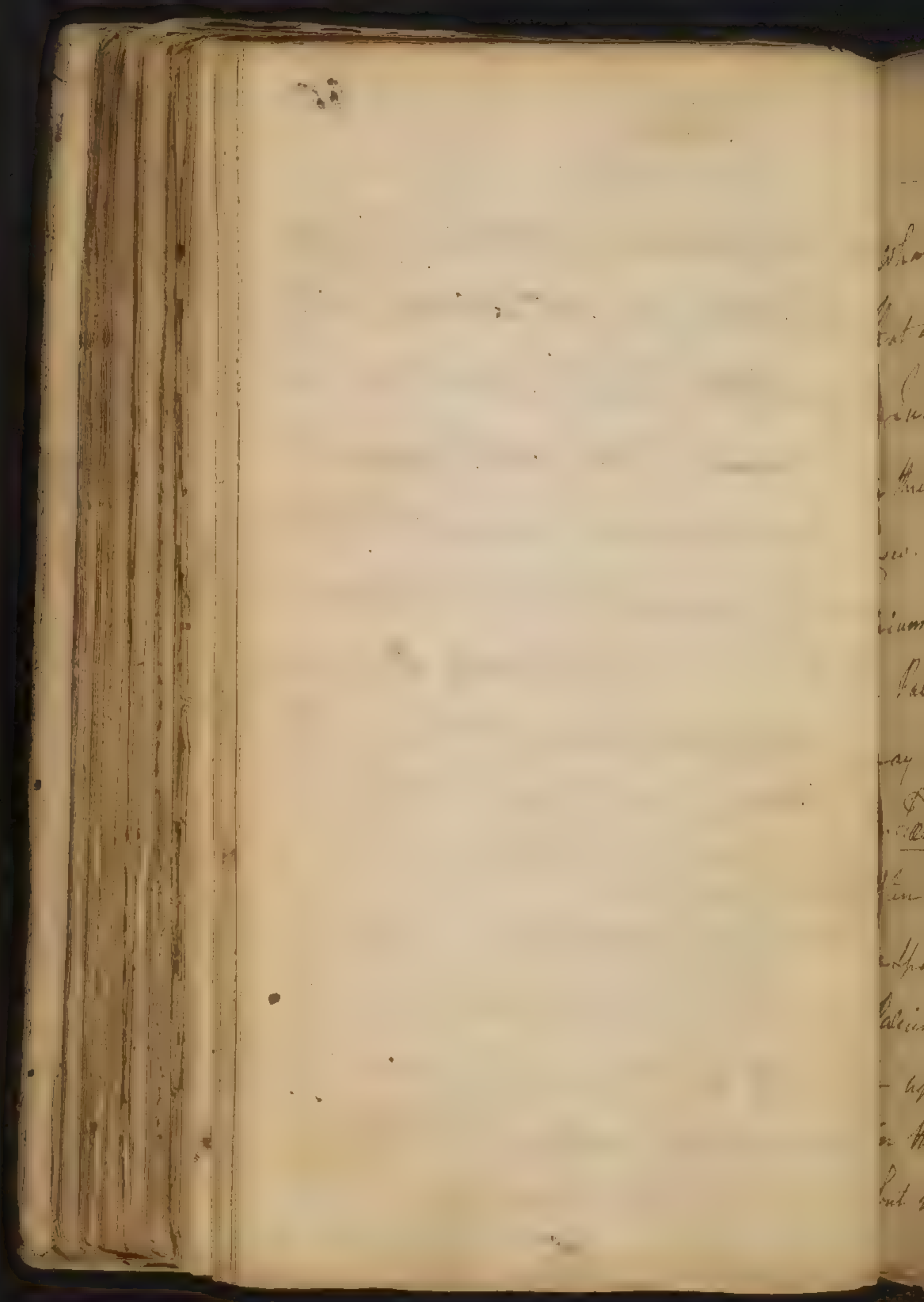
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Arterial System. Blood when thrown
into the Brain & Muscles of ^{the} Body
gives Tension & often induces and
increases Mobility. Human Fever has
sometimes removed Palsies, Altho' it is
far from being a general Cure. I have
sometimes seen it bring on a Death
especially in those Palsies w^h arise from
Congestions of Blood in the Brain. I
always pronounce a Hemiplegia arising
from Apoplexy to be more or less dangerous
according to the Degree of Fever w^h attends.
But notwithstanding this, those Palsies w^h
depend upon a diminished Mobility of
the Nervous Fluid may be removed by

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Fever supervening. It is unhappy
that we cannot always ^{bring on} a fever
or regulate it when bro't on. For
any increased action of the Heart &
Lungs is not a Fever. a cold Pitt must
excite this increased action to denominate
it a Fever. all stimulating Medi-
cines act by encreasing the action of the
Heart & Lungs, and thus bring on more
of a Fever. few of them act on the simple
moving Fibres.

Stimulating Medicines. There are
the uniformly stimulating, or only
occasionally so. Opium & most of the
sedative Medicines act in this last way.
I am at a loss to determine what
Medicines are exactly stimulating &



What sedative. But I would observe
that all these Medicines whose seda-
tive Qualities are very Obvious & uniform
their Effects are harmful in paralytic
cases. upon this Acc^t. I would reject
Opium & even Camphor from being useful
in Palsies. The Stimulating Medicines
may be divided into three kinds.

First Medicines. These I believe are
the most sedative, but as more or less of
Spasmodic Affection generally attends
Palsies they may be used with Advantage.
- upon the whole I cannot say much
in their Favour having often used them
but never with any great Success.

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B. Aromatic Stimulants. These have
been much extolled in Palsies. but
I think with little Foundation. Their
Stimulus is generally confined to the
Heart, & upon that ^{part}. They do not
do more good than any other inflammatory sub-
stances would do. Rosemary - Betony &c
belong to this Class of Medicines. for my
part I have no great Opinion of them. even
the Valerian ~~it~~ itself appears to be ^{an} inert
medicine in this Disease.

C. Simply Acid Medicines. ^{ch} we are neither
aromatic nor ^{ch} acrid such as Pepper.
- the Filiguoræ or Tetradynamia of
Linnaeus may likewise be classed under
this Division of Medicines. They

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stimulate without exciting Inflammation.
unhappily their activity is so great
that we cannot introduce them into
the body in sufficient Quantities to do
any considerable service. They are
generally given in the Form in which
nature presents them to us. Hence Must-
ard & Garlic are always given whole,
but I believe their virtues are seldom
evolved by the powers of the System. I
have given ʒiv of Mustard a day &
yet my Patient felt not the least
inconvenience from it. Upon this Ac-
count it were to be wished we could improve our
Method of administering them.

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d. Volatile alkaline salts are the most powerful of any of the Stimuli. This Stimulus is immediately diffused all over the System, but Unhappily their Effects are of short Duration. Upon the whole I think they are the safest and most efficacious of any of the stimulating Substances we have spoke off.

All these Stimulating Medicines act more by exciting the Action of the Heart & Arteries than by stimulating the Nervous System. As this is the Case you see how very cautious you must be in giving them in Palsies

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arising from the left of causes are
mentioned first. They are more especially
dangerous when they excite a sweat
in all cases where there are congestions of
blood. The sweats that are excited
in a Palsy never extend to the face
the Limbs. These stimulants w: act
on the vessels of the affected parts are
not useful. If I metir is a stimulus
of this kind. I have given it for ^{some} time
to a Patient in the infirmary who has
been much Relieved by it. it has acted
chiefly by exciting a sweat in the parts affected.

9. External Stimulating Applications
as Vomits may be bro't under this

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Head. Many Disputes have been maintained concerning the propriety of them.

In Palsies arising from the Sanguineous Causes before treated off they are hurtful, but in those kind of Palsies we are now treating off they are very useful.

They do not quicken the Action of the Heart & Arteries as some have supposed. They may even ^{be} given wth Safety in four or five so little do they quicken the Circulation. I would therefore recommend them in Palsies, & may say I have often used them wth Success.

161 The Motion of the Body. all Exercise of the Body is useful in determining

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the blood into the muscles & thus
 exciting their action. in Cases of
 Hemiplegia we always find ^{the} lower
 Extremities recover first if the Patient
 is able to walk, long before any other
 part of the body. Dr Eller of Berlin
 has lately cured several Palsies of the
 upper Extremities before any other part
 of the body, merely by suspending weights
 to them. all sudden violent motions
 especially if they are of the Convulsive kind
 are useful. hence the action of Secu-
ring has often been excited in Palsies.
Spermatocies
 may act either as stimulants or

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vacuants. The leucum answers the
 last Intention best. The Turpith Prim.
 is very efficacious in both ways.
 It is a powerful Stimulant & induces
 a serous Discharge from the nose that
 sometimes gives great Relief in
 Palsies arising from serous Effusions.
 you will readily see then kind of
 Remedies will do Harm in those
 Palsies arising from Languine Conges-
 tions. I have seen hemiparesis cured
 entirely by Incising.

Friction. This is a useful Stimu-
 lant. It is applied immediately

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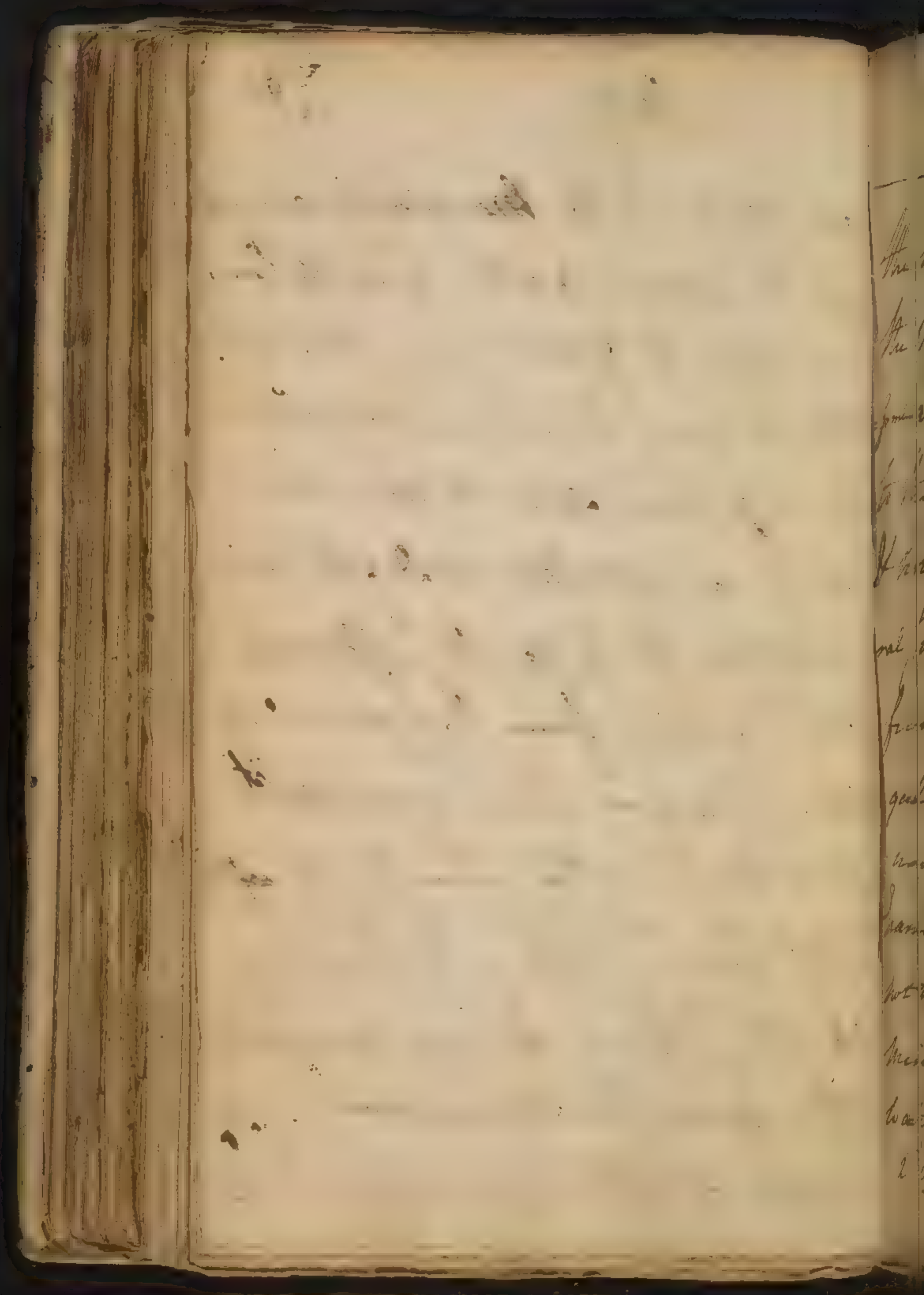
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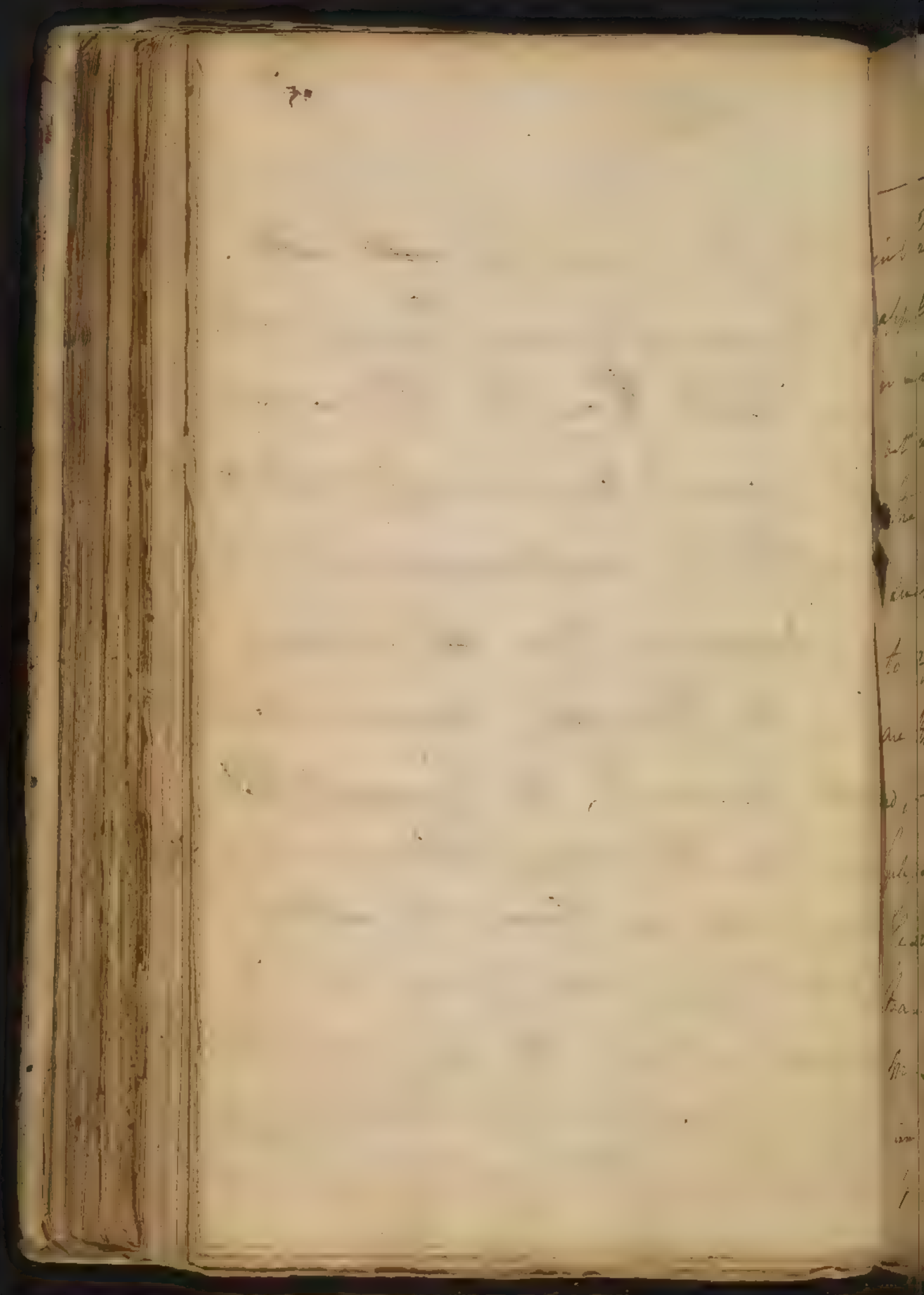
to the seat of the Disease itself. it
should always be used "ad Levem
Euborem". the Flesh Brush is the
best means of applying it, & is more
powerful than the Flannel ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~
commonly used. all ^{the} ~~the~~ preparations of the
Flesh Brush or Flannel w: aromatic substances
do more harm than good.
d. Heat. This is the power ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ first
exites & supports the mobility of the
Nervous Fluid. It is applied in two
ways, Humid & Dry. the 1st is in y.
of warm water. I have little
dependance upon the water in this case.
-perhaps it may cut by deriving the
"vis nerva" from y Brain, but this

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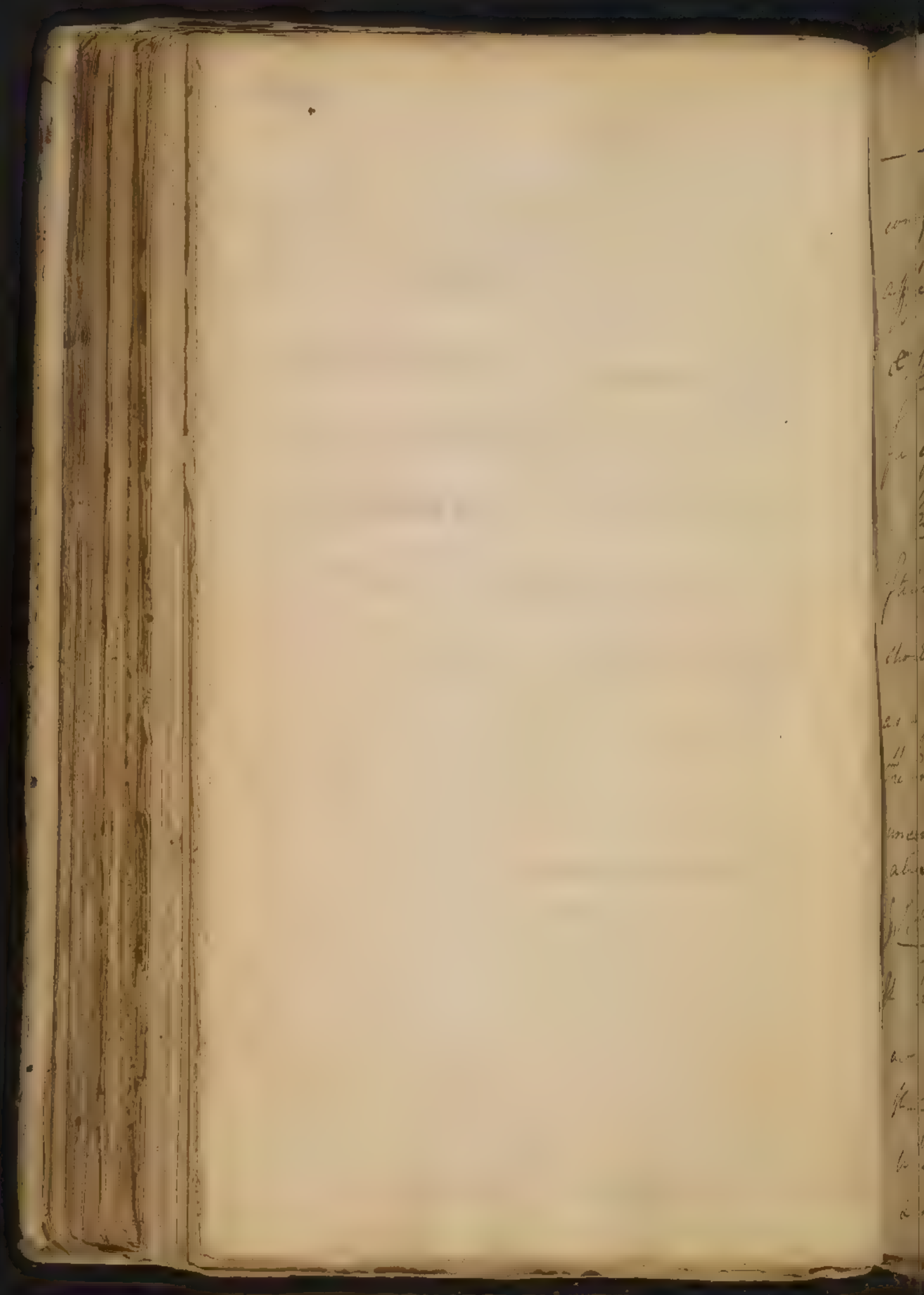
is doubtful. If the ~~Moving~~ Fibres are very
torpid the warm bath may do harm
by rarefying the blood. Upon this see:
It should never be used in Languine
Palsies. I have seen it sometimes
produce an Apoplexy & Death and
is called the Catastrophic Suffocations in
Palsies arising from Congestions of
blood. I would chuse generally to
restrit the use of the warm bath to
partial Palsies. Where the Sensorium
is affected I think they are dangerous
& often prove fatal Remedies. It is
a matter of little consequence what



The water is impregnated with.
The Reason why more Cures are per-
formed at Bath than elsewhere is owing
to their greater & more uniform Heat
& not to their containing any mine-
ral Substances in them. This is proved
from the Therma of Bohemia doing
equal service w: th the Therma of Bath.
Now these Therma of Bohemia upon
examination are found to contain
not the least particle of any kind of
Mineral in them. They only equal the
waters of Bath in their Temperature.
2nd Dry Heat is often employed w: th need



in Palsies. This dry heat was formerly applied by putting the Patient in a box in such a manner that the heat might act on every part of the body except the Head. But in particular Palsies such a box should be contrived as to apply the heat to the Limbs that are the diseased. I have therefore ordered it to the Patient whose case was the subject of this Discourse on Palsy. The heat in this dry room is more uniform than the heat of warm water. It moreover promotes a sweat without in the least quickning the Action of the Heart. its Action appears to be chiefly

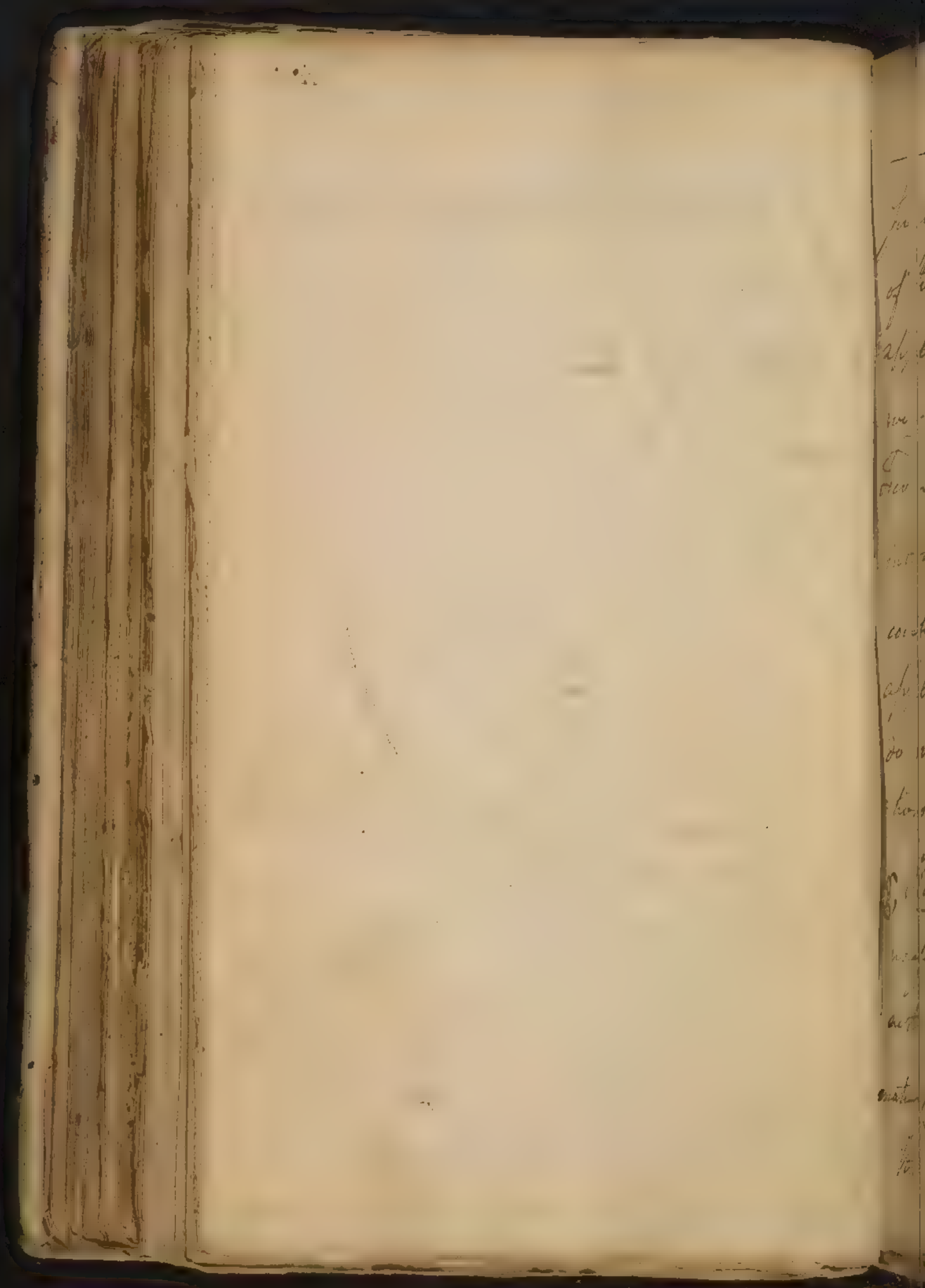


confined to the Arteries of the parts affected.

Cold has been employed with success as well as Heat in Palsies.

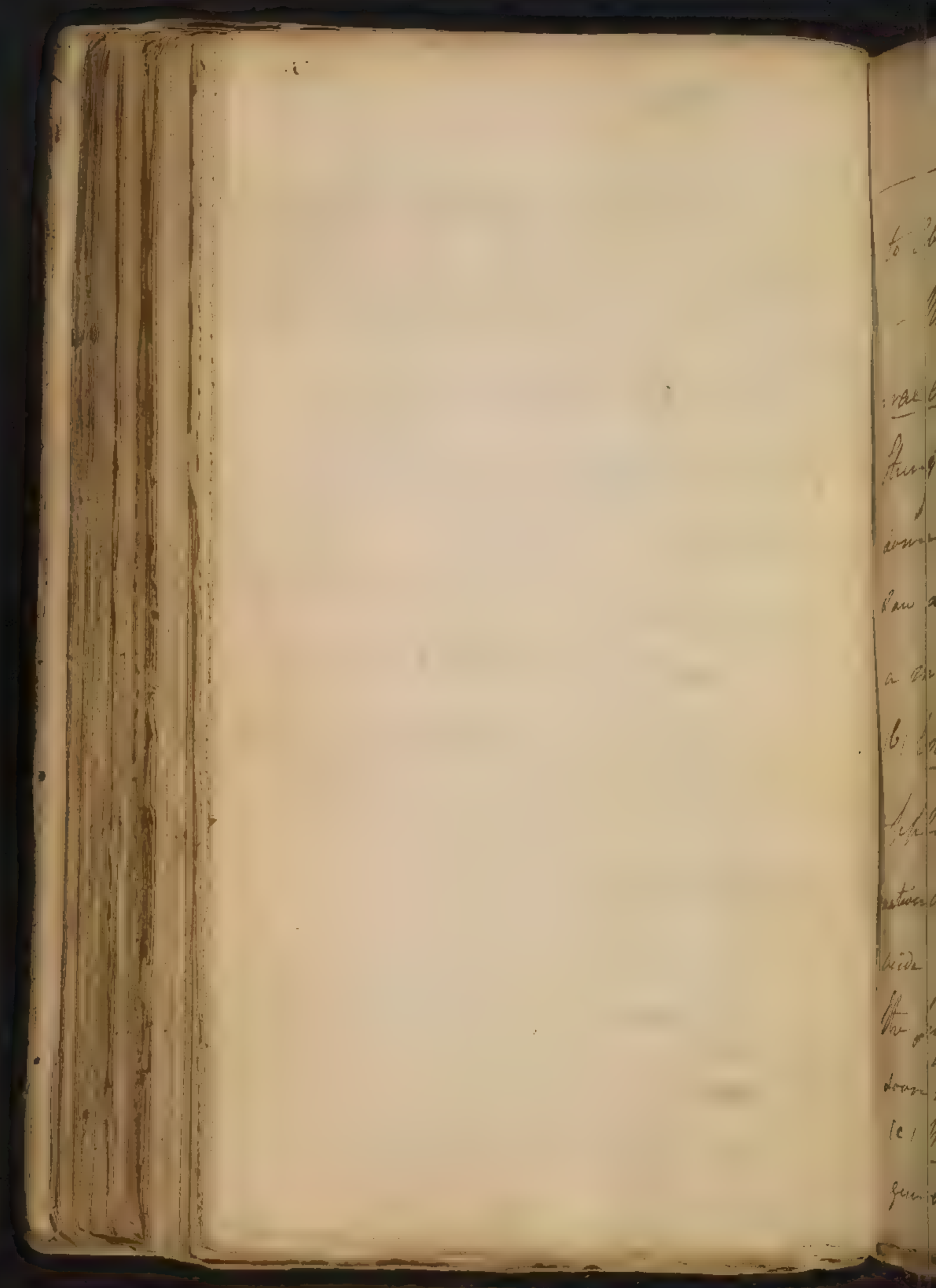
Cold we all know is a powerful Stimulant. when we employ it it should not be continued long as it acts as a Sedative when ^{too} long continued. But if the Sense is impaired or diminished it is a very uncertain & ambiguous Remedy. it should always be applied suddenly.

Blisters. these Operate as Stimulants & Evacuants. In regard they chiefly act in the last way. when Applied to the Head they are very useful, ^{especially in} & in all Cases where the Encephalon is concerned in the Disease. They act not only by evacuating



sum, but by deriving all the parts
of the blood to the place to w^{ch} they are
applied. I much doubt whether Blisters
ever act as stimulants in Palsies. in
some they do stimulate, but that very
inconsiderably. Their stimulus is generally
confined to the first few hours they are
applied. Upon the whole then they
do more service in Palsies from Conges-
tions than in the last species we spoke of.

§ Rube facientia - There are much more
useful than Blisters tho' perhaps they
act in the same way. The Inflamm.
erite
ation they ~~act~~ continues longer upon
the actⁿ of no sum^s being effused

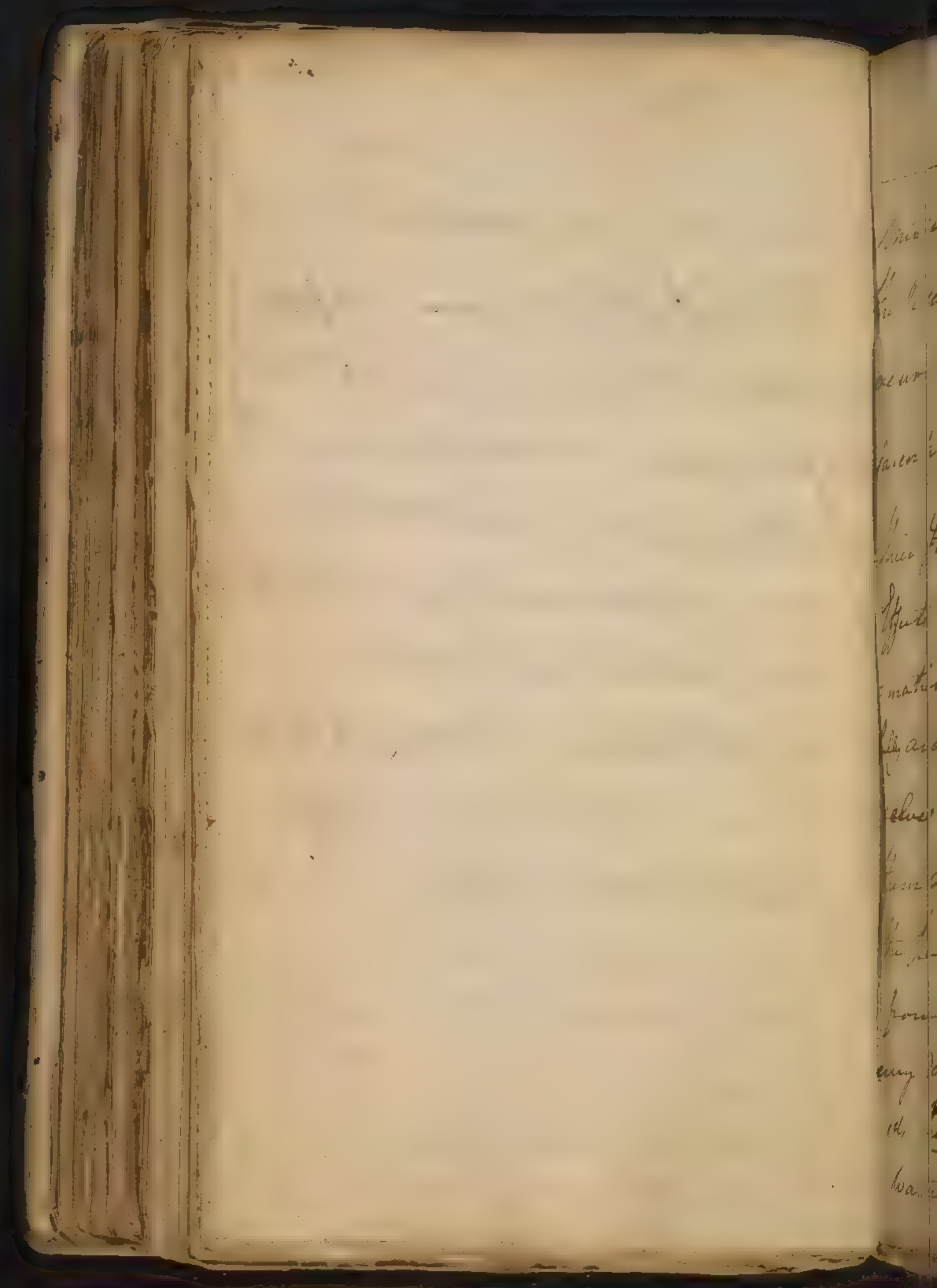


Palsy

to abate the inflammation

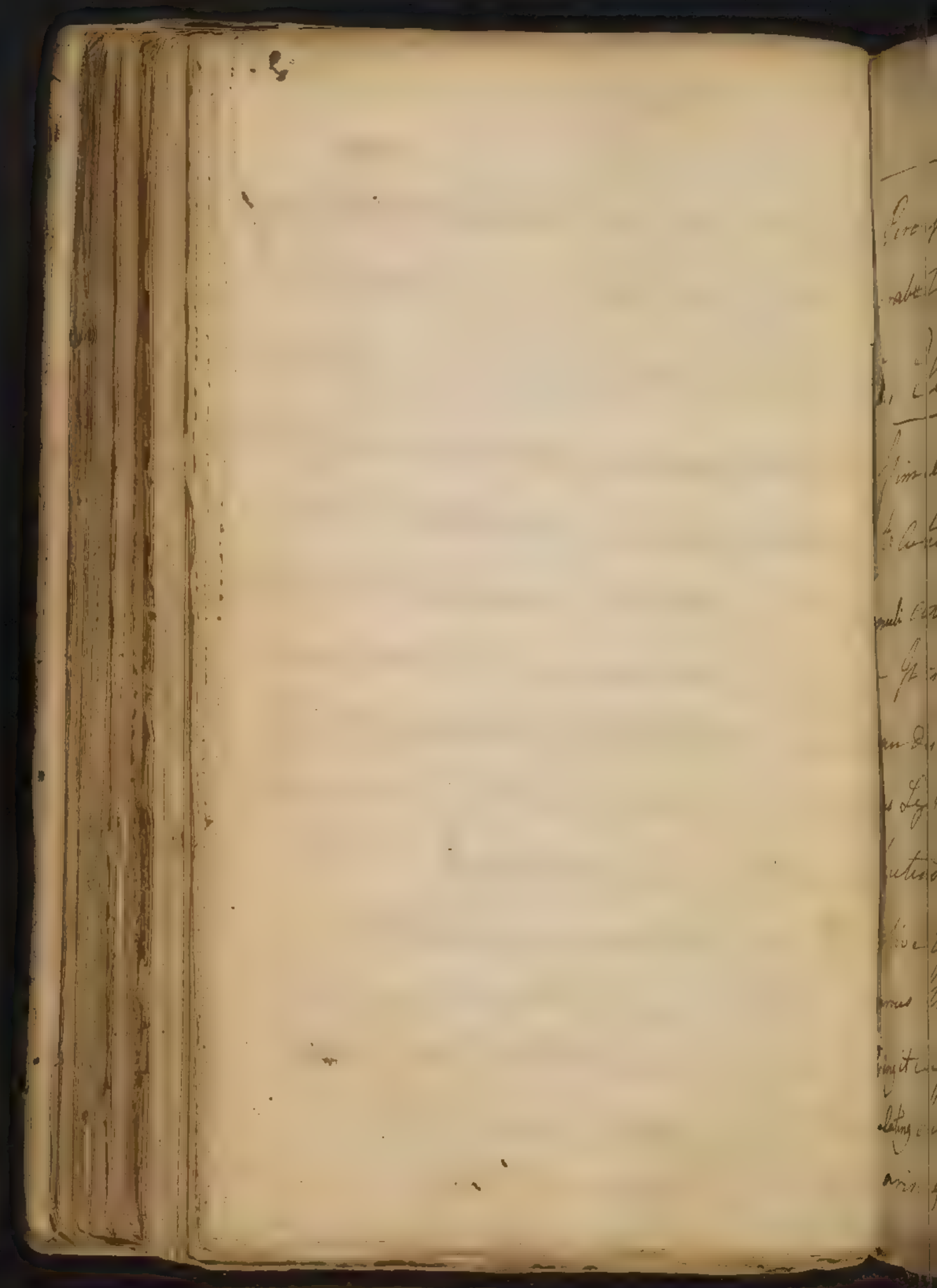
- The Rubefacientia are (a) Acids ^{ch} acid w: upon the cut of their strength must always be mixed w: some bland oil. I can't say I ever saw any remarkable Effects from them, a much better Application is the (b) Volatile Alkalies this should be so applied as not to produce Inflammation or else shall be obliged to lay them aside. One good thing from them is ² the Inflammation even when excited is soon removed.

(c) Mustard-seed when prepared as we generally do for Diet is an admirable



Palsy

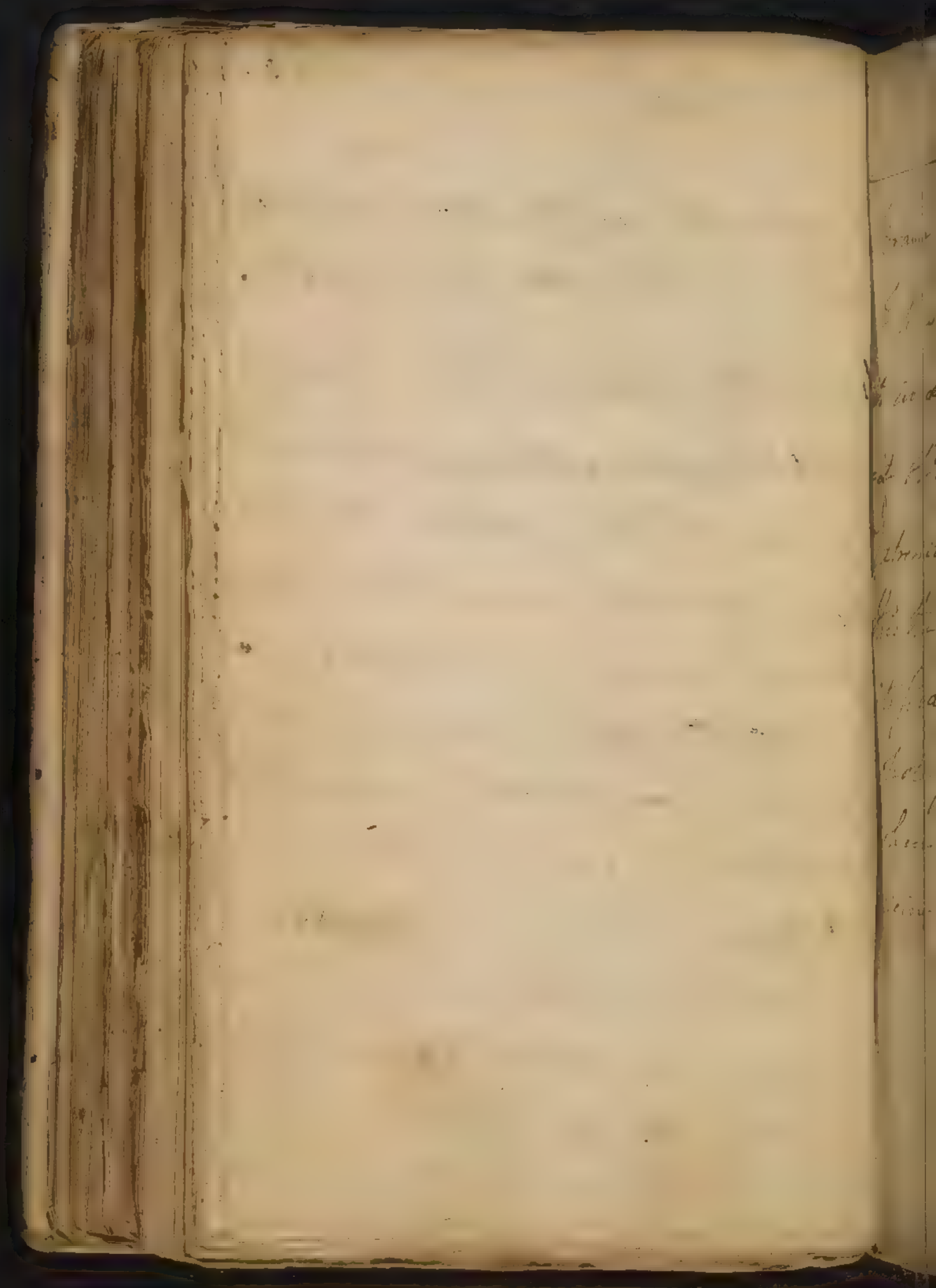
medicine & by far the best of any of
 the Rubefacientia. here a question
 occurs ⁱⁿ regard to the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rub.
 facientia. Should we endeavour to obtain
 this Stimulating without their Inflammatory
 Effects? I think we should. The Inflam-
 mation by no means acts so power-
 fully as a stimulus as stimuli do them-
 selves. upon this acc^t I always order
 them all to be washed off as soon as
 the part feels any considerable degree of pain
 from them. When they are applied
 every day they seem to do most service.
 as the Fall of water from a Height. the
 water here I believe acts merely from



Palsy

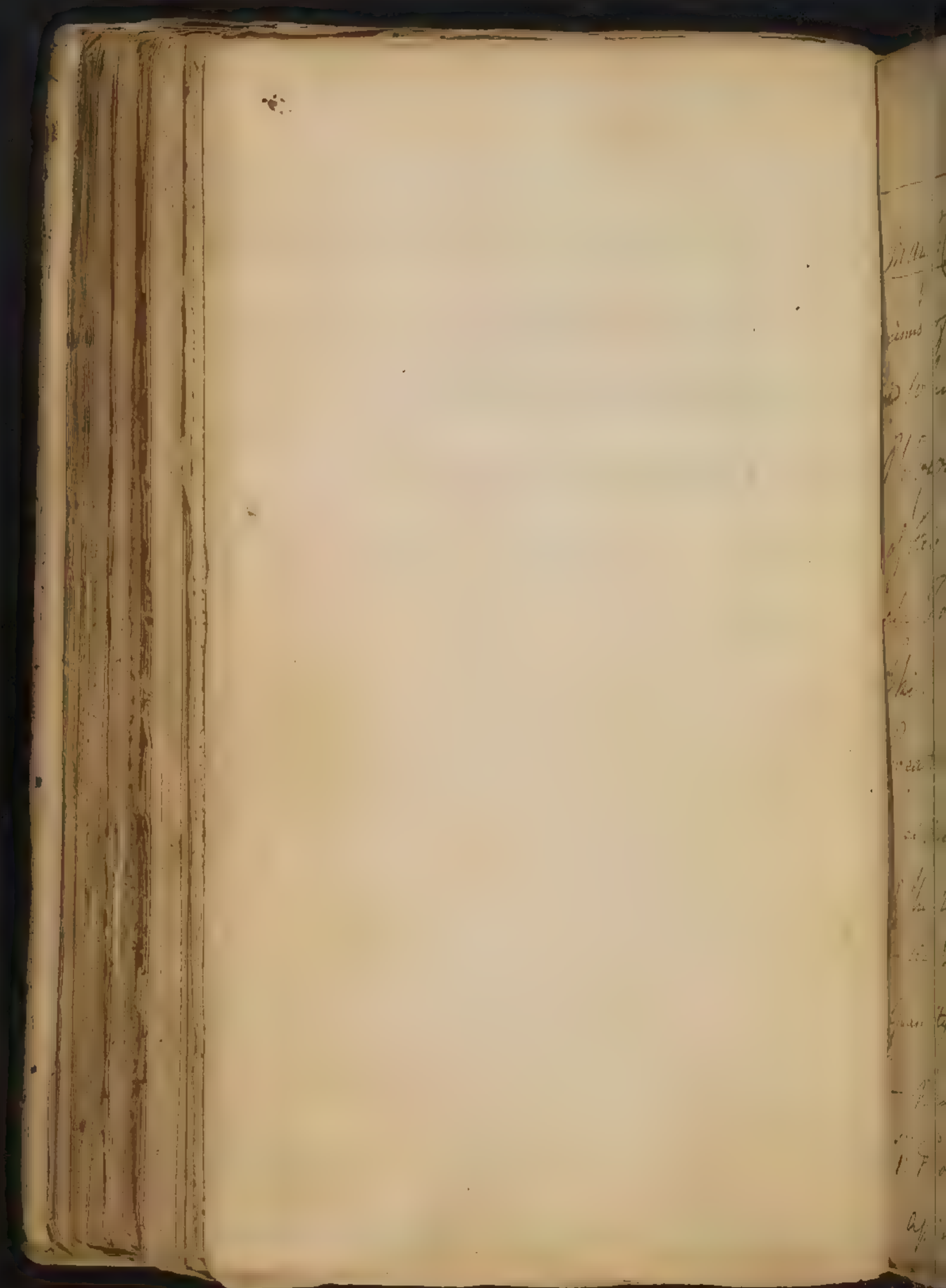
Perception, & has often done considerable Service when other things have failed.

Electric Shock. This is ^{the} only Stimulus that directly excites the Muscles to Action. While all the other Stimuli act indirectly upon the Muscles. It is a power ^{that} in a certain Degree ^{can} destroy Life itself by destroying the Nervous System. how it does this we cannot pretend to say. it may be by its sedative Effects. As it is sometimes a dangerous Medicine I always begin w: ^{the} Application very gradually so as to obtain its Effects without its sedative Effects. in Palsies arising from Congestion of Blood in the



Phlegm

Brain it is a dangerous medicine,
 I have seen instant Death brought on by
 it in such cases. the shock of Electricity
 it? always be confined to the
 extremities & never suffered to pass
 into the brain, as there it exercises
 its sedative & hurtful effects. upon y^e
 whole. I consider it is a powerful &
 when prudently used an excellent me-
 dicine.



Exanthematous Fever

105

Marg: Lumine - has had several Par-

oxisms of Fever which always termi-

nate when they went off in a cutaneous

Effluvia. To understand the nature

of this eruption take notice that in

all Fevers the Blood is directed to the

skin, hence most of Fever terminate in

Heat or Eruptions of different kinds. That

either in Effluvia from the Extremities

or in Effluvia under the Cuticle.

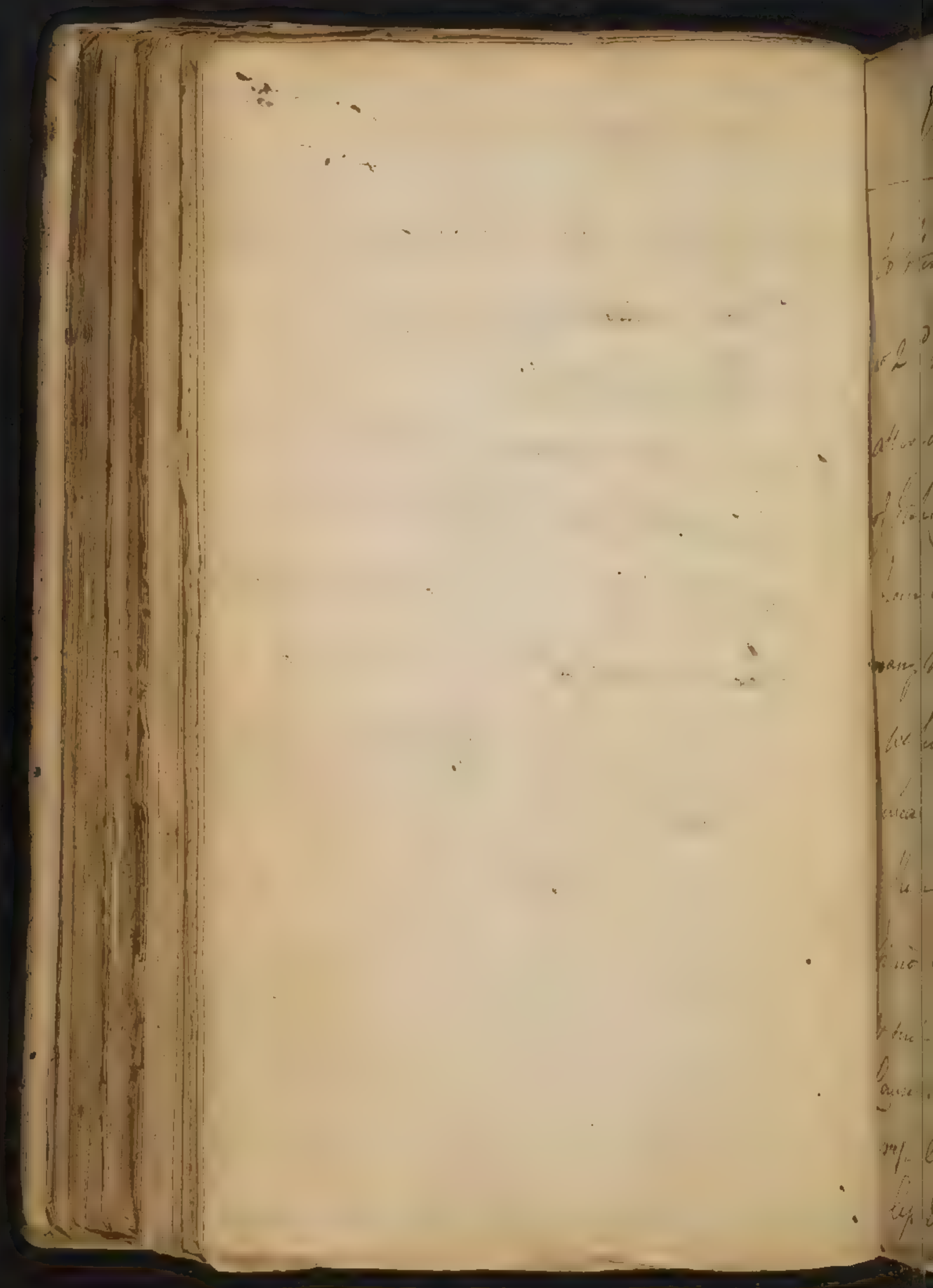
In the last Case a more than ordinary

quantity of Blood is determined to the skin.

These Eruptive Fevers are of two kinds

1st They act as Excoriations on the skin

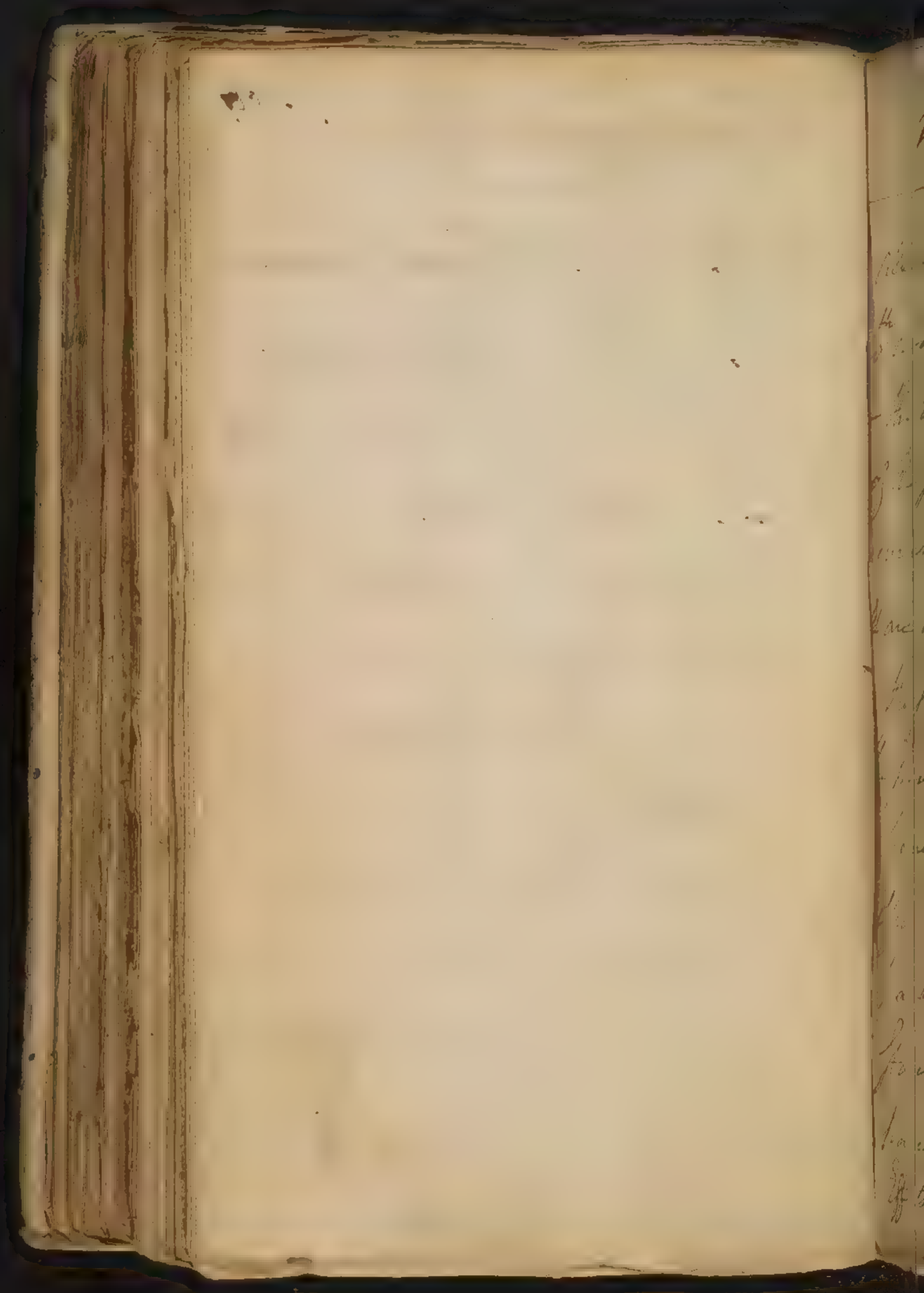
as in the latter then all the matters but



Erythematous Fever

106

to them such as the small pox & measles.
or 2nd more Eruption ^{the} with suppuration
attended w: Redness swelling and pain
of skin. These Eruptions are formed
from humors & do not depend on
any matter introduced into ^{the} body.
we find many people cannot even
live without having these eruptions.
These inflam^d Eruptions are of two
kinds. 1st such as are formed in ^{the} body
& such as depend on Contagion or external
causes. These last are not so liable to be
repelled or if repelled are attended with
less danger than the first kind.



Santhous Fever . 109

All these Eruptive Fevers attack
the skin or life pain in the stomach.

This depend upon a particular state
of the surface of the body & we find
unmarkably connected wth the stomach
affected

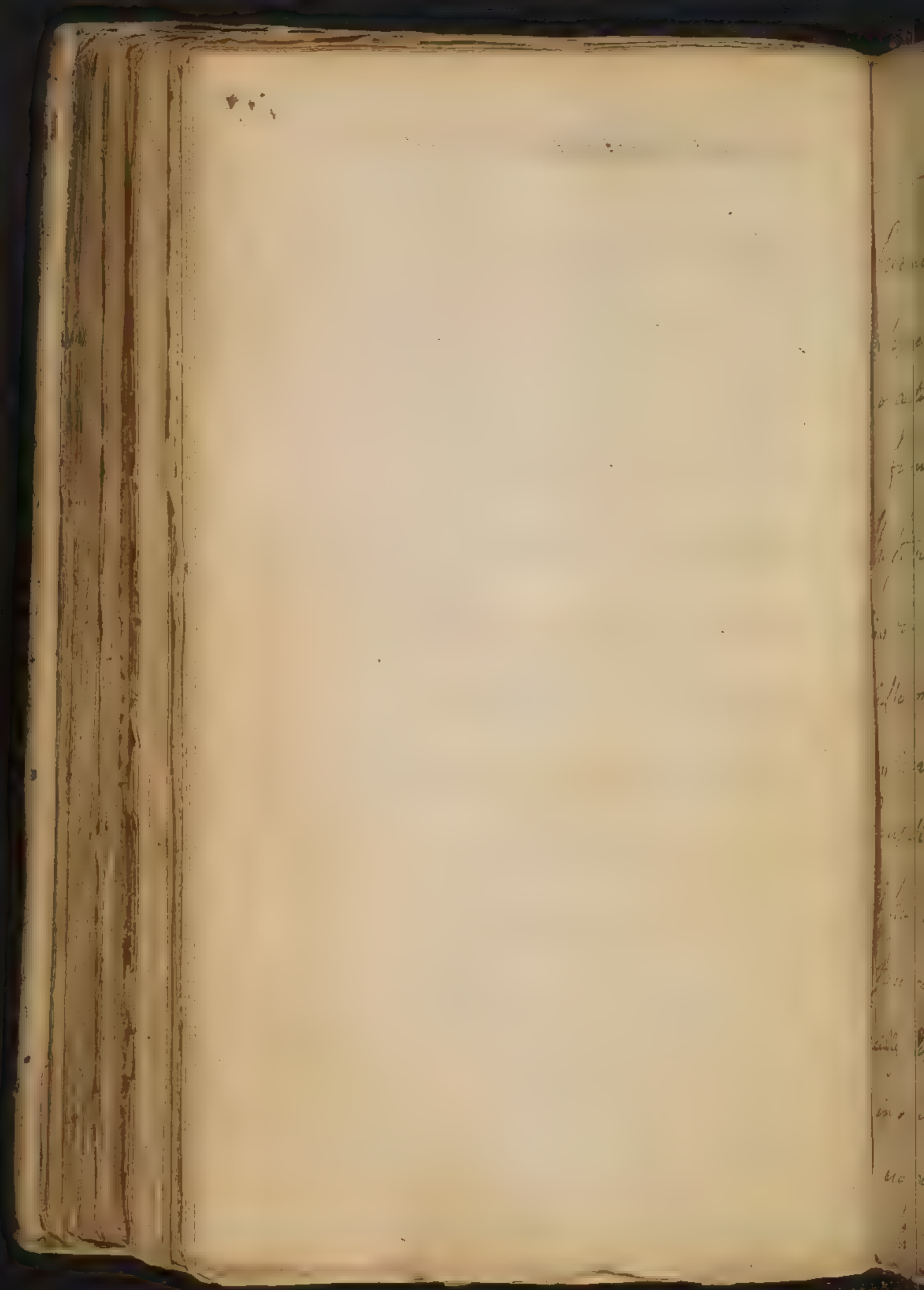
are always proportional to one another.

The stomach when acted on reacts on
the skin & thus promotes the eruption.

Because we find eruptions on the skin
then be it on merely by acid on

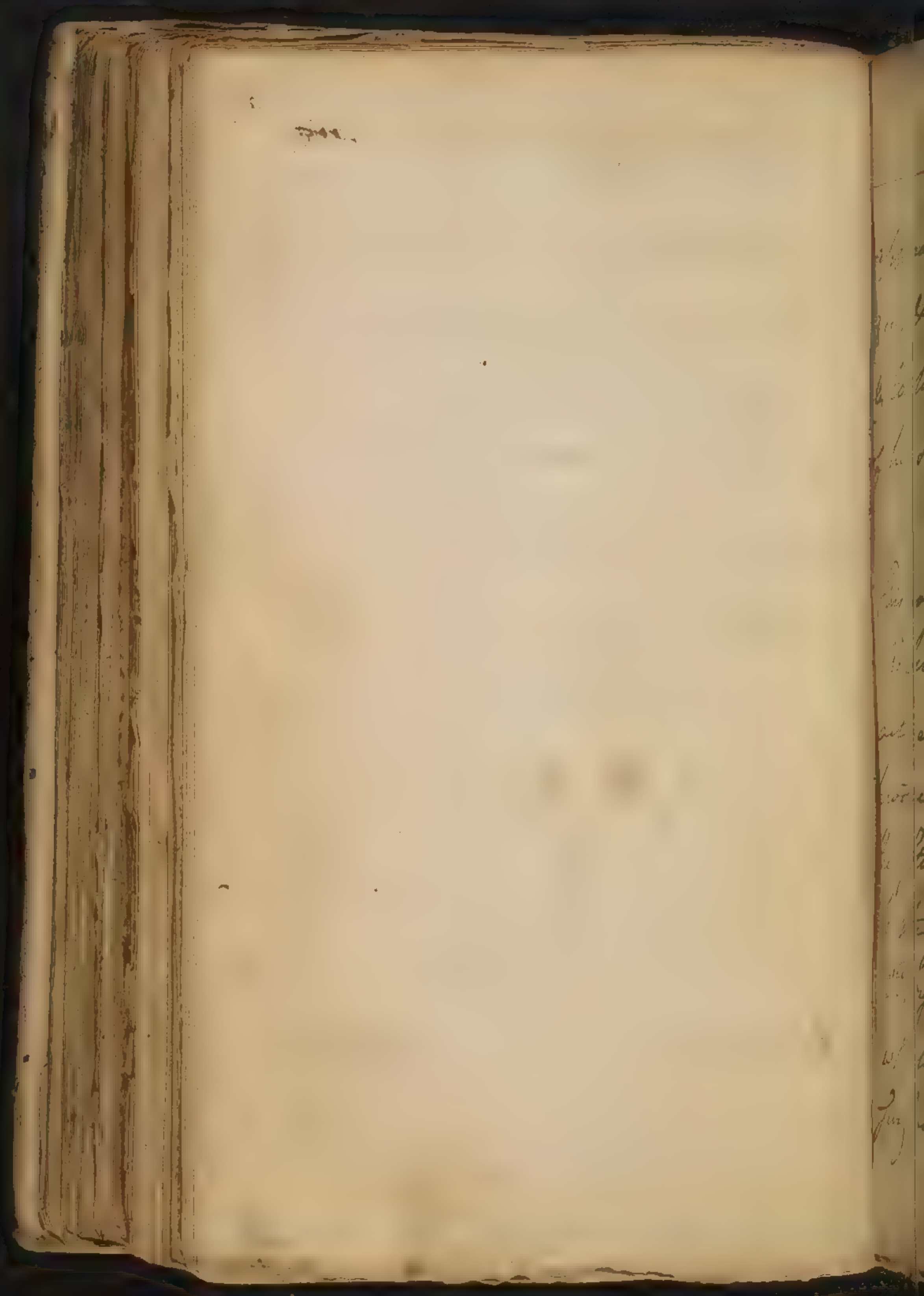
particular substances taken into the
stomach. Fish & even Crabs eyes

have been known to produce these
effects. we are sure they act by their



presence in the stomach as their effects
appear too soon to suppose they entered
or acted upon the blood.

From this you see that Affections of
the stomach are capable of producing such
as on the skin I may not certain
affections of the stomach without any for-
eign matter introduced into it occasion
eruptions on the skin? a particular state
of the stomach we often see affects the
stomach in a remarkable manner espe-
cially At the Approach of menstruation
in such a manner as to bring on an
erectious eruption. This appears to be
the case wth our Patient. her eruption



Jaunthematous Fever - 109

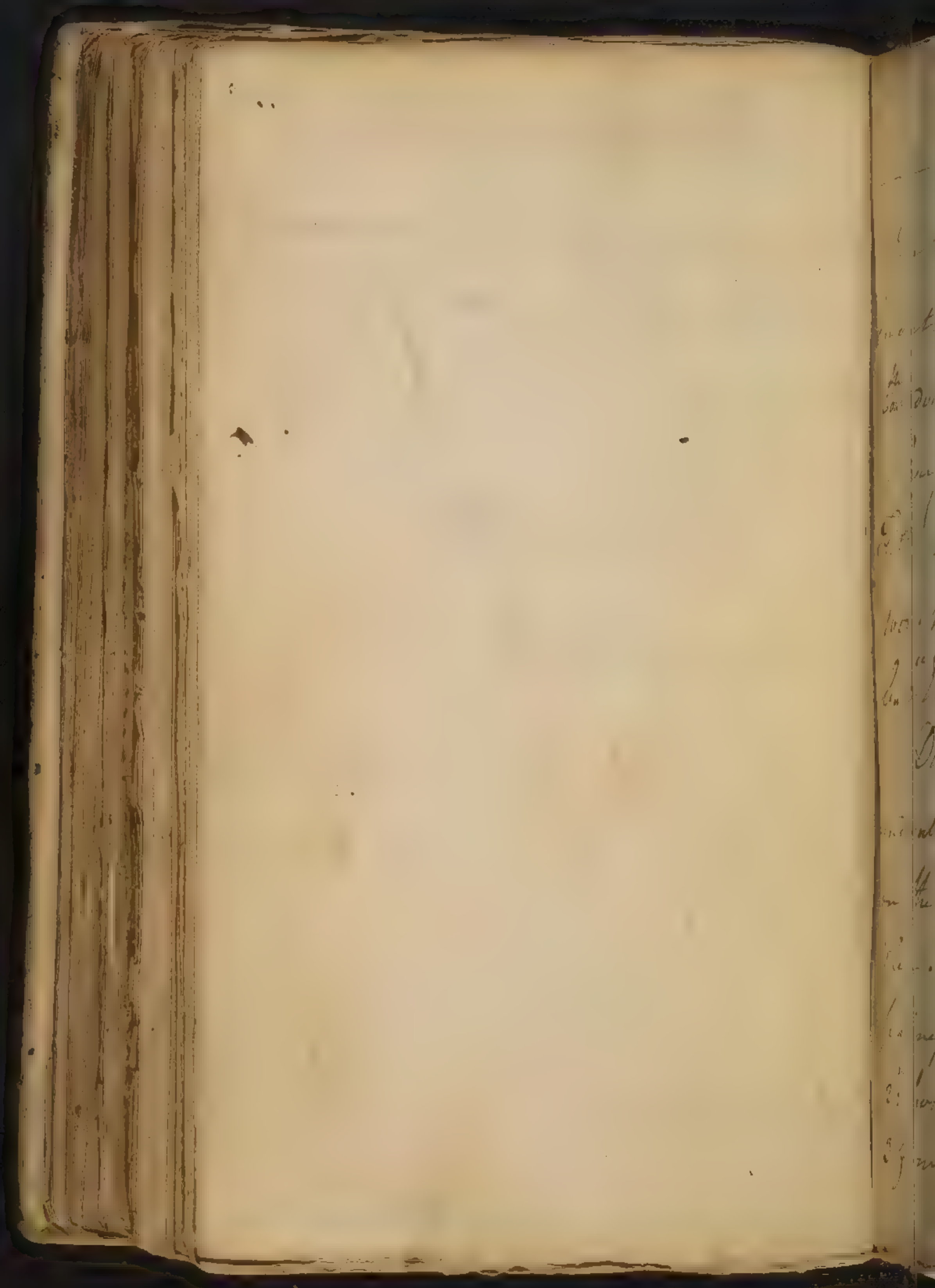
appeared just before her Menstrues came on, & from what I have said seems entirely to have been produced by an affection of her Stomach.

Method of Cure.

This consists

1st In giving Emetics which may act either by evacuating something produced or generated by a Disease in the stomach or by determining the fluids to the skin.

2nd By giving Antimonial Medicines which act alike upon the stomach & surface of the skin.



In treating of Fever I shall only
mention the general Phenomena
the ^{the} advancing any proofs of w: of disease.

Every Fever is ushered in w: a cold:

1st. This takes place in 99 out of a

100. There may be some few exceptions

but "Exceptio non tollit Regulam"

During the cold 1st we have 7 most

undoubted proofs of spasm or constriction

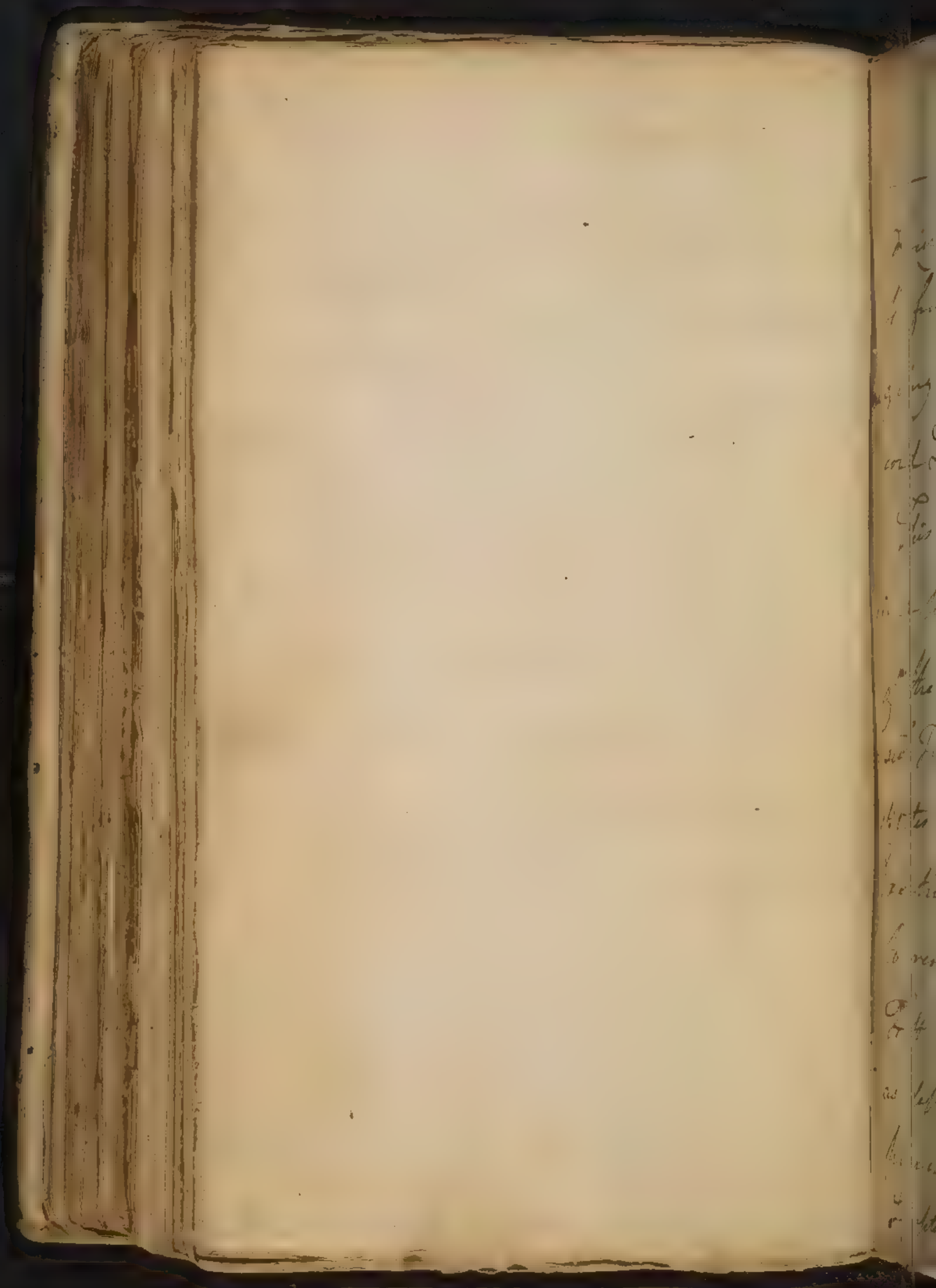
on the Extremities of the vessels every

where. This is evident from the

paleness - Dryness & coldness of the skin

from the paleness of the urine

from Hemorrhages being suppressed



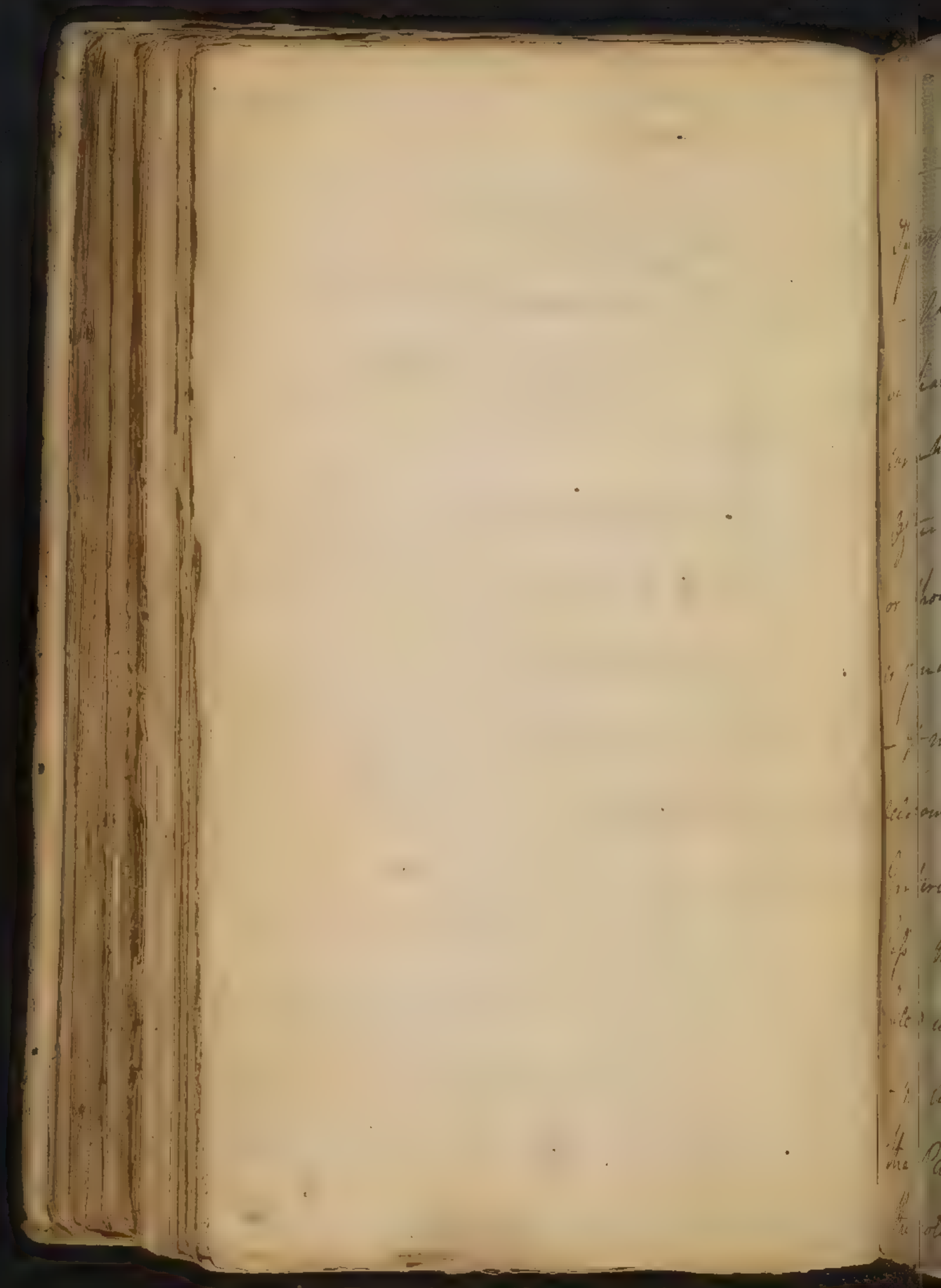
in
1
young
in
his
in
the
the
to
the
to
as
the
the

Fever

111

during the cold Pitt &
from Tumors subsiding & crusts
going in upon the reception of the
cold Pitt.

This cold Pitt for the most part ends
in a hot One during w^{ch} the action
of the Heart & Arteries are increas-
ed. In the cold Pitt that properly con-
stitutes the Fever. the hot Pitt is an
excretion of the "vis natura" immediate
to remove the cold Pitt. the cold
Pitt is properly a "Symptoma morbi"
depending immediately upon the
proximate Cause. It is called by Stahl
Symptoma passiva. the hot Pitt is the



Symptomata of D^r Caubius.

— All the crises of Phænomena
we have mentioned are terminated
sometimes in a few hours, but ~~very~~ very

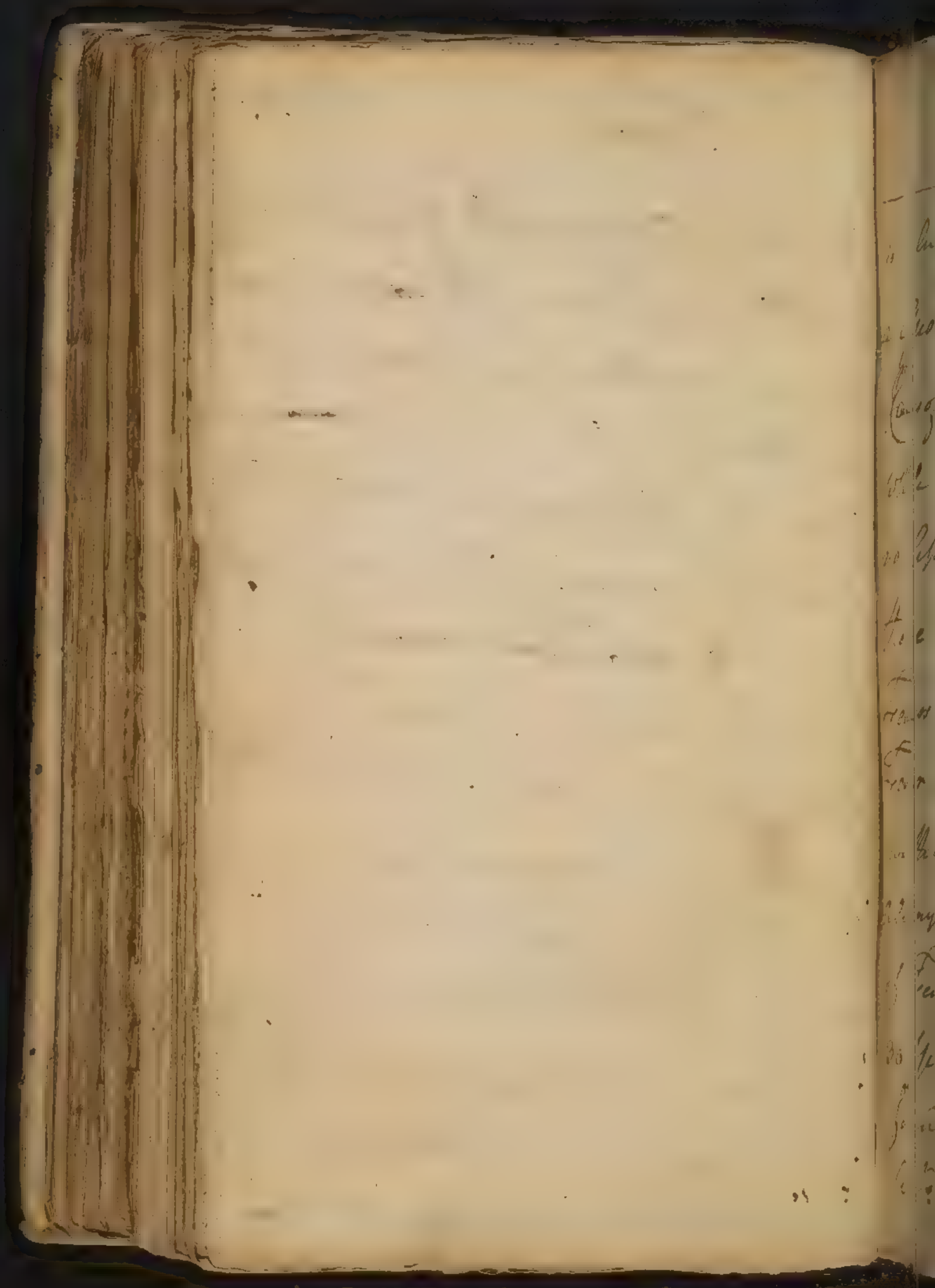
often then Phænomena succeed after longer
or shorter intervals. the longest ^{at} ~~intervals~~

is generally ^{for} ~~at an interval of~~ 8 hours.

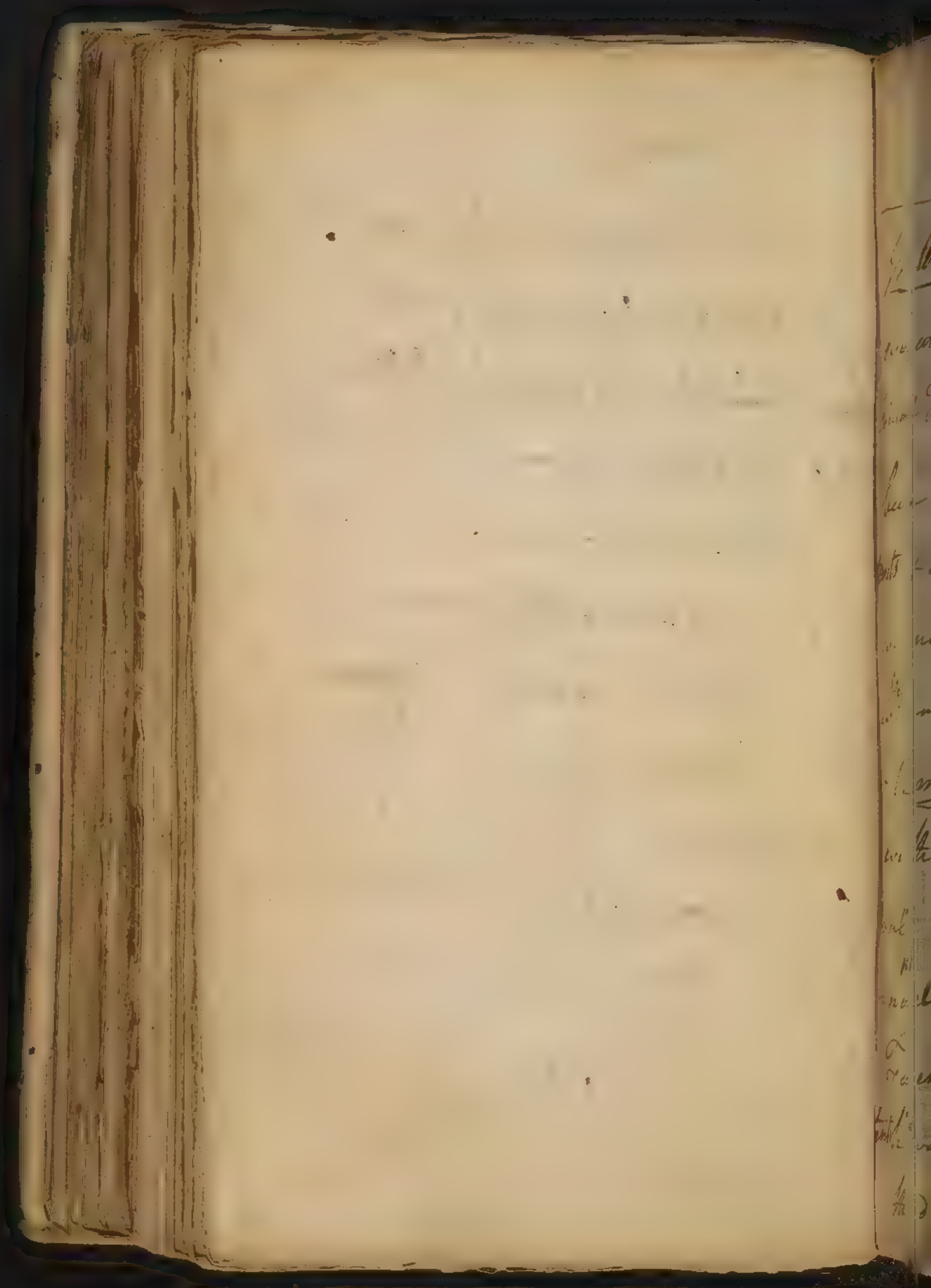
— It never exceeds 72 hours, & but
seldom arrives at this. The shortest

interval is generally 12 hours & never
less. The intervals of the cold Litt are
filled up wth the hot Litt or Apyrexia.

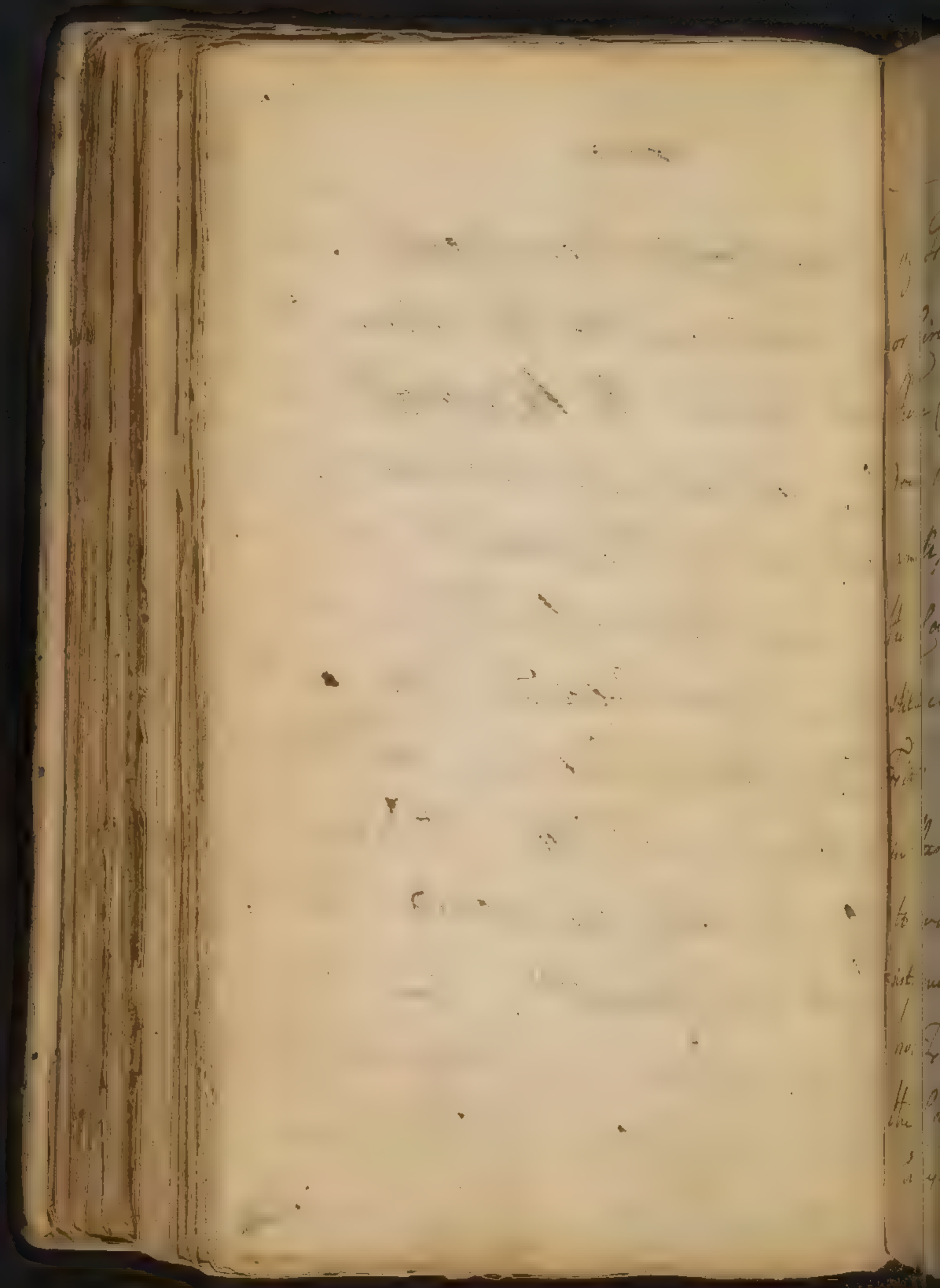
The longer the Apyrexia the shorter
the Paroxysm. hence we generally find
the cold Litt of a Quartan ~~and the~~



is always ^{the} shortest, & the cold fit of
a Quotidian always longest. in many
Cases of ~~the~~ ^{the} paroxysm fills up the
whole Interval in so much that there is
no Apyrexia intervenes. I believe
there is no such thing as continual
Fever. I never saw a Paroxysm of
Fever continue more than 18 hours,
without some Remission. Hence we
always see Exacerbations & Remissions
of Fever twice every 24 hours. From
30 Years practice I have constantly
found this to be the Case, Therefore
Cur^e of Fevers we divide them into



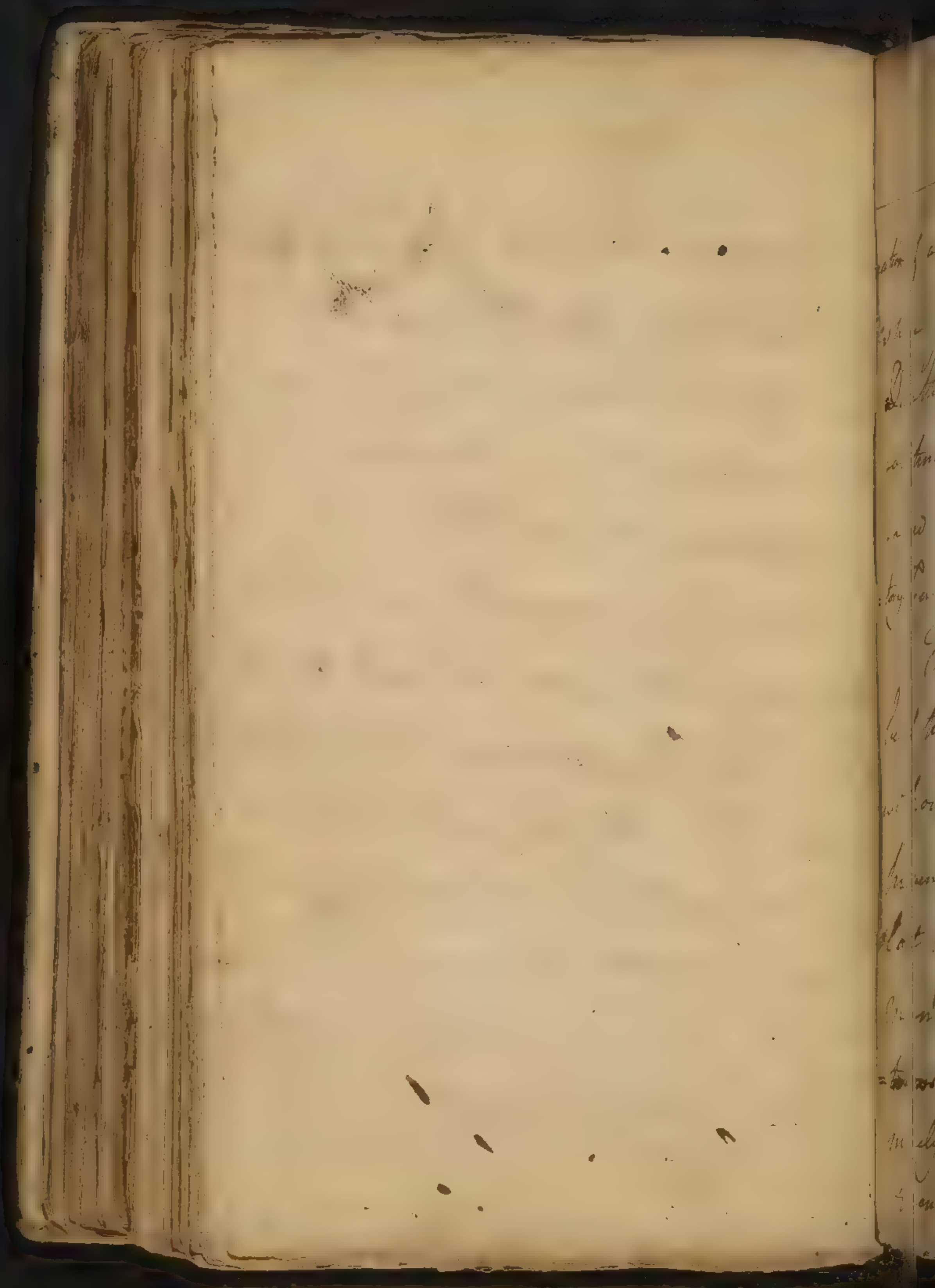
Intermittents & Remittents. For
we utterly exclude the notion of con-
tinual Fevers. The Remittents have
been divided into continual Remit-
tents & simply "Remittents" by which
we mean that when Fevers return
w: an evident Cold Pitt they are called
Remittents. but when they return
without a cold Pitt or w: exacerbations
only then they are called "Conti-
nual Remittents". Even those
Fevers which are continual Remit-
tents have a regular Exacerbation every
third or 4th Day. Other Distinctions



Fever

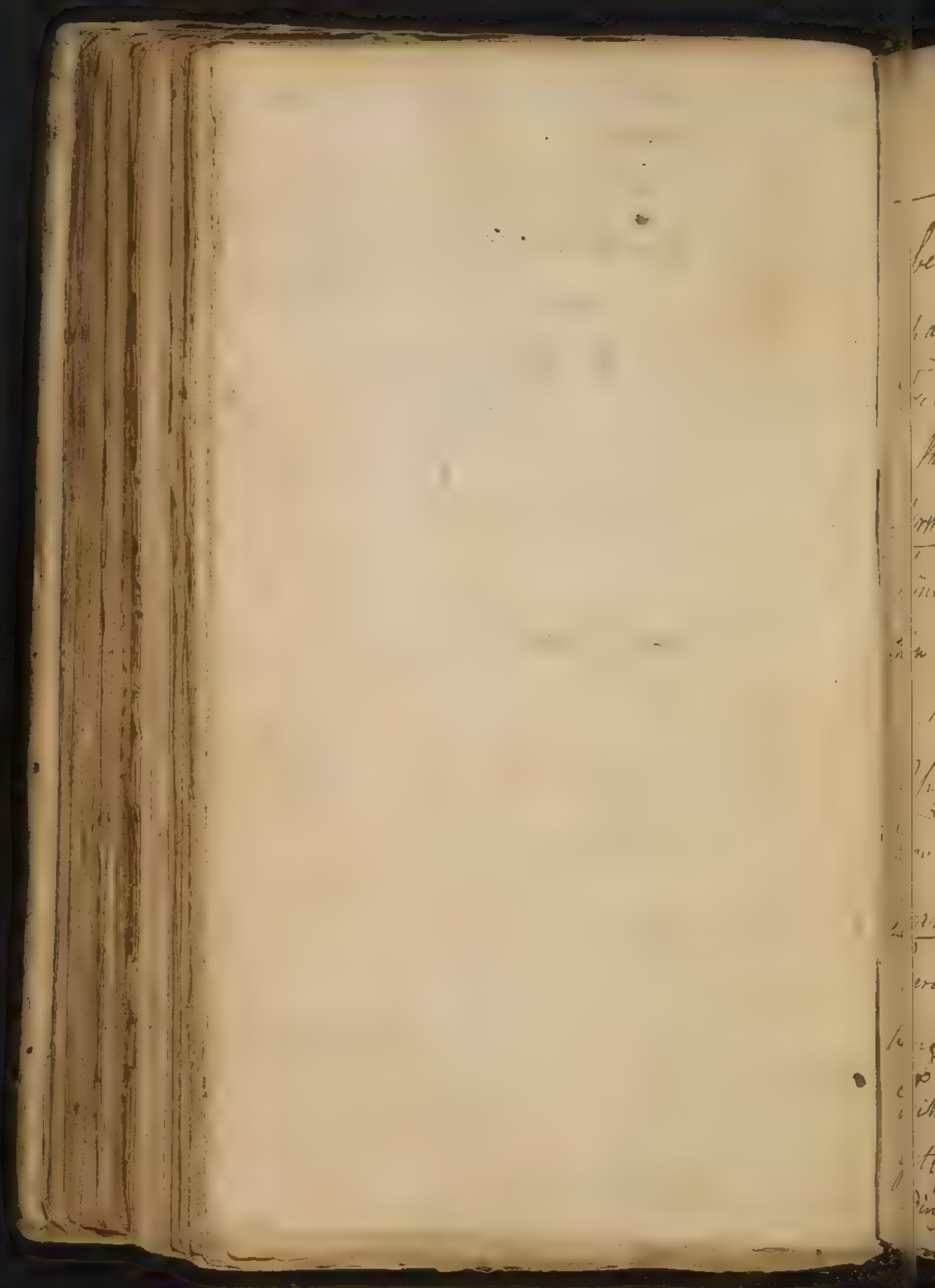
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of Fevers are taken from the Nature
or Circumstances of the Paryoxism. in
those Cases where a critical Sweat
does not succeed a Paryoxism or when
an Erysis does not follow we find
the Cause ^{is} produced the first Critt
still continue so as to produce other
Critt the less vehement than the first.
in these Cases the hot Critt is too weak
to overthrow the Resistance or the Re-
sistance too great to be overcome by the
hot Critt. the fact is most generally
the same. It may operate in two
ways either 1. in preventing the Pro-
-motion



tion of a hot Pitt or 2nd in resisting it
when formed. When this is the case
Death must be the consequence if
continued too long. The first is generally
called a nervous, the last an Inflam-
tory Fever.

The Cure of Fever must therefore
be of two kinds as it is wth Apoplexia on
without it in the first we can act by
preventing the Return of Paroxysms. the
last by regulating the Pitts in a due
manner. Hot Pitts are often insuffi-
cient to overcome the Resistance
merely by being too violent. Hence
then our Indications of Cure must



be either to moderate the Fitts. I shall begin by speaking of the Cure of those Fevers, in which there is an evident Suppression.

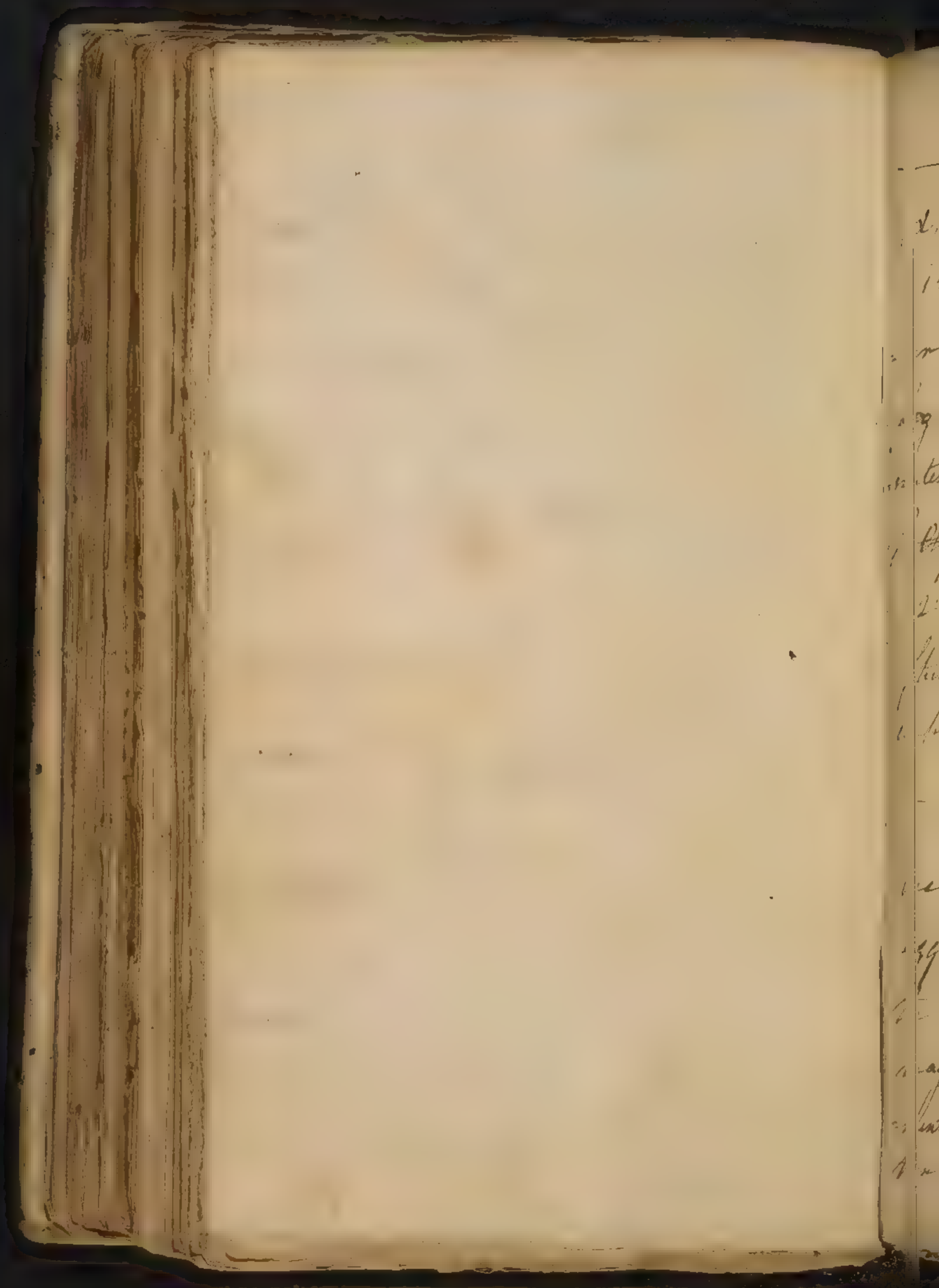
These Fevers you know are called Intermittents. The means of curing these kinds of Fevers are various. we shall mention each of them briefly.

1. By exciting a Fever just before the Approach of the Fitts. This ~~can~~

Fever may be excited (a) By the hot bath, (b) By the cold bath, (c) By

Exercise. we have many Instances of being cured an hour or two before the

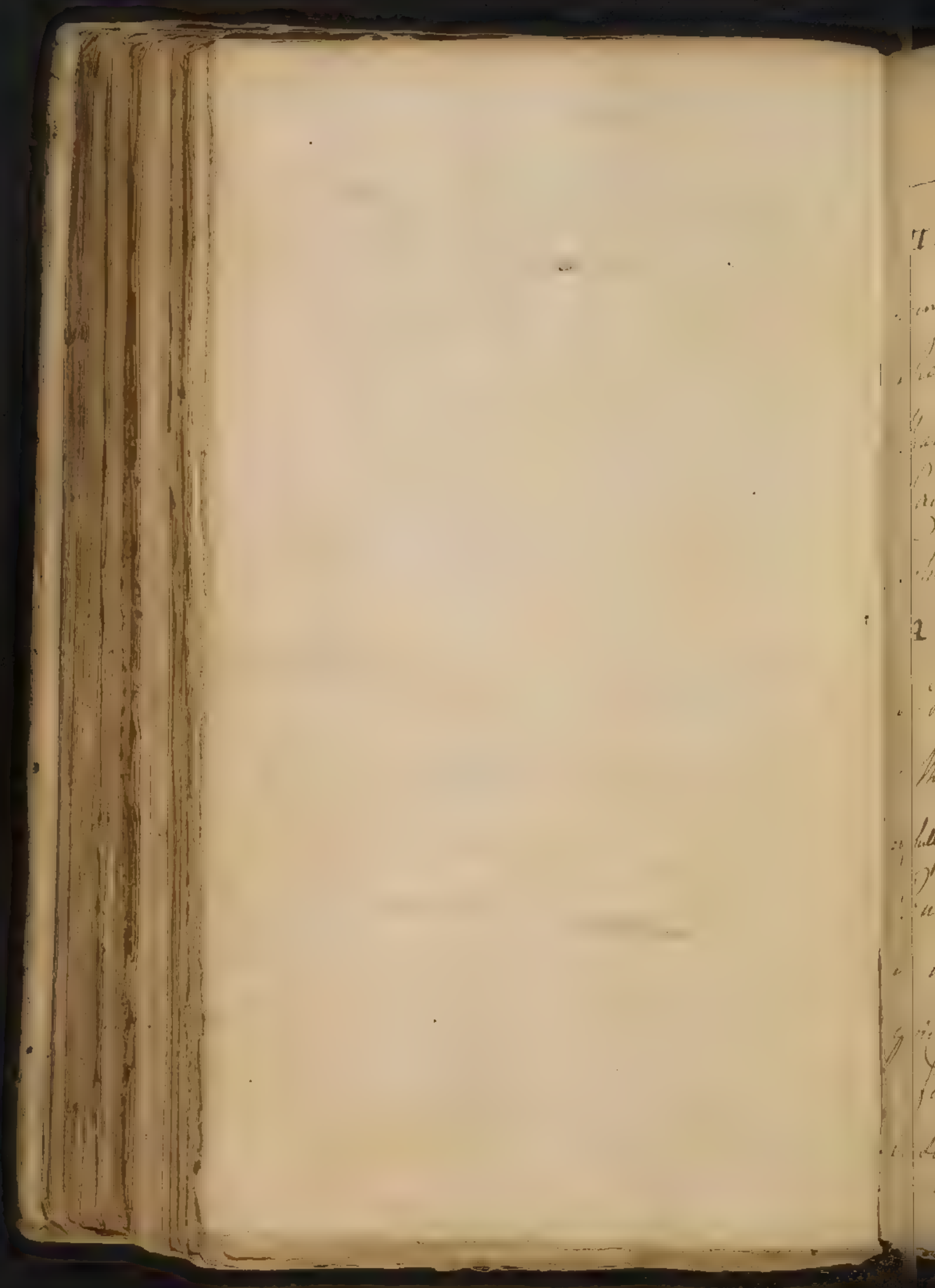
Fitt of an Intermittent? I even was especially getting up on a trotting Horse & riding a few miles.

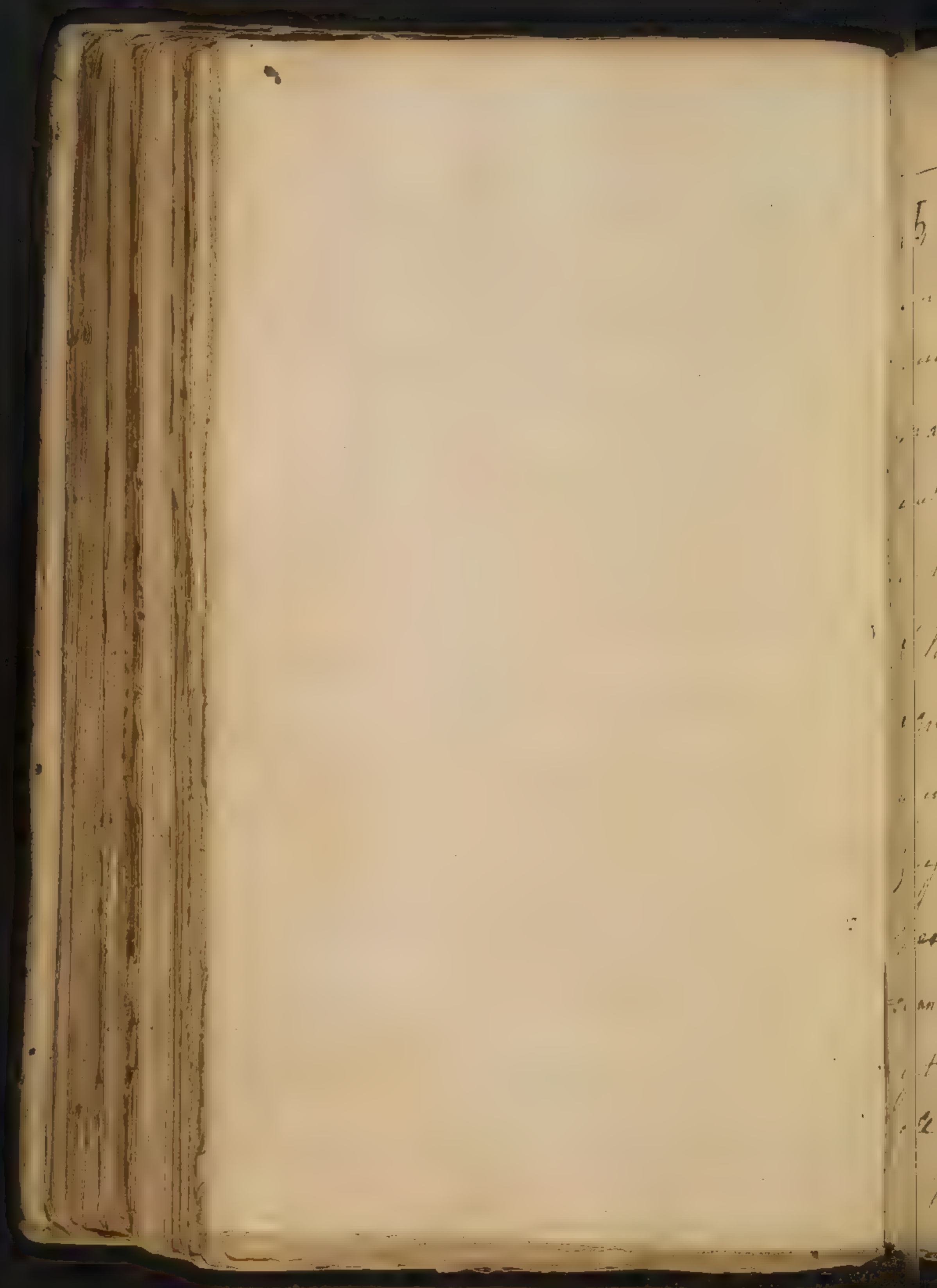


d. by Medicines. which are of two kind
1. Neutral salts. ~~for~~ they act in a man,
are analogous to the cold bath. They soon
bring on a glowing heat which termi-
nates in sweat. the most common neutral
salt employed is Sal Armoniac. —

2. nd Medicines cure Intermittents that are
stimulating. Pepper &c have often been
employed for this purpose ⁱⁿ success.

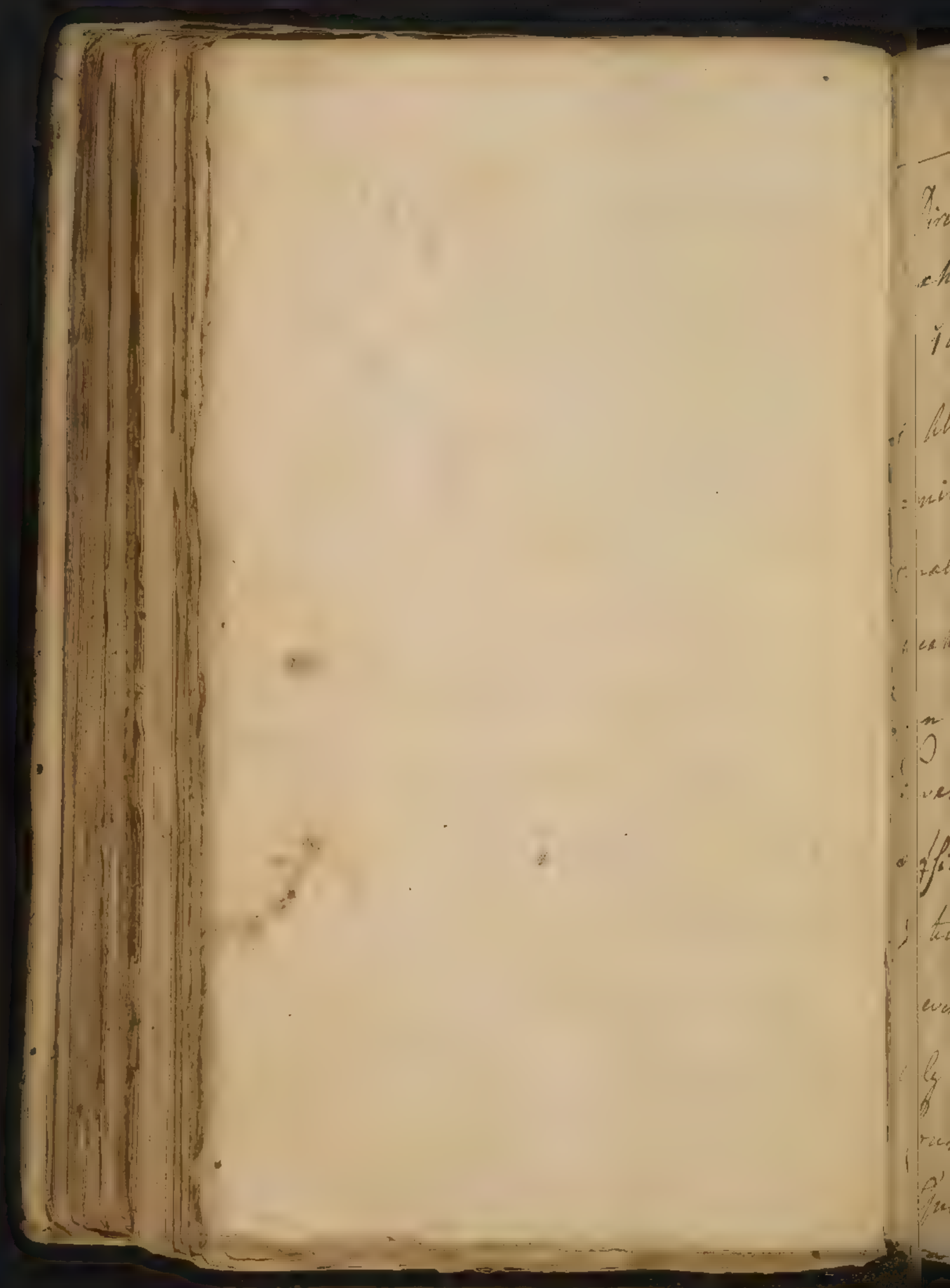
— All this means of exciting a Fever
are precarious Remedies. They often
aggravate ~~before~~ the Disease especially
the last Medicines we spoke of. The others
may be used wth more safety. Great Judge-
ment is necessary in supporting & regulating
then excited Fevers.





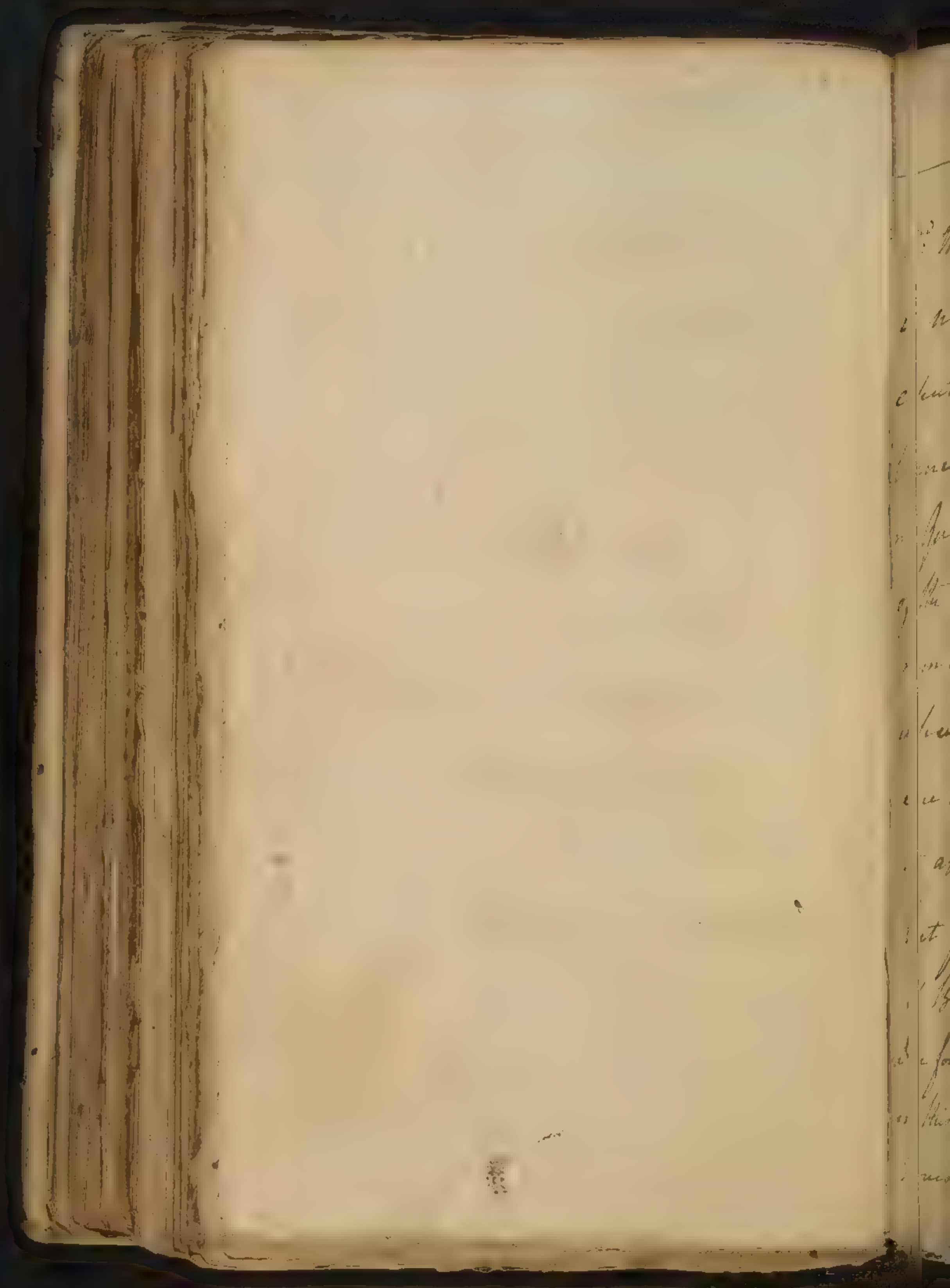
In Peruvian Bark I shall not here
consider its various Opurandi. we are
sure it is a successful medicine. I believe
many other Bitters if employed in a
due Quantity would cure Intermittents
as well as Trach. simple & Asthings
& Bitters & Asthings joined together, are
generally powerful w: the Trach. I
mention this because many people are
prejudiced ag: the Trach. & cannot be
persuaded to take it. Besides a Phy-
sician is often so situated as he cannot
get it in sufficient Quantities to answer
all the demands he has for it.

I shall here give you some general

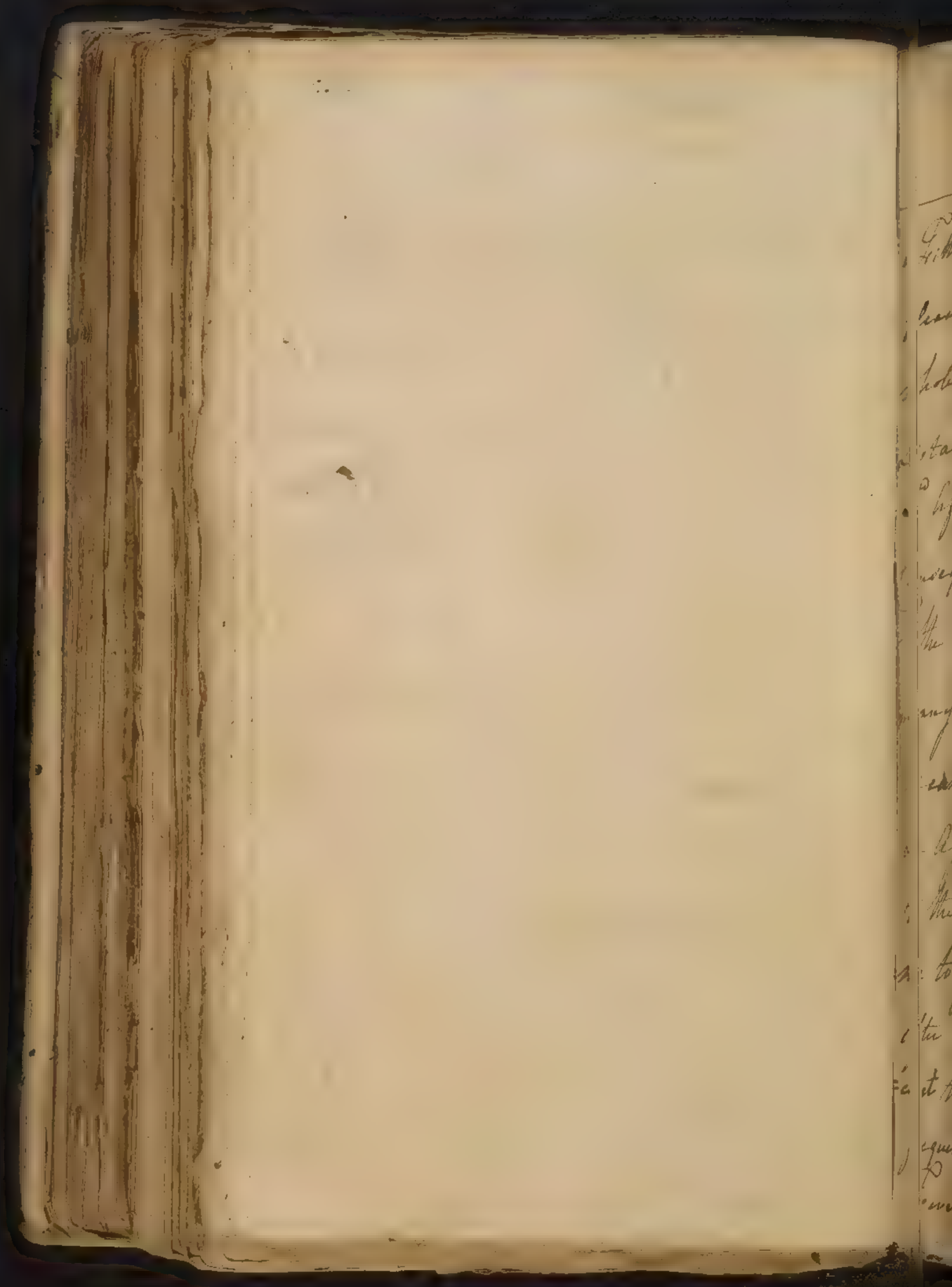


Directions concerning the manner of
exhibiting the Bark.

A sufficient quantity of the Bark
is absolutely necessary to cure an Inter-
mitting Fever. When given in too
small quantities, ^{it} ~~it~~ does harm by
weakening the cold with, & thus often changing
an Intermitting into a continual
Fever. No quantity under ʒij is
sufficient to remove the ^{heat} of an
Intermittent, nor ~~indeed~~ ^{need} the quantity
ever exceed ʒij. take notice that we
only speak of the Intermitting in this
Country in other Countries a greater
quantity may be necessary.



2nd The Bark should always be given
as near as possible to the time we
expect the Febr. I have seen several
Cases of Bark given to no purpose
in fractions on the intermediate days
of the Febrs, but Zai has entirely
remov'd it when given on the day we
expect the Fever. I have known Zai
give a tincture just before we expected
it to approach when given all at a dose,
but few stomachs will bear this quantity
of Bark. Zi is generally a sufficient
dose for most of stomachs & when given
in this quantity Zai may be given in six
hours ^{or} is sufficient to prevent the Return



2^d Lix. The last Dose may be ʒij if we please, if we find it inconvenient to give the whole 6 Dose of ʒi each at an hour's distance.

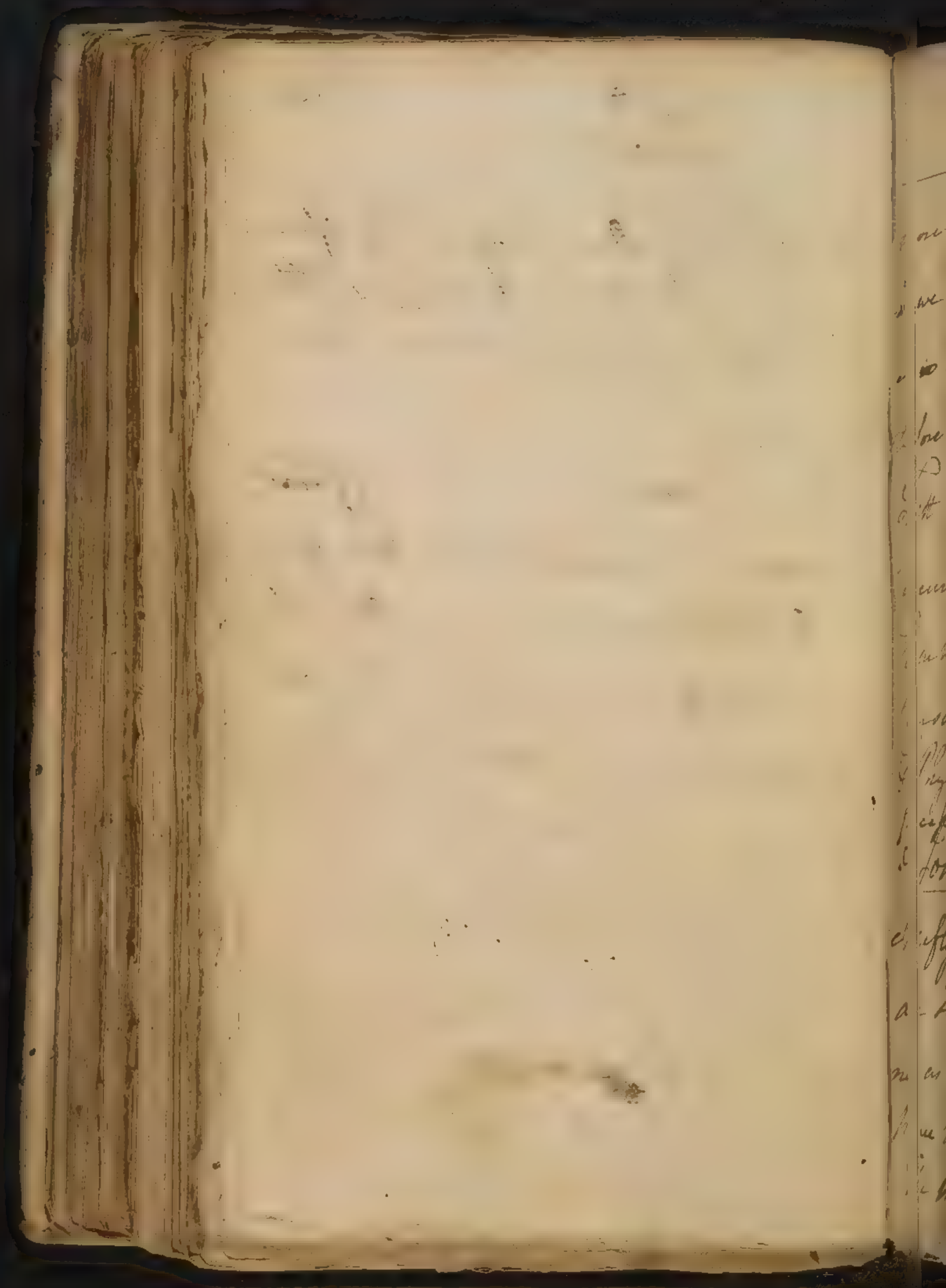
3^d After the Lix are cured it is of great consequence to prevent the Return of them.

The Disposition to them continues for many months in the body & the least occasional Cause will bring them again. To abviate this Disposition

to the Return of Lix we must continue to give the Bark for some time after they are removed. It is not sufficient

to give a few Doses of it. Large & frequent Doses sh^d be given, for if the

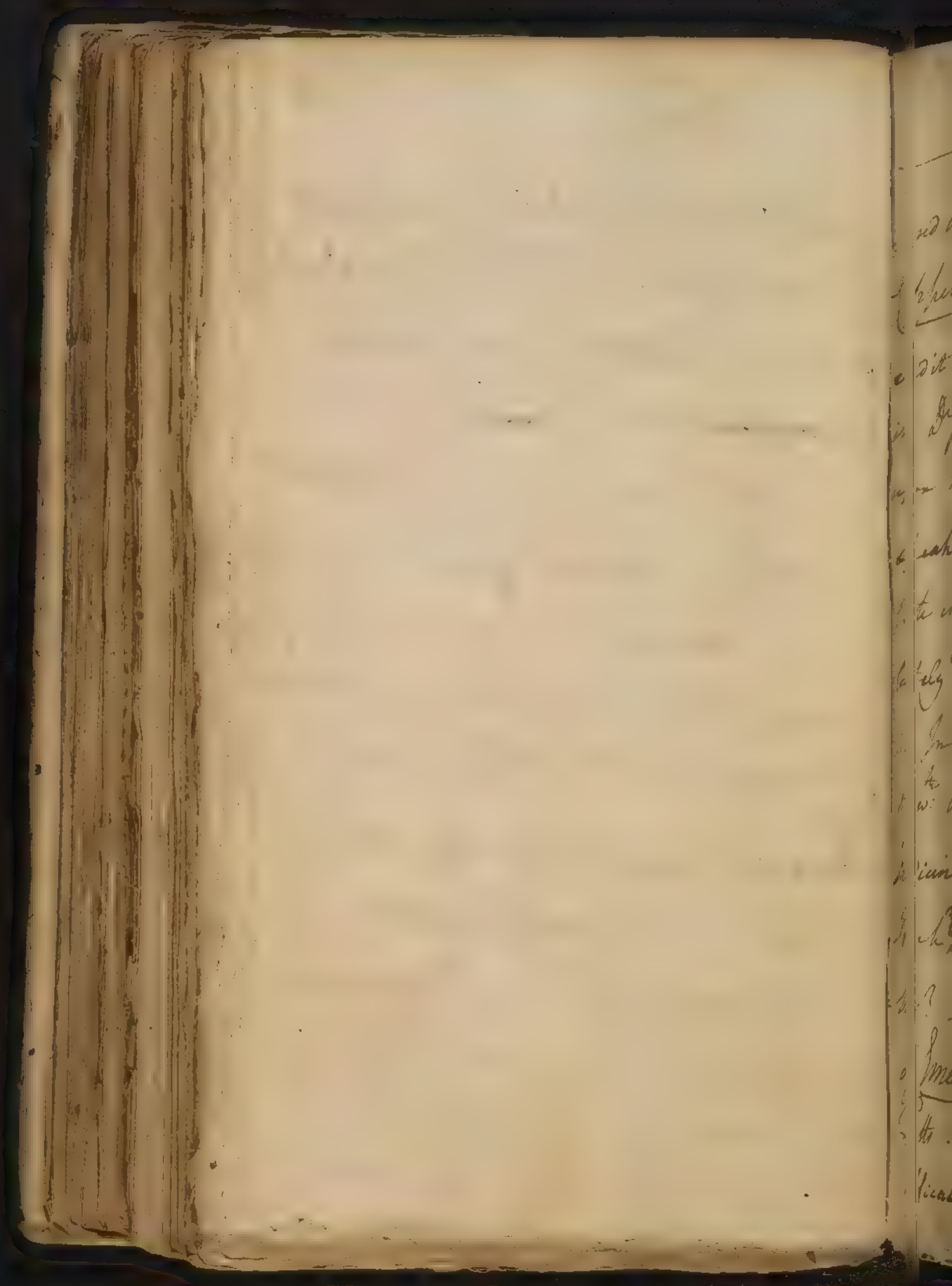
Fever returns again, it will be much



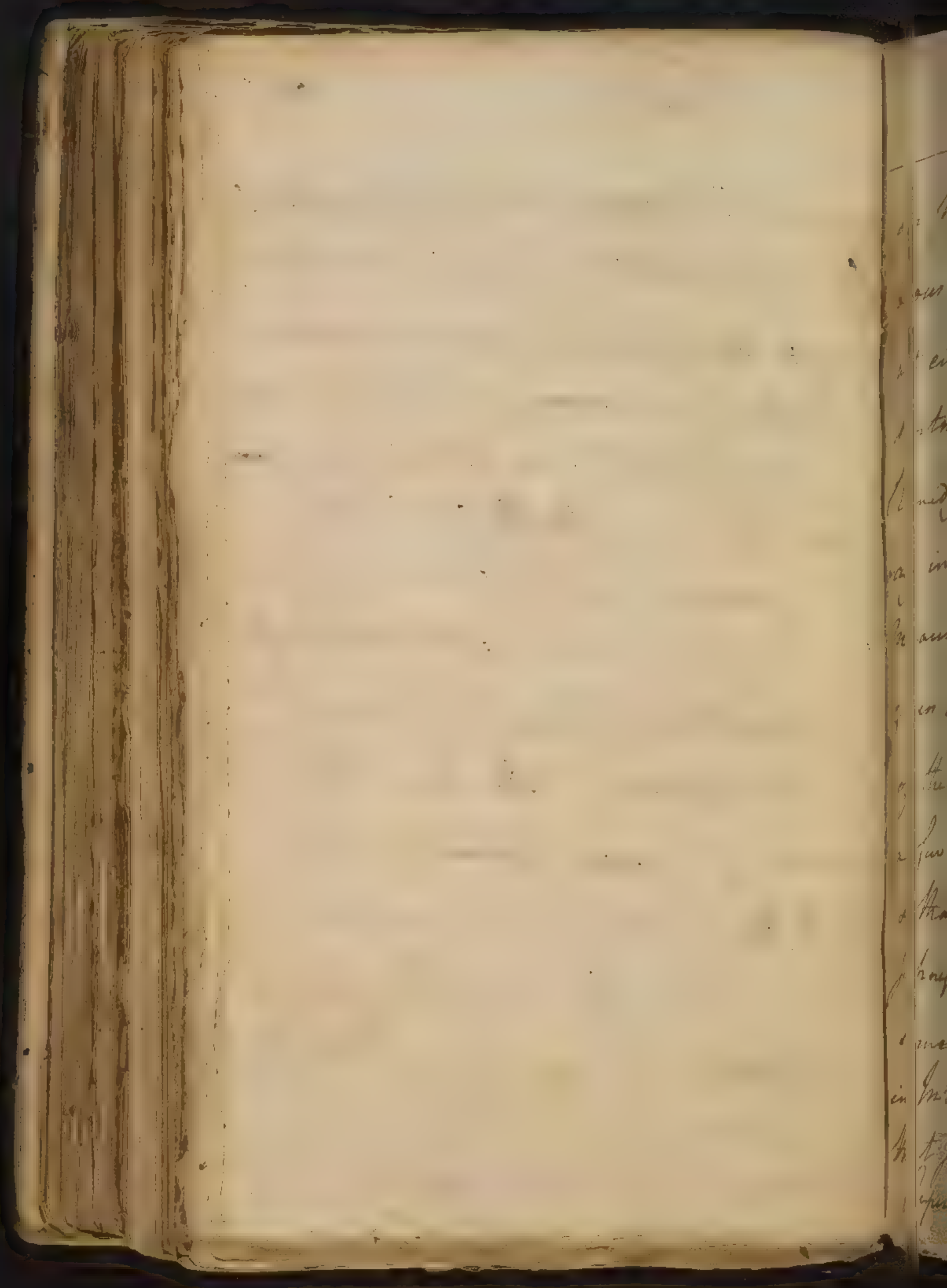
more violent than before according to
we said before. the best time of giving
it is as a Preventative is a few hours
before ~~the~~ ^{time} in w: the
ditt usually happens. were there
circumstances attended to I am sure
that w: ~~be~~ escape a great deal of
censure in the Cure of Intermittents.
Physicians would treat ^{with} more
success.

Some Medicines. These are taken
chiefly from Mineral substances. They
are supposed to act in ^a same man-
ner as Wash, but this is not a proper
place to enquire in to this Question.

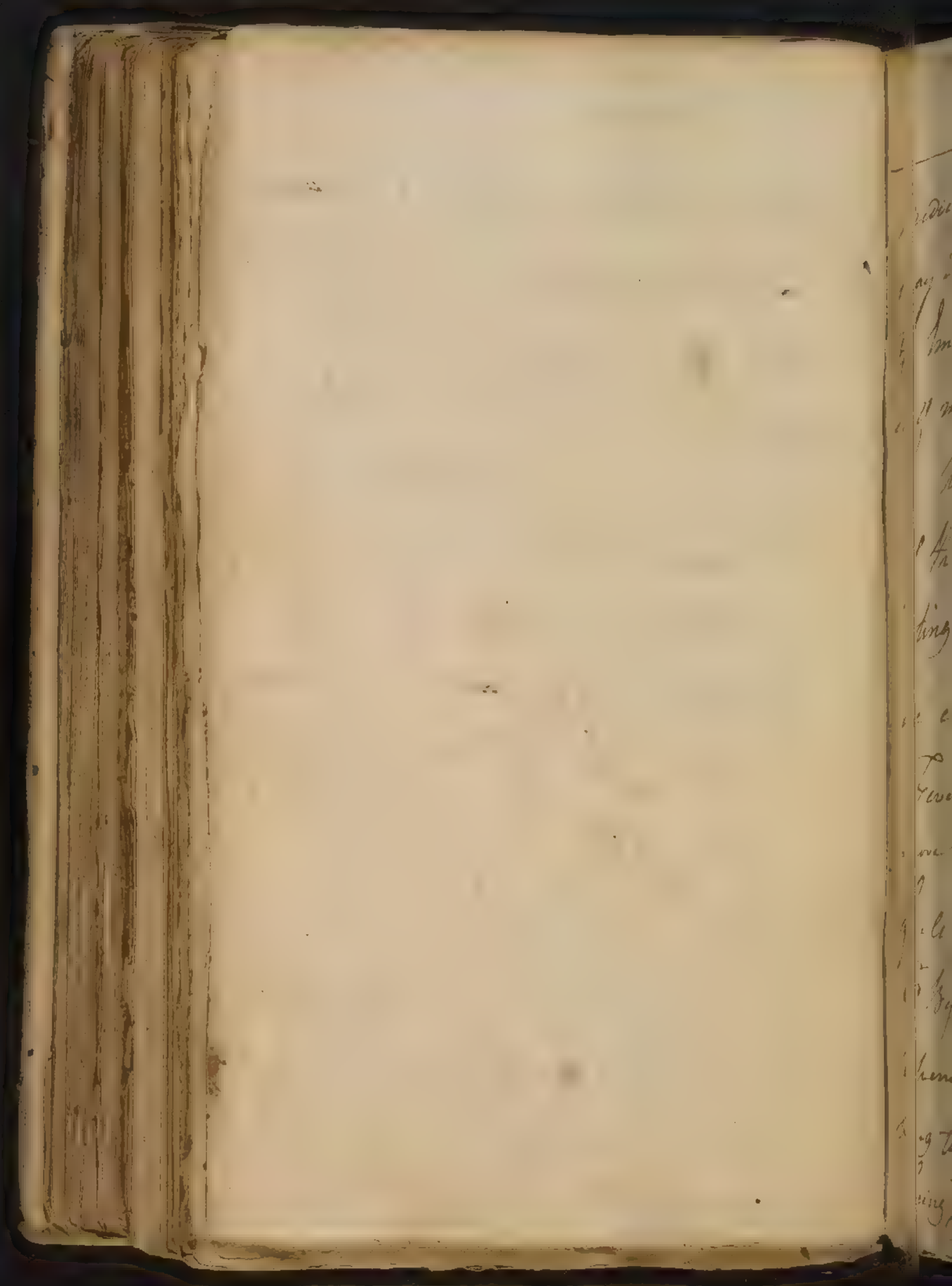
The metallic substances most commonly



and are i Arrearia & 2nd Preparations of
Copper. as to the 1st I have never yet
used it & therefore cannot recommend
it. Dr. Stark condemns it. read his work
upon this subject. as the 2nd I cannot
speak more confidently of its virtues. a
late ingenious Pupil of mine has
lately informed me of its usefulness
in Intermittents & I think I have used
it wth Advantage. Do these tonics
indicate as I said before act like
bark? Or do they act merely as Nutri-
ties? - Let us first speak of Emetics
of Metetics as a means of preventing
Fitts. I have found Metetics very
efficacious in preventing Fitts if given



an hour before we expect it in such
Dose as not to excite a vomiting. They
act either by preventing a cold Pitt, or
shortning the hot Pitt. The use of this
Remedy does not require the same cau-
tion in administering it as the other
means we have spoke of. They may be
given wth equal safety ~~at~~ in all stages
of the Disease, but wth most success
a few hours before we expect ^{the} Pitt,
so that the Patient may feel some
sickness just as the Pitt comes on. The
same Caution sh^d be used in giving emetics
in Intermitents. I therefore conclude
that I can not determine whether the
Preparations of Copper act as a tonic



Medicine or as I mettle. if in the last way it has no advantage over the ~~the~~ I mettle. I suspect even the Arsenic will may act in the same way.

We come now to treat of the Cure of those Fevers ^{which} are only Remitting or when no Lymphoria attends. here

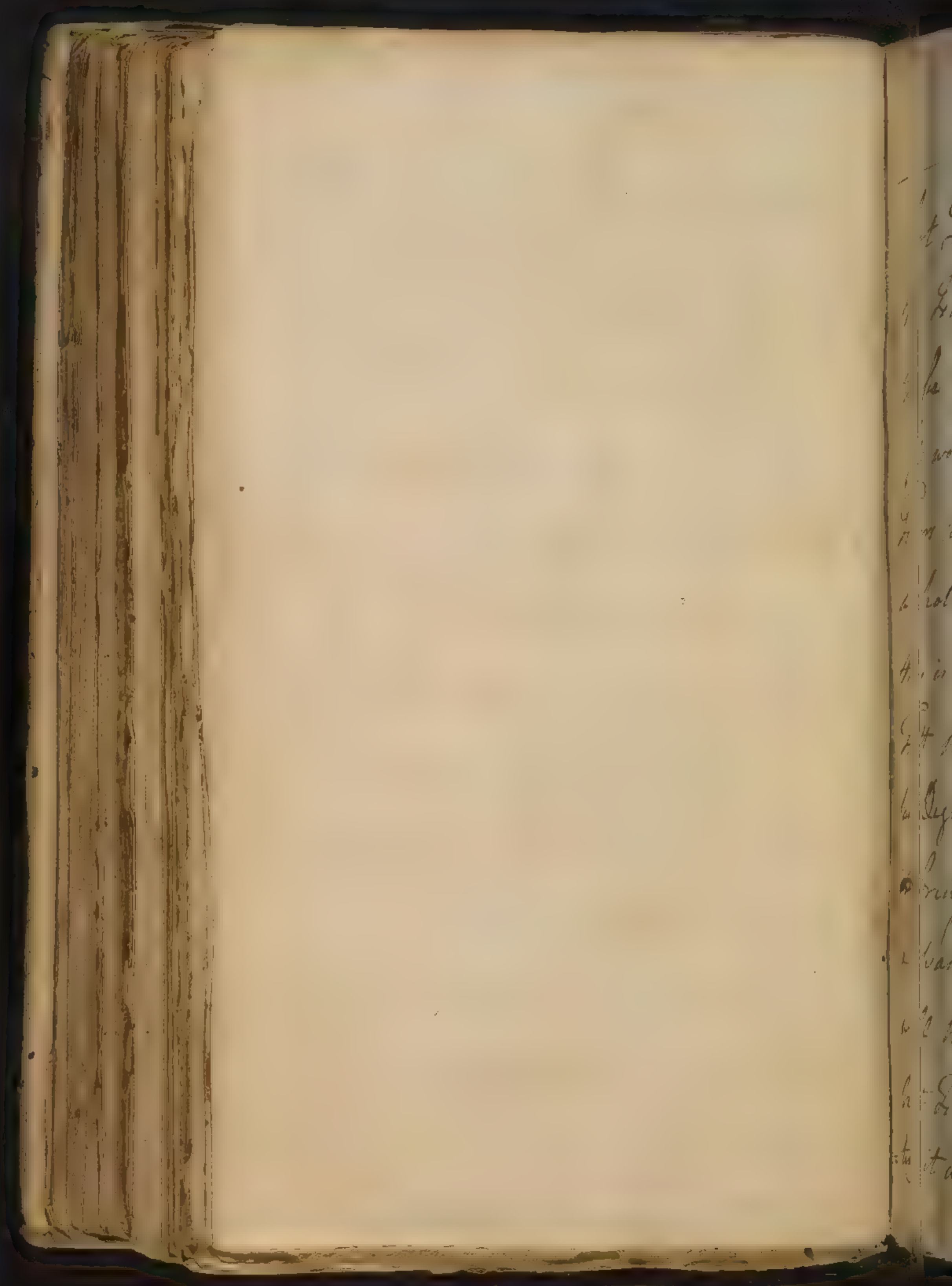
we can only regulate the ^{the} ~~the~~ Pitts of a

Fever. The Hot Pitt is designed to remove the Spasm from ^{the surface} but it sometimes

fail of its Effect.

By not being sufficiently excited, ^{which} depends on (a) the powers of Nature

being too weak, (b) upon the Cold Pitt being ^{too} violent & thus preventing the



Fever

hot Pitt being excited. &c. upon
the Force of the Resistance being too great
to be overcome by the hot Pitt.

It would appear from this that
Fever was not cured merely because

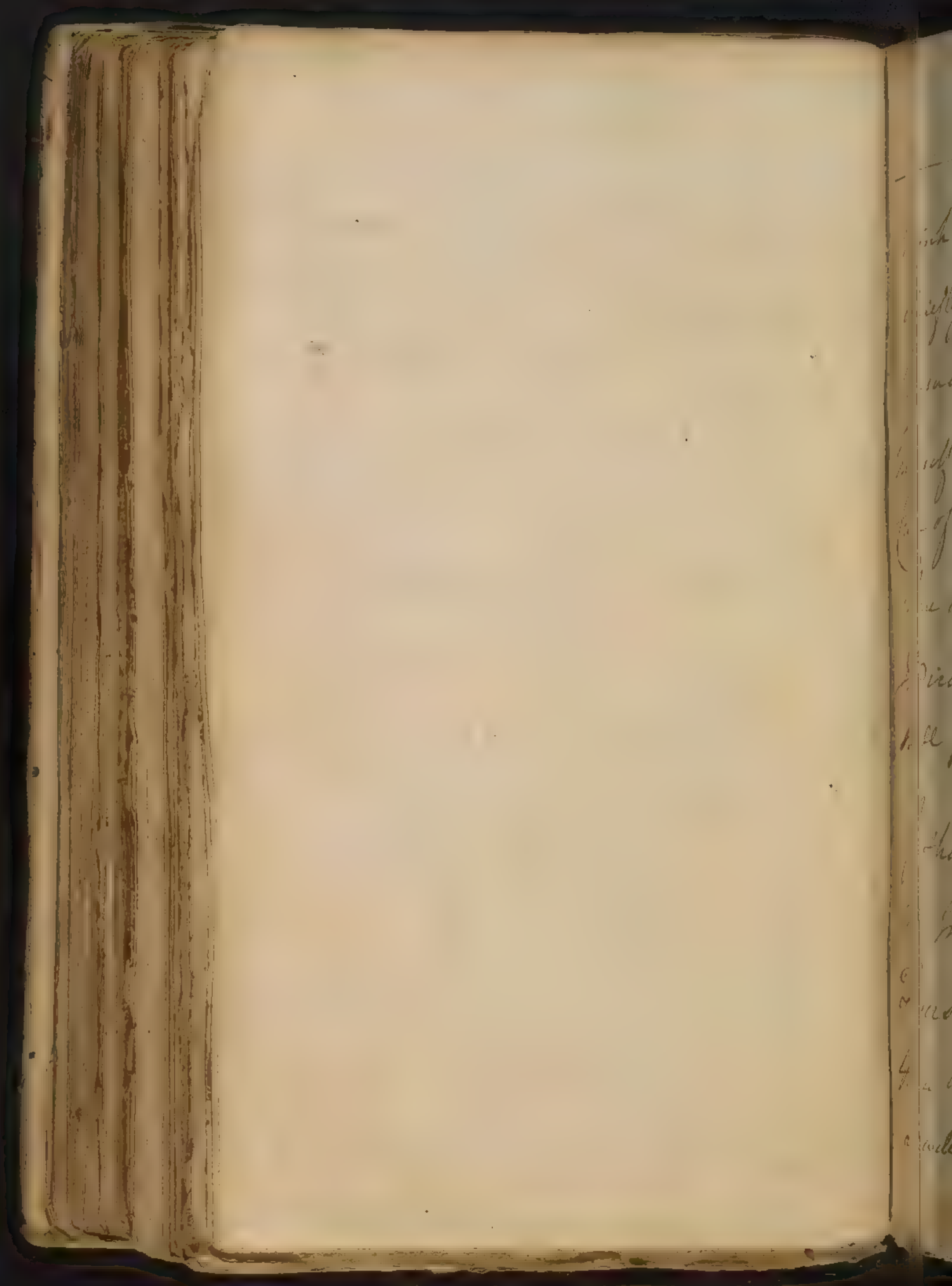
a hot Pitt was ^{not} sufficiently excited, but
this is by no means true, for a hot

Pitt must only be excited to a cer-
tain Degree for its being too ^{much} excited,

it brings on Death no less soon ^{as}
a want of excitement. The Cure of ~~Fever~~

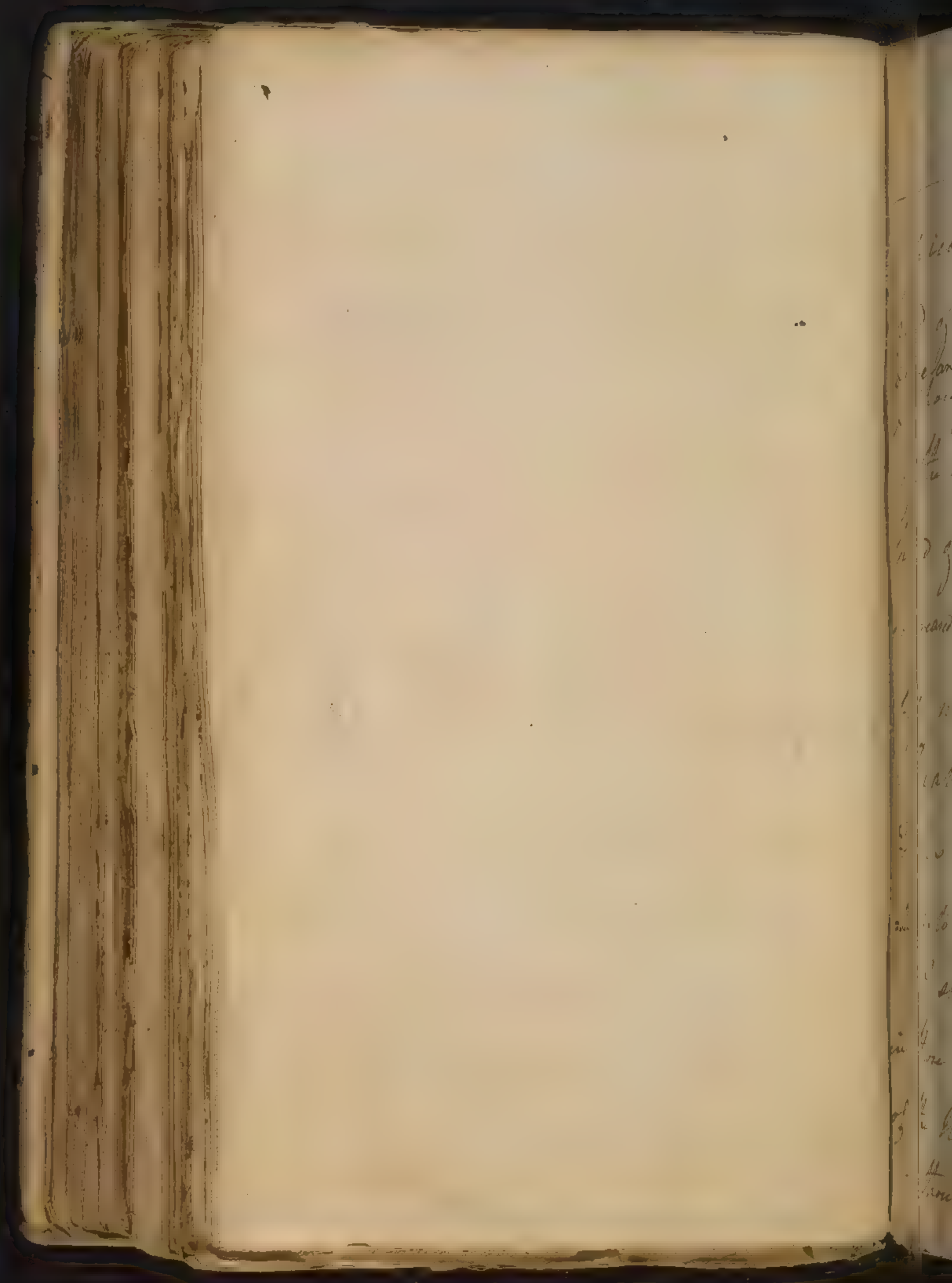
will then turn upon exciting the
hot Pitt to a due Degree, or moder-

ating it when too violent. Most of Physi-
cians



think the last of these indications
chiefly necessary. Dr. Lusham has
persuaded us that even Dr. Sydenham
himself had nothing else in view in the
Cure of Fevers. But we are now sure
there is a Foundation for the first
indication, & unless we attend to it we
shall greatly mistake the Cure of Fevers.

I shall begin by taking notice of
the indications of Cure in Inflammatory
Fevers. By Inflammatory Fevers I mean
those attended with topical inflammation,
as well as those which are attended with no

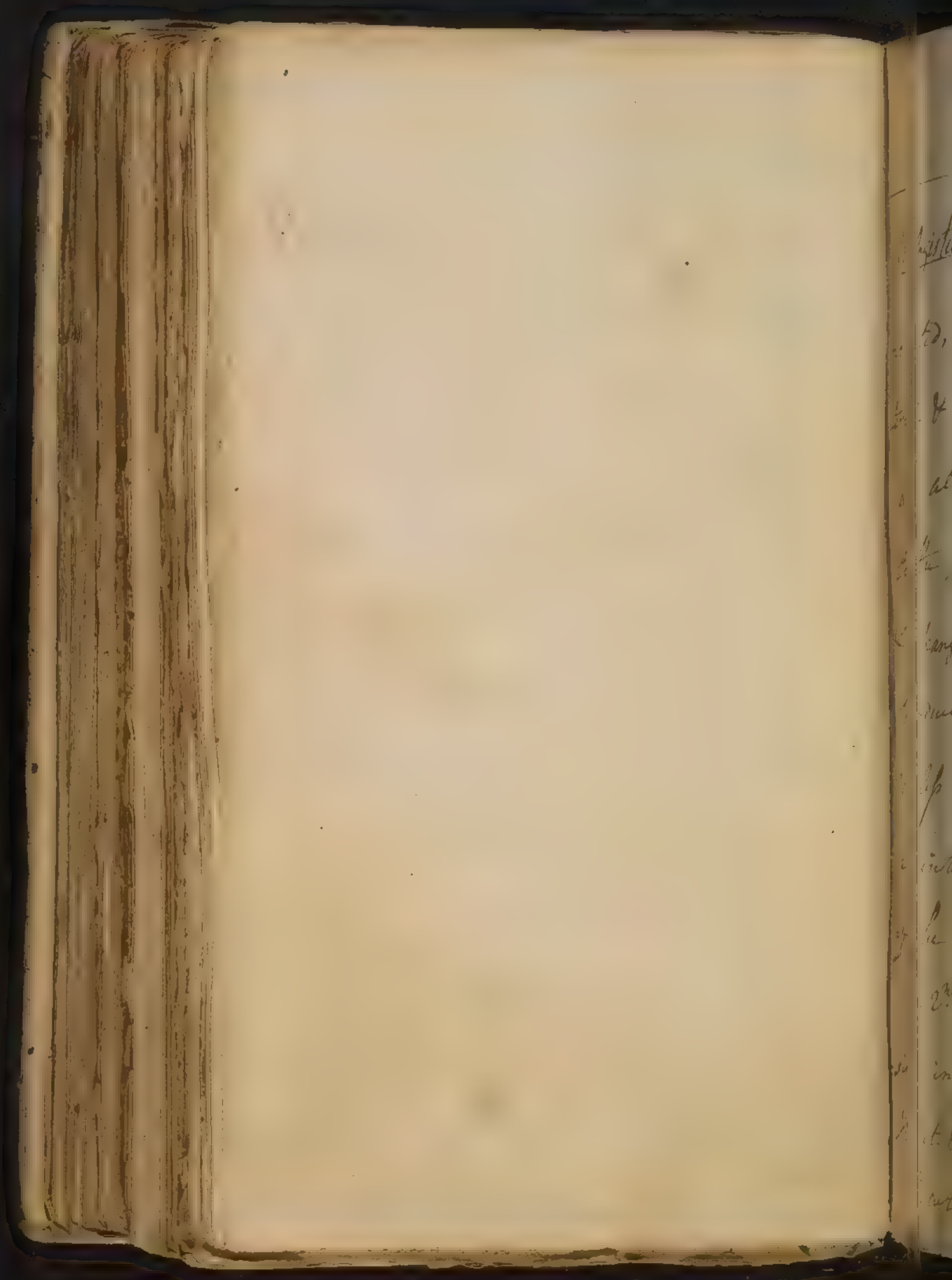


Fever

Typical Inflammation. in these last
 kind of fever the Pulse is full & hard.
 & there are strong pulsations in particular parts
 of the Body. But there is a third
 kind of Inflammation Fever attended w:
 increased action of the Heart & Arteries
 but not accompanied w: any marks of
 "Diathesis Phlogistica". This kind of
 Fever before this time resolve them-
 selves into Nervous Fevers.

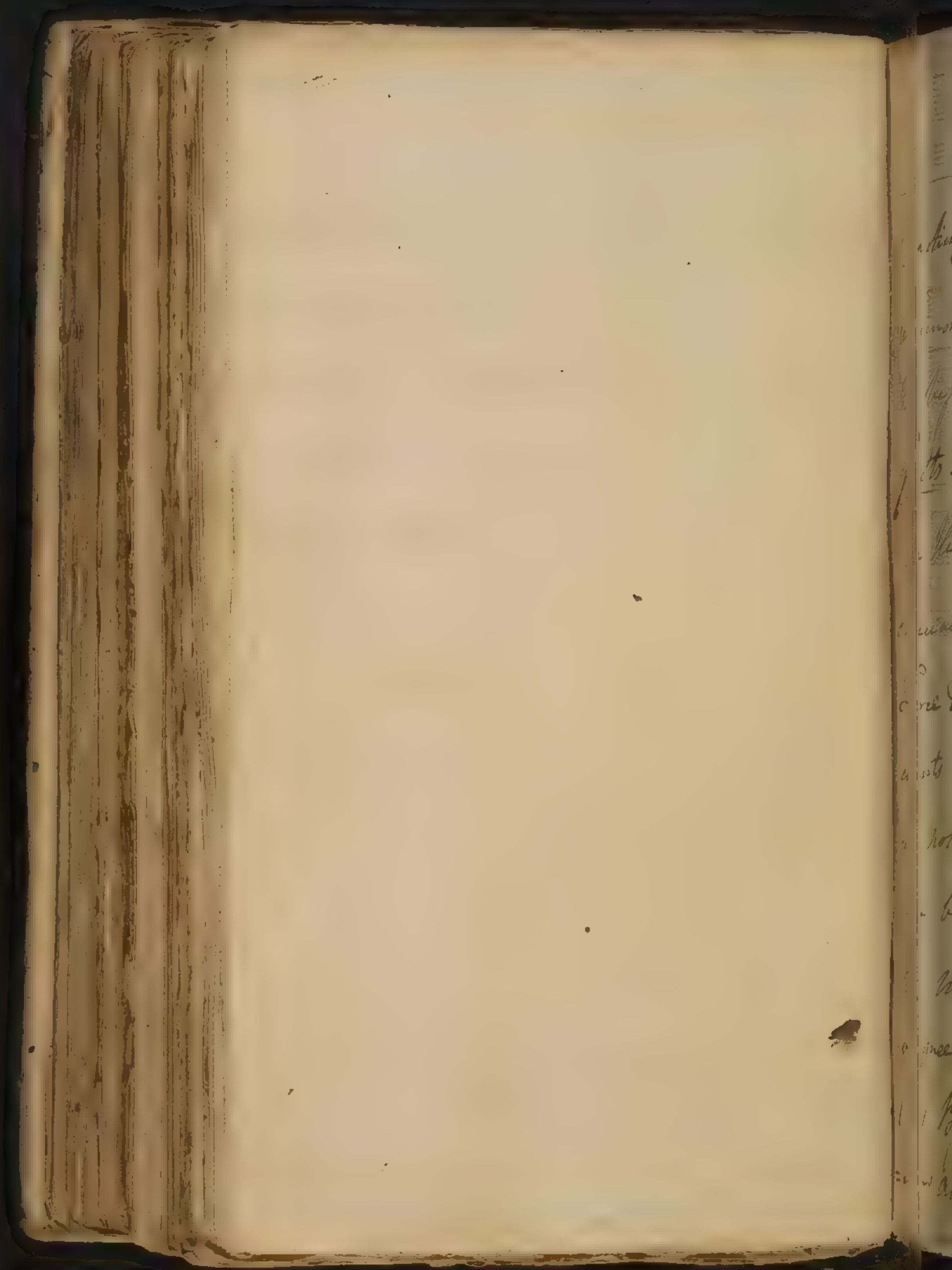
I shall now speak of the Remedies used
 in these kinds of fever when the action
 of the Heart & Arteries are increased.

These Medicines w: are called Anti-

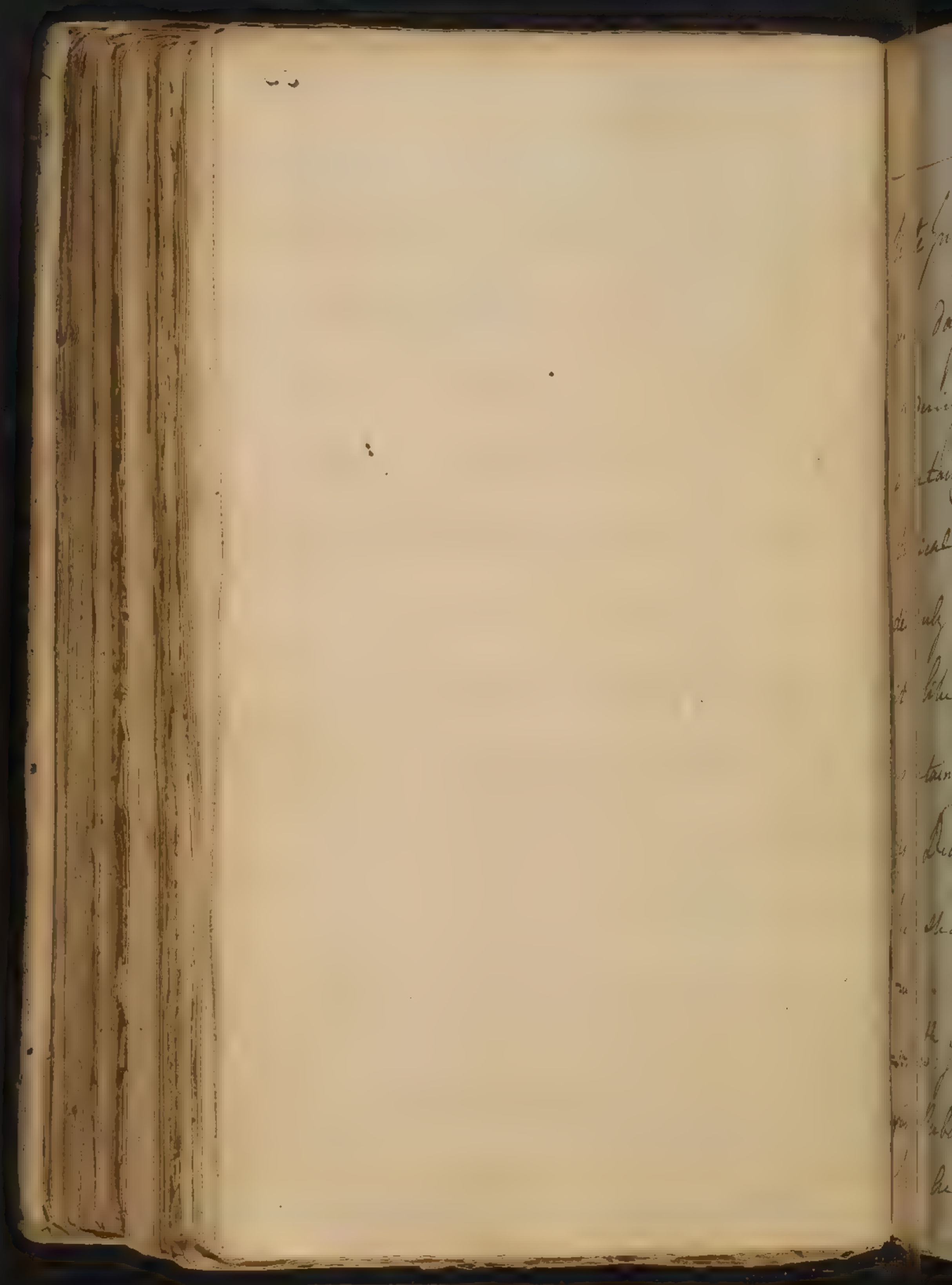


Fever.

Phlogistia are here more immediately indi-
 cated, which consist in ^{or} avoiding Ex-
 ternal & internal irritation. The fluids
 are always in Cases of Fever determined
 to the Primordia where they are effused
 & changed in such a manner as to
 produce Irritation of the internal in-
 vels evacuated. Excess likewise act
 as internal stimuli & should there-
 fore be evacuated as soon as possible.
 The 2nd part of the Cure of these fevers con-
 sists in moderating the Action of the
 Heart & Arteries, by (a) Silicents
 & (b) by taking off the Density &



Viscosity of the blood - by destroying
viscosity & relaxing the extremities of
the vessels. (b) By Acids & Neutral
Salts. They all weaken the action of
the heart & arteries (c) By Evacuations
especially by stool th diminishes the
force & vigour of the system. The evac-
uants used should be of such a nature
as not to stimulate too much, nor should
they be too violent for fear of driving
too much from the skin where some
degree of resistance should be kept up.
(d) By Blood-Letting. Most of Physi-
cians administer this remedy with but



Fever

little judgment. for my part I grow
 every day more & more cautious in
 ordering it. In Inflammat: Fevers it
 is certainly useful when attended with
 topical Inflammation. in Fevers atten:
 ed only w: an Inflamm: Diathesis
 it is likewise useful but how shall we
 ascertain the Degree of this? this Phlo:
 stic Diathesis is often temporary. when
 shall we use or lay aside the same
 it is
 act. we may use it in all young Per:
 sons w: safety especially when they are be:
 yond Puberty. 2nd in all Persons beyond
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Degree of Density & Rigidity in the Solids
occurs. 3rd in all sanguine Habits
by w^{ch} mean Habits in w^{ch} the Fluids
are in an inverse proportion to the Solids.
4th in all Fevers attended wth violent
pains in the Head wth redish countenance
diffused Eye, & throbbing temples... in
all Fevers attended wth little Protre-
tion of Strength - little nausea - or sickness at
Stomach & above all wth a full hard
Pulse 5th In most of Fevers occurs:
and by Cold w^{ch} mostly acts by inducing
Inflammatory Fevers. hence these Fevers are
most common in cold climates. the
Presumption of the Presence of Inflamm^y

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Fever

Diathesis is still further confirmed
if Coryza - or Catarrh attend.

6th by Relief being obtained from
Blood-Letting, & ^{not} by the Presence of
Inflammatory Crust on the Blood. This
affords no diagnostic Mark. When pre-
sent it is not decisive in informing
of the Presence of the Inflam^t Diathesis.

This Inflammatory Crust is found in
highly putrid Diseases when great
Prostration of strength & no signs of
Inflammation attend.

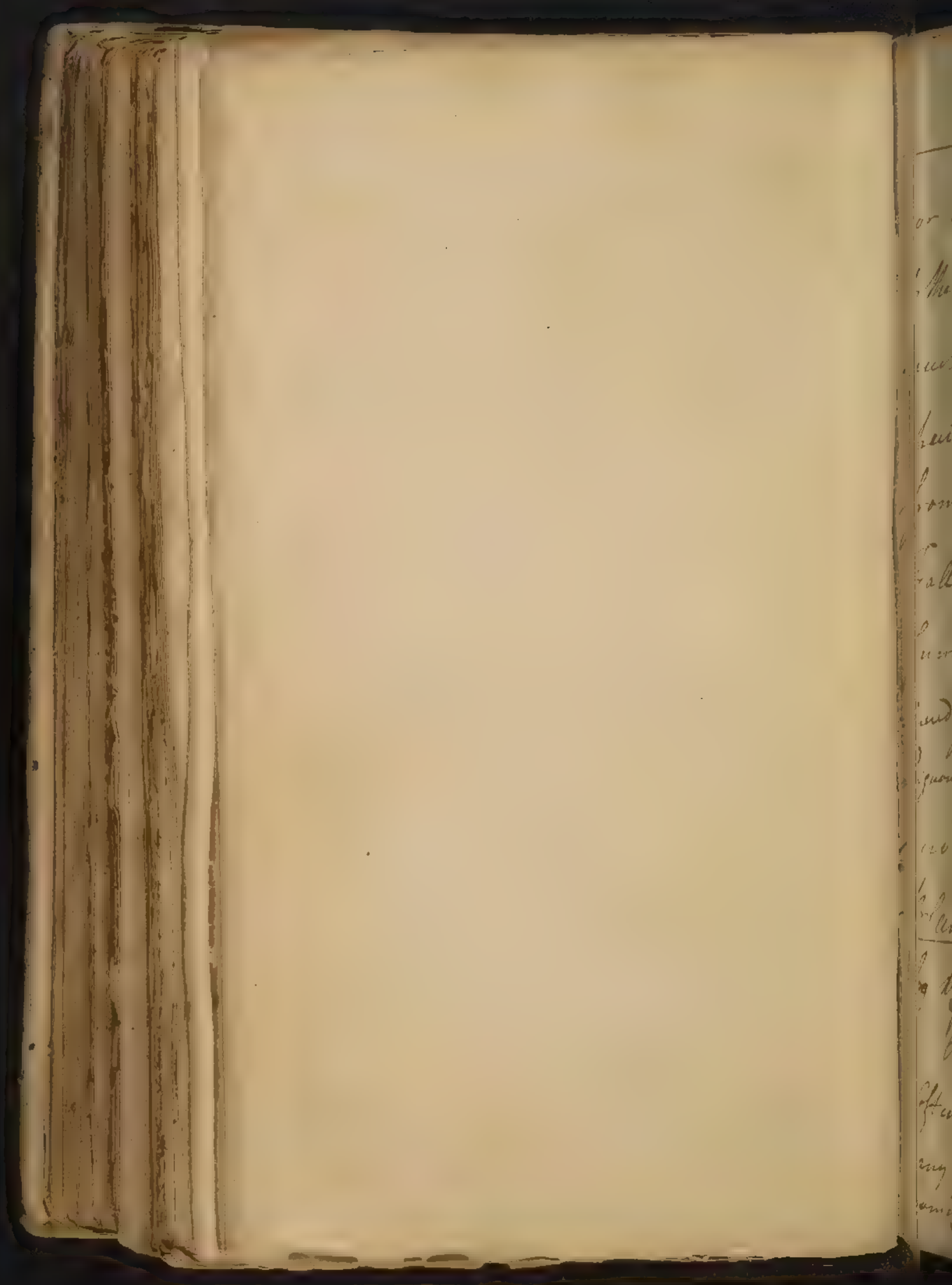
But Bloodletting is again hurtful
in all cases of Remitting Fevers

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Attend'd with complete Apyrexia as well
as in intermitting fevers. for by weak-
ning the Fitts It prevents nature's
overcoming the Spasm. 2nd It is hurt-
ful when the symptoms we mention'd
before are not all or some of them
present. 3^d In cases of prostration
of strength in the beginning of
fever, or of weak pulse. 4th When
fevers come on gradually with great
signs of apoplexy & With no remarkable
chilly fitt or tremors ushering in
the pains in the head & Fever —

5th When the head is much affect'd
with Giddiness, or Delirium
& not attend'd with signs
of Plethora

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or any extraordinary Determination of blood
to the Head. 6.th When the stomach is
much affected w.th sickness or vomiting
especially of bile. 7.th When they arise
from contagion, or occur in the
Fall of the year after a very warm
summer. 8.th When a fever has con-
tinued for some time & come to its am-
biguous state between the Intermitting &
Remittent. In all these Cases I say
bleeding is hazardous, & should not
by any means be used.

One difficult Case occurs here. we
often see topical Inflammations w.th
any great Increase of the Heart's Action
coming on late in a Fever. —

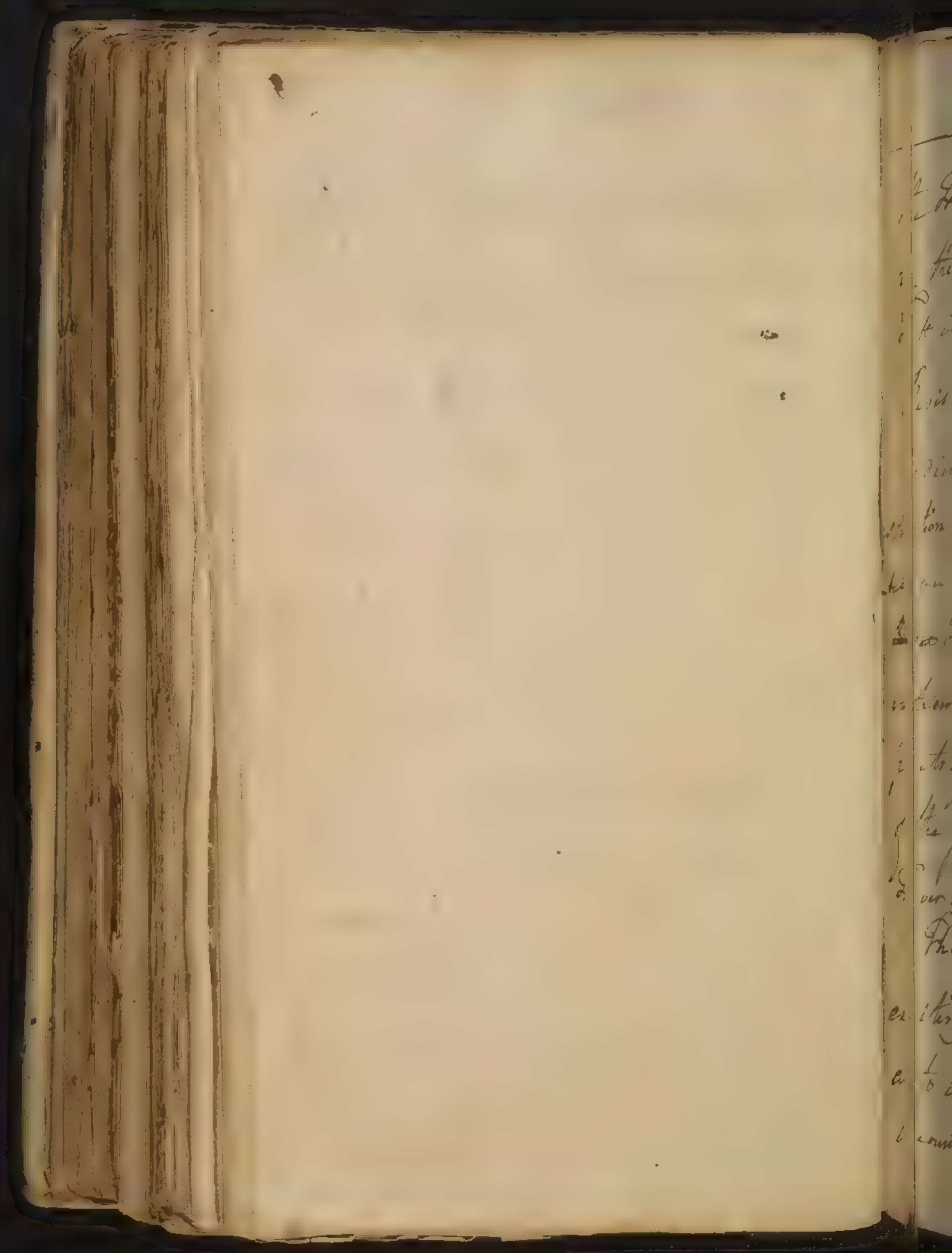
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How is this to be treated? Shall we
use Cupping Glasses & Leeches? I have
seen them often ineffectual & sometimes
harmful. Dr. Friend tells us he has
and bleeding w: Advantage on the 12th Day
of a Fever when a topical Inflammation
in. for my part I can offer no general
Rules. You must be guided by Other Symptoms
of the Disease.
We come now to speak of the Cure

of the Nervous Fever as it is called.

The general Indication here is to ex-
cite the hot Pitt to a due Degree, and
remedy the weakened powers of Nature.

The hot Pitt, not being sufficiently
excited depends either upon a weakness
of the System, or because the Cause of



The Fever is too violent to be overcome by the powers of nature, or because the Pitt is ^{not} sufficient to overcome the Resistance disposing it no greater than ordinary. This Resistance is a Constriction on the Extremities of the Blood Vessels on the surface of the Skin, with the hot Lava Pitt is designed to overcome. The extreme degrees of ~~and~~ several other parts of the body as well as of surface & the skin are constricted during a Fever.

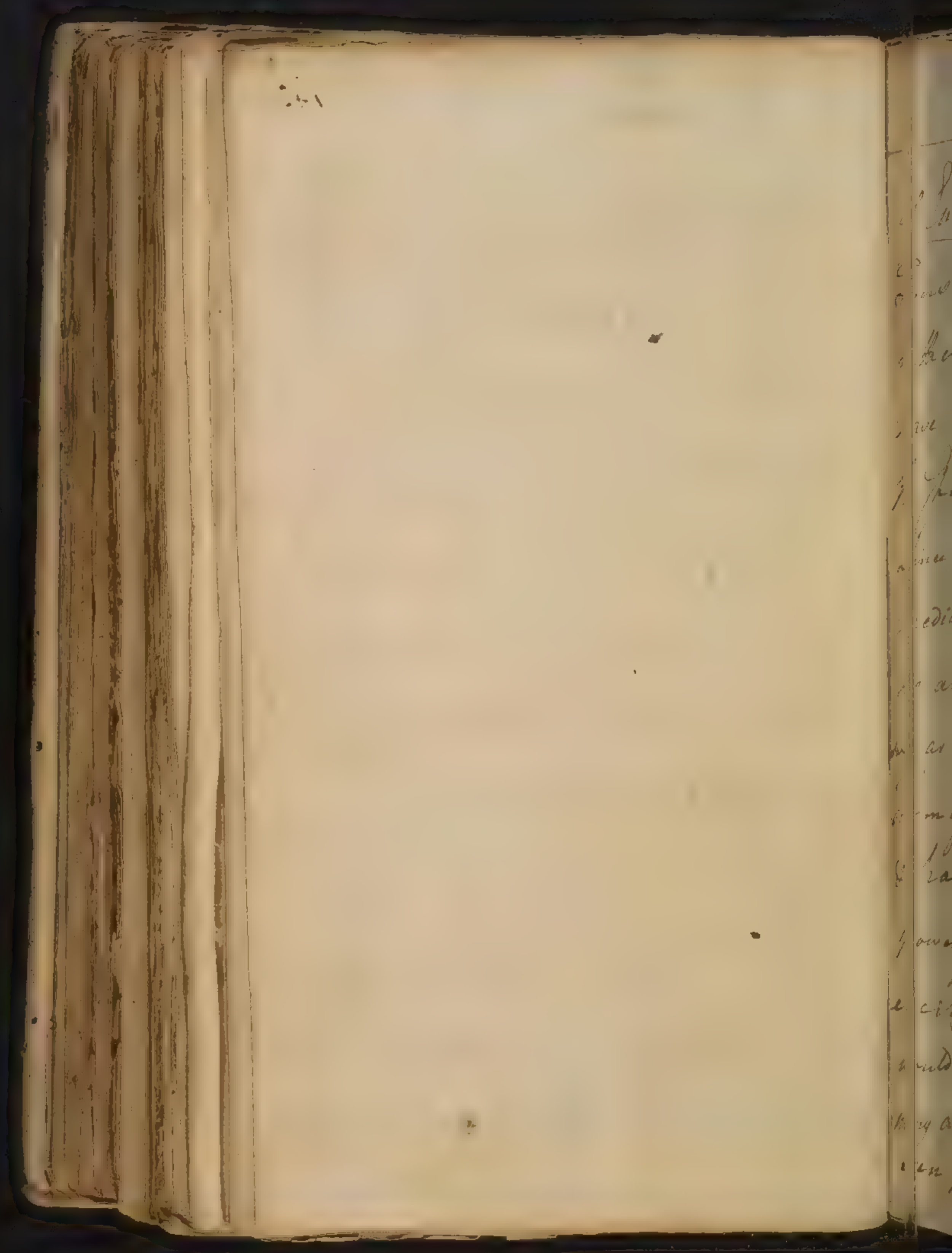
The Cure must ^{not} be attempted by exciting the ~~power~~ ^{Pitt} in such a manner as to induce Sweat. we have many accounts of the mischief done by bringing



on Sweats too early in Fevers. There
is but ^{one} case when Sweats are admissible
& that is in Pustulent Disorders in w^h it is
necessary to expel the cause of y^e Disease,
as soon as possible by Sweating. All
Medicines then w^h increase the Action
of the Heart & Arteries without relieving
the Pain are hurtful. The best Dia-
phoretic Medicines are Diluent Drinks
w^h often remove Fevers on their early
Appearance but Diluents are often
ineffectual, upon the Actⁿ of w^h the
Neutral Salts have been called in
w^h determine to the surface of y^e Body
w^h out exciting the Heart & Arteries.



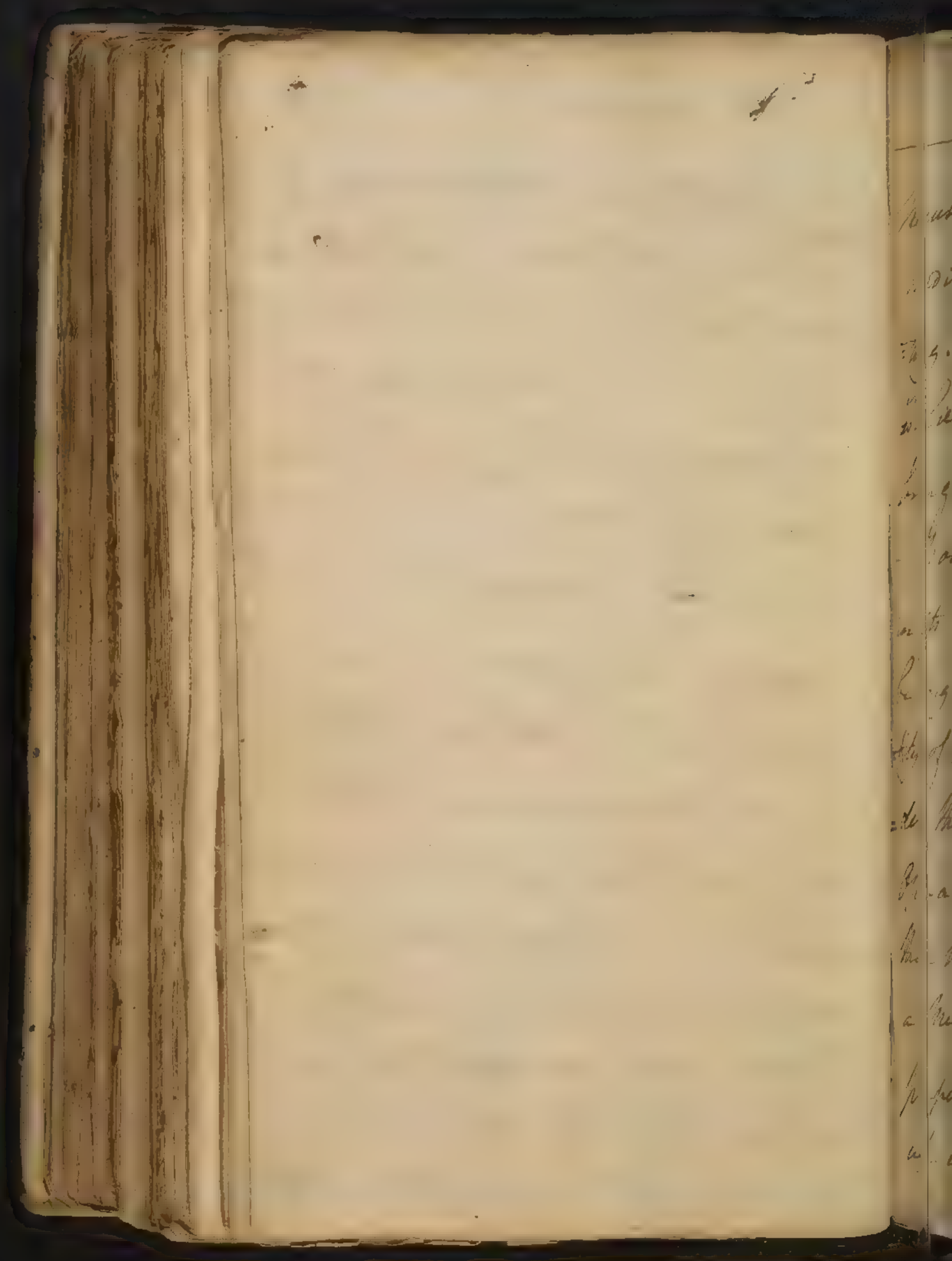
The Neutral Salt most commonly employed is the Saline Mixture made ^{by} juice of Lemons & Vegetable Alkali. It is a useful Medicine. in $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour it seldom fails of inducing a sweat in ^{fever}. I conclude then that it when joined to Diluting Drinks it is a good Medicine to excite the hot Pitt of a Fever. It appears to operate upon the Stomach in such a manner as to bring on a Determination to the surface of the body. But there are other Remedies w^h operate in the same way but more powerfully. There are Metlic Substances in general w^h are used not only here, but in many places



of opoe is great success in $\frac{1}{2}$ cure of
fevers. When they are taken in doses
either too small to excite vomiting they
have the power of exciting the vessels of
the skin & thus bring on sweat.

Since the Application of Chemistry to
medicine, Antimony has been selected
as an Emetic; ^{but} Other Substances are
as well such as Spacarana in $\frac{1}{2}$
form of Dover's powder. Emetics then
particularly Antimonial ones are
powerfully medicines in Fevers by
exciting the vessels of the skin. I
would by no means recommend Anti-
mony as the only Emetic. I have
seen Spacarana & even Preparations of

Often answer as well as any Repe-
^{itions} of Antimony whatever. all the Re-
solutions of Antimony are such as are
soluble in Acids, or such as are
already converted into ^a saline state by
having an Acid joined wth them. James's
powder is ^{an} ~~the~~ Example of the first, &
of ~~the~~ ^{the} second. Which is y:
let Medicine? To determine this ques-
tion I must observe that an actual
vomiting in Fevers from y^e use of Anti-
mony does more Harm than Good, ~~for~~
because we cannot use it so often as
the Disease may require, they more
weaken the System too much, a
medicine than that excites a simple



Nausea does more service in fever than
medicines which excite an actual vomit-
ing. That medicine then will be best
which lies longest in the stomach without
producing an actual vomiting.

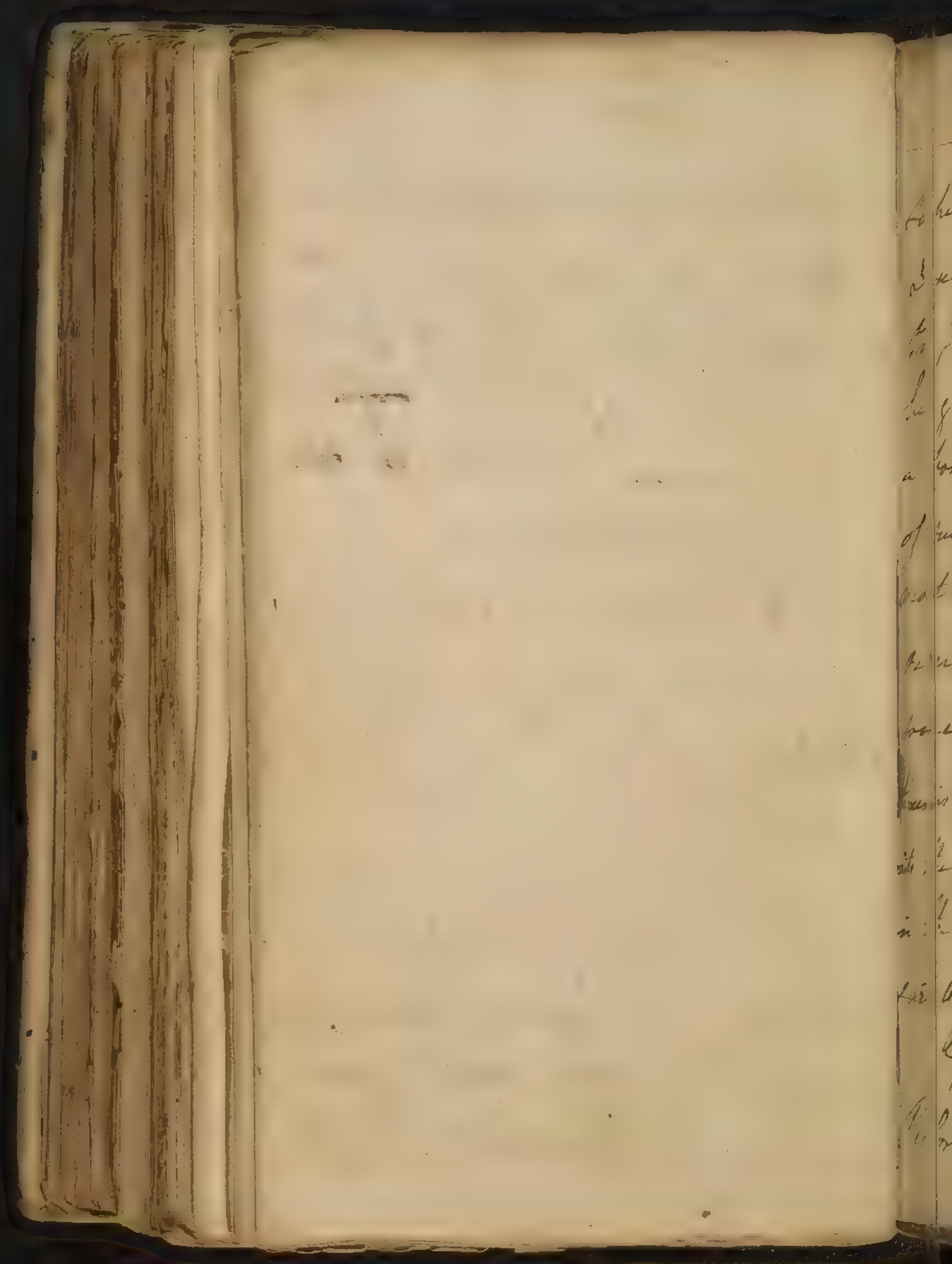
Now James's powder is very uncertain
in its operation upon the ^{liver} of our
king ignorant of the nature, ^{or} quantity
of the acid in the stomach. the pow-
der then will be greatly influenced in its
operation by this circumstance. In order
then not to be at the mercy of such
a medicine I prefer the saline
preparations of the Antimony as made
up in $\frac{1}{4}$ Metic. This I think a

(as viz: the Antiquary's wine.

much better medicine than the Antiseptical wine because 1st It acts too suddenly on the stomach & thus destroys our intentions in giving it. 2nd It is a very precarious medicine. It often loses its quality by keeping.

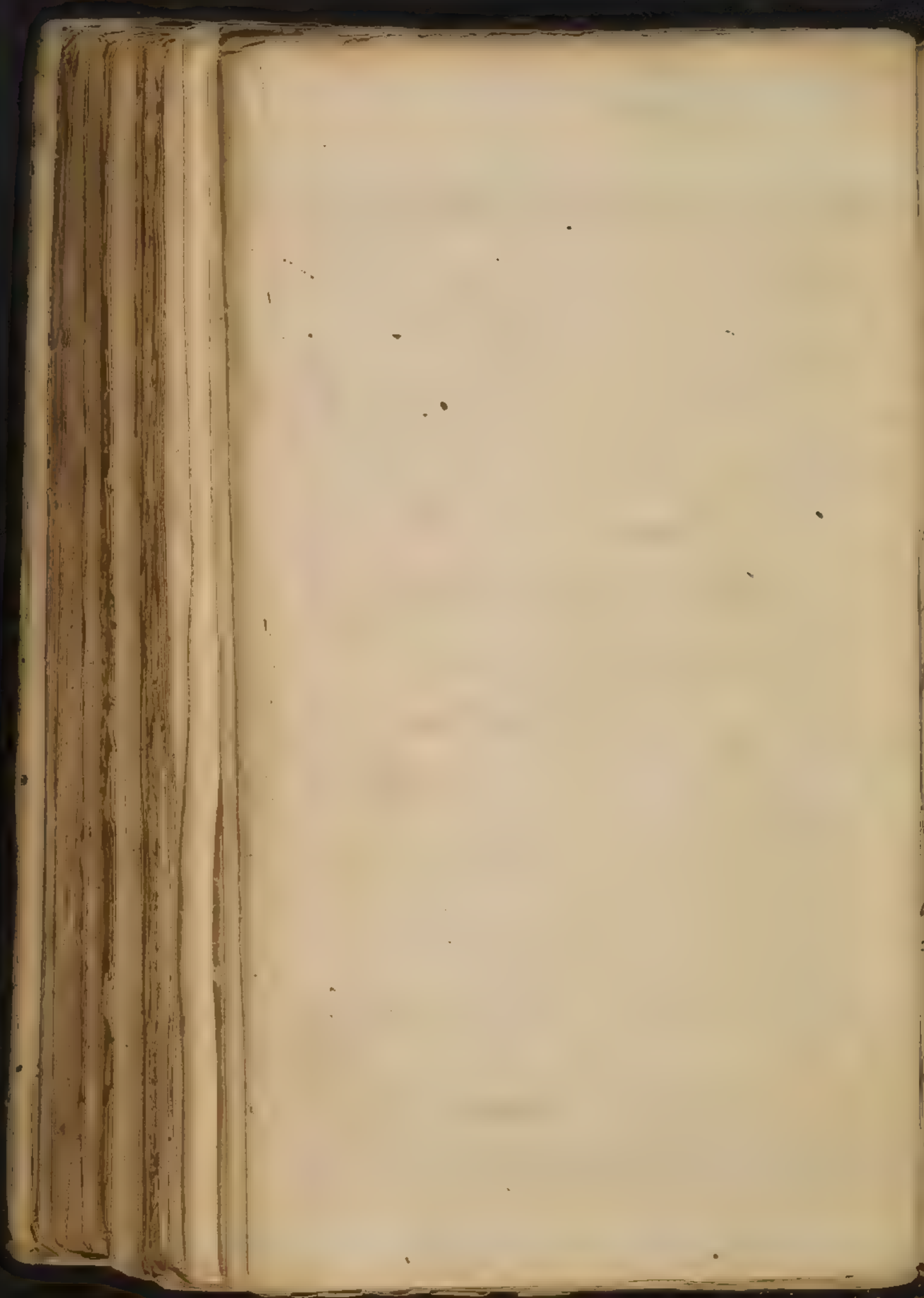
The *F. metti* is generally employed in a fluid form upon the account of the mildness of its dose. But when given in a solid form it sometimes becomes a more powerful medicine & produces effects more analog: to James powder.

The dose of *F. metti* should always be small, lest it should be too soon thrown from the stomach, & for the



of being capable of increasing it &
do so as to keep up the sickness at
the stomach. No warm Drinks should
be given wth it with a view of promoting
vomiting, unless the sickness should be
of such a nature as to excite the
most painful anxiety. The dose of
it is generally $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain & in
some cases $\frac{1}{8}$. The first Dose should
be larger than this. & therefore wth
the patient once or twice wth it of service
in the beginning of Fevers but as
soon before should not be repeated again.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ of matter passes over the
phorus into the stomach & therefore



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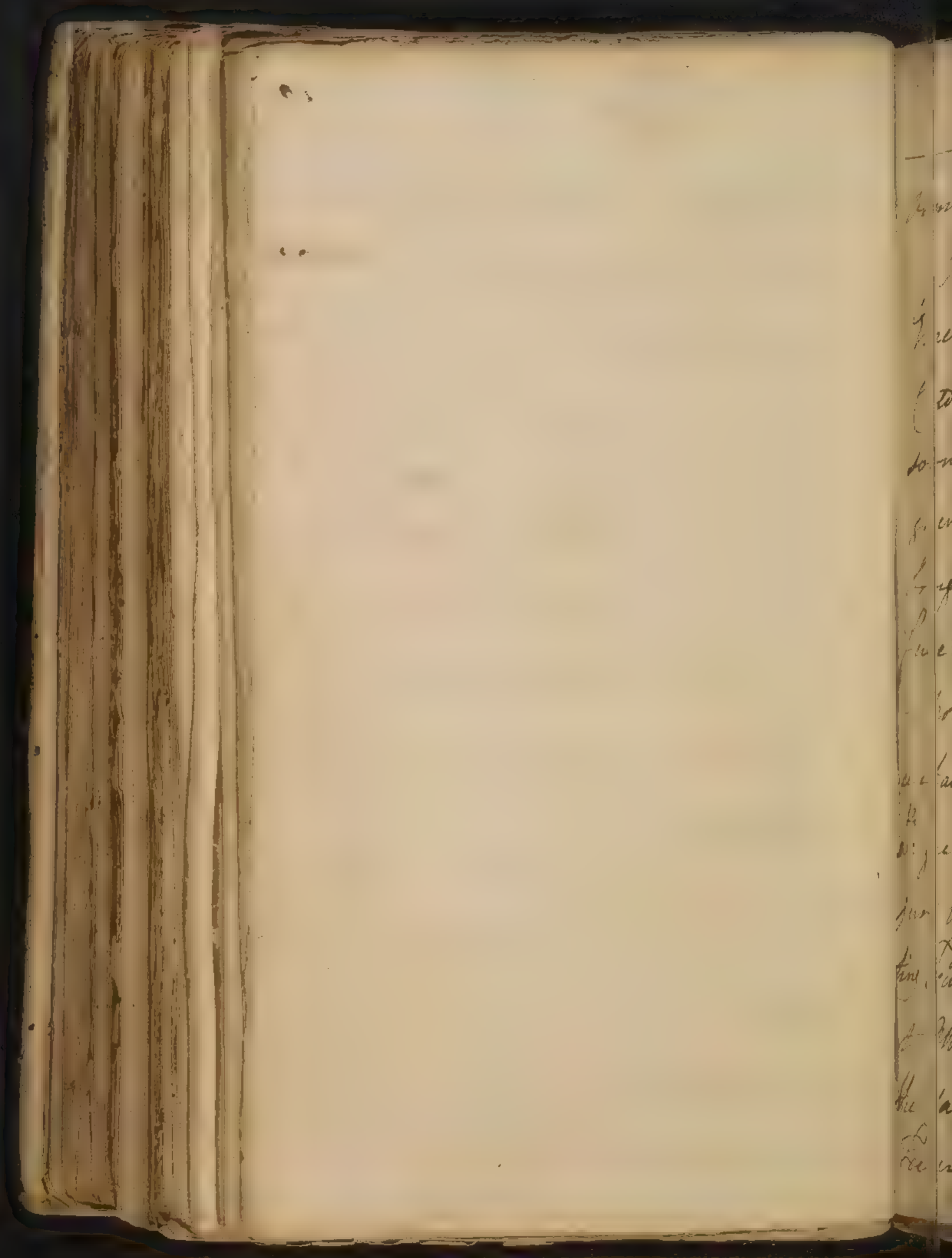
induces a few Stools w:^{ch} ~~are~~ afford great Relief. I am not anxious to bring on a sweat w:th it. I have cured a thousand Fevers without sweating my Patients. a happy Circumstance for this Infirmary where our Patients are confined to such cold Rooms & narrow Beds!

The # I methe notwithstanding sometimes induces a sweat no less powerfully than James's Powder when given to the Quantity of $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{of a grain} every hour, if we at the same time give warm diluting Drinks & continue our Patients close to their Beds.

How far are Stools Useful in Fevers? Some Physicians think they are of

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great consequence in order to carry
off putrid bilious matters. I will not
say how far they operate in this way,
but I would observe that they act
by taking off those humors ⁱⁿ on the
blood: i.e. of the Intestines ⁱⁿ and
while they remain there to keep up ^a
Disease. These Stools are so highly
useful that some suppose Mercury
an Ingredient in James's powder.
We should always therefore endeavour
to have the purging Effects of Elixirs
if possible in Fevers. It is easy to
stimulate it to the Bowels by giving it
in such a manner as not to bring on



vomiting.

At what time should the 5th ~~be given~~
be given? — If given in the
Cold Pitt, it shortens it considerably &
soon brings on a Fever & Sweat. if
given during the hot Pitt it immediately
brings on a sweat. If given during the
sweating it increases it considerably.

Notwithstanding this, I believe there are
certain periods in ^{wh} it may be given
to greater Advantage than Others. If given
just before the approach of an Intermittent
Fever it does much more service than
at other times. This leads me to observe
the same Rule in giving it in Contin-
ent Fever. I therefore always order it

dear
 Sir
 I have
 received
 your
 letter
 of the
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 and
 am
 glad
 to
 hear
 that
 you
 are
 well
 and
 hope
 to
 hear
 from
 you
 soon.
 I am
 very
 truly
 your
 friend
 J. L.

just before the incubation of the Fever
I told you before was twice in $\frac{1}{2}$ 24
hours. Now often should the $\frac{1}{2}$ be
given? Generally give it once
a day, twice at most, that is about noon
in the evening about 7 or 8 o'clock.
But if it should vomit or purge
Patient immoderately, it should be
means be given so often or its
dose should be somewhat diminished.
How long must it be continued?
I find it most useful in $\frac{1}{2}$ Begin?
Fever. it seldom fails, but in their case
in some cases towards the Close of Fever
have seen Reason to fear it is an

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unsafe Remedy. we have seldom
any Occasion ~~to~~ to continue it long as it acts
powerfully in the Beginning of Fever.
If it does no Service in y^e first Stages
Fever before the 3^d or 4th Day it rarely
does much Good afterwards.

How does the $\frac{F}{I}$ Metic Operate?
By inducing Remissions in y^e Fever.
If given in an Evening it brings on
Sleep - quiets Delirium & promotes Sweat.
These are the most common & desirable
Effects of the $\frac{F}{I}$ Metic. Unless these
Remissions are bro^t on before the 3^d
4th Day we may lay aside the $\frac{F}{I}$ Metic
as it will only weaken the Patient to no

I have had
 a letter from
 you and
 I am glad
 to hear
 of you
 and hope
 you are
 well
 and happy
 as ever
 I am
 your
 affectionate
 friend
 and
 brother
 John

purpose.

I shall add one more Observation
and that is that Antimonial Me-
dices often supersede the necessity of
Blood-letting, & they may be used in
all those Fevers when Bleeding is not
admissible. But in those Cases where
phlogistic Diathesis attends, Bleeding
could always begin the Cure, or we shall
be Antimonial to no purpose. I have
never seen some Instances lately of
Persons under Inflamⁿ. Fevers cured
by the π Medicine without Blood-letting.

Gen Thomas here present: asked me
a few Days ago, when π failed, what

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Medicines I gave next. to this answer
^{these} that are many recommended authors,
but I shall confine myself only to those
which stimulate the system & relax the force
of the Body.

Cold water is the principal medicine
used for this purpose. It was some years
ago in vogue, but has been laid
aside of late especially in cold climates.

In Inflammatory Fevers especially
in the Spring of the Year ~~it~~ may be
useful but in all Autumnal Fevers
it is highly useful even in the coldest
climate. in Russia & Siberia it is
used as the utmost success in Fevers.

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fall kind. a Gentleman who was at
the Siege of Martinico & the Maracaibo
told me that he cured a Patient of
a ~~bad~~ putrid petechial Fever by ~~his~~
exposing to the Open Air in such a
manner as only to be defend^{him} from the
Sun & Rain. Upon the whole I would
recommend the use of the cool Regimen
to you in Fevers of all kinds when they
are not attended wth any Mark of Inflammⁿ.

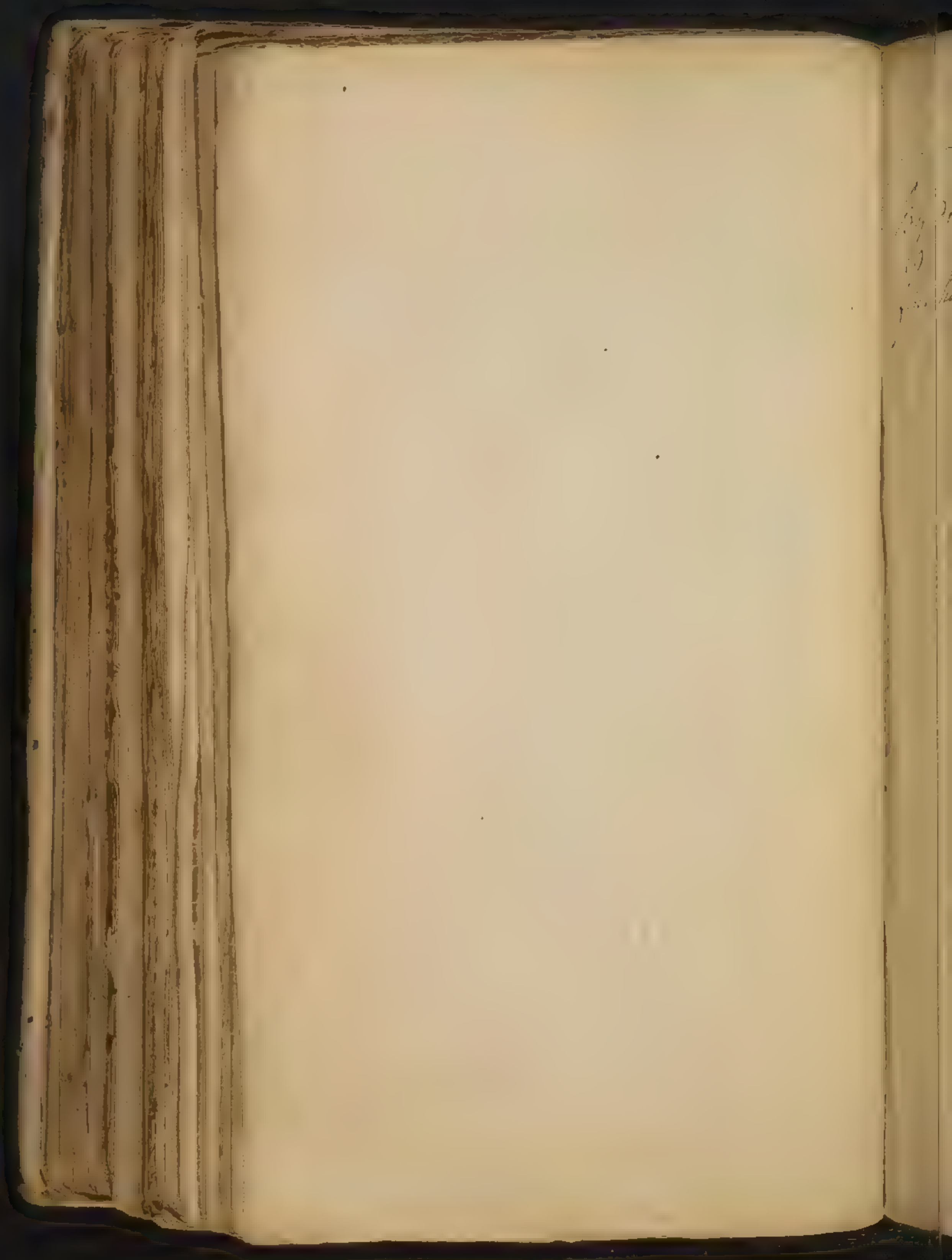
2nd Blisters - these are a more common
Remedy in this Country than ^{the} cold water.
in all Cases of Topical Inflammⁿ. &
nearer they are applied to ^{the} part in-
flamed the better. I have seen them do harm
by being applied too far from ^{the} seat of a Disease.

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3^d Wine. I shall not here descend on
its Methodus Operandi. —
It should be excluded from all
inflammatory fevers, & all fevers
attended with inflammatory Diath-
esis. But in nervous fevers, or
even in the last stages of inflamm-
ation, it is a most admirable
Medicine. The Cautions to be
observed in giving wine are as
follows. 1st Attention should be
paid to the habit of the patient.
The more he has been used to
drink the more he will require.
2nd It should never be given, as we said
before in truly inflammatory fevers.
3^d Blood letting or other Evacuations
should generally precede its use.

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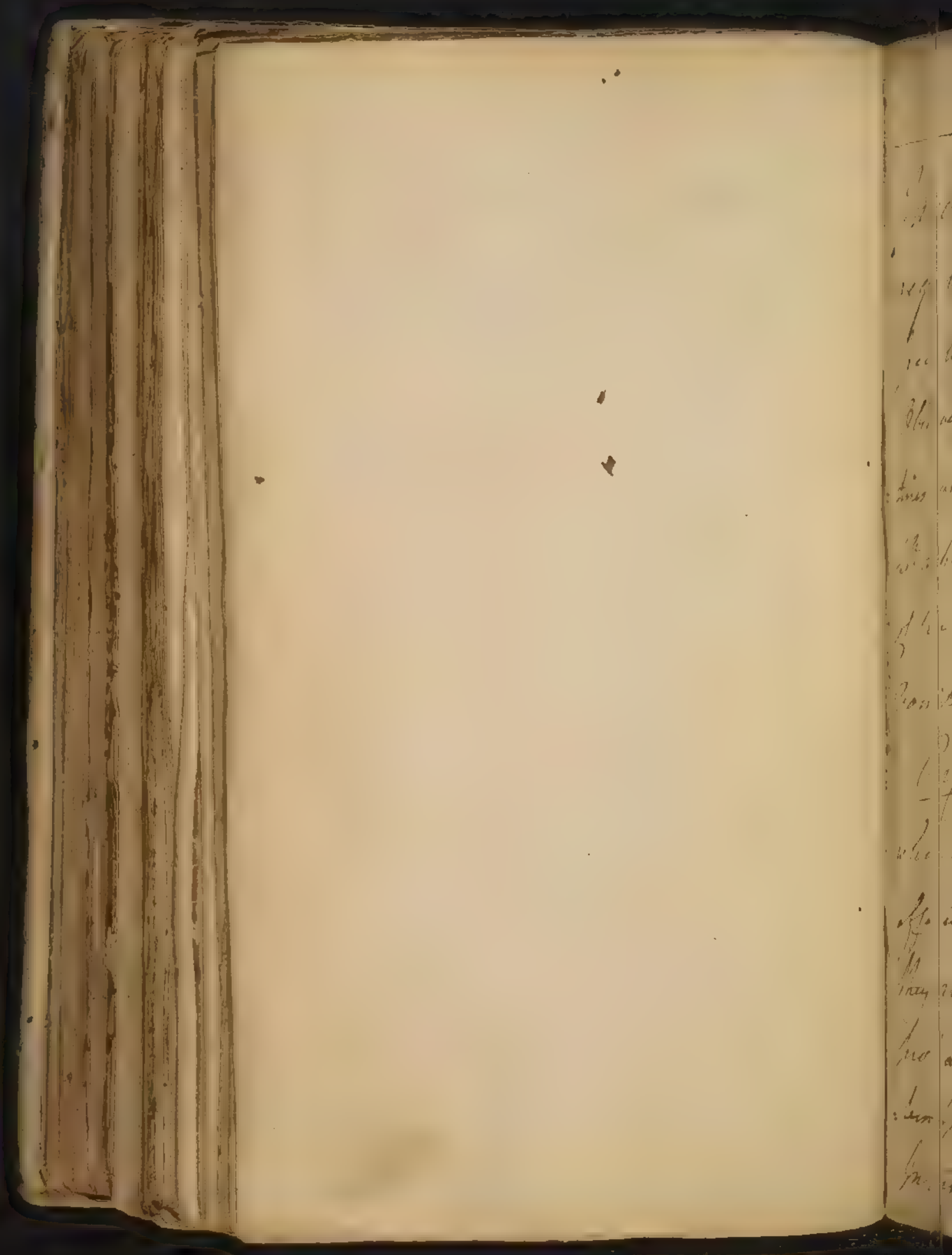
It should be given more towards the
end of the fever than in the beginning.
The Diet of the Patient should
be consulted. I once knew a Patient
who took a sudden Inclination for wine, &
without the Consent of his Physician or his
Mother drank a Bottle of wine which
brought on a Sweat that immediately
termina^d the Disease. 6th It should
be repeated according to the Relief pro-
duced. The more Relief it procured the
Patient the more Encourag^{ed} we have
to proceed in it. I once knew a
man cured of a dangerous Small pox



Fever

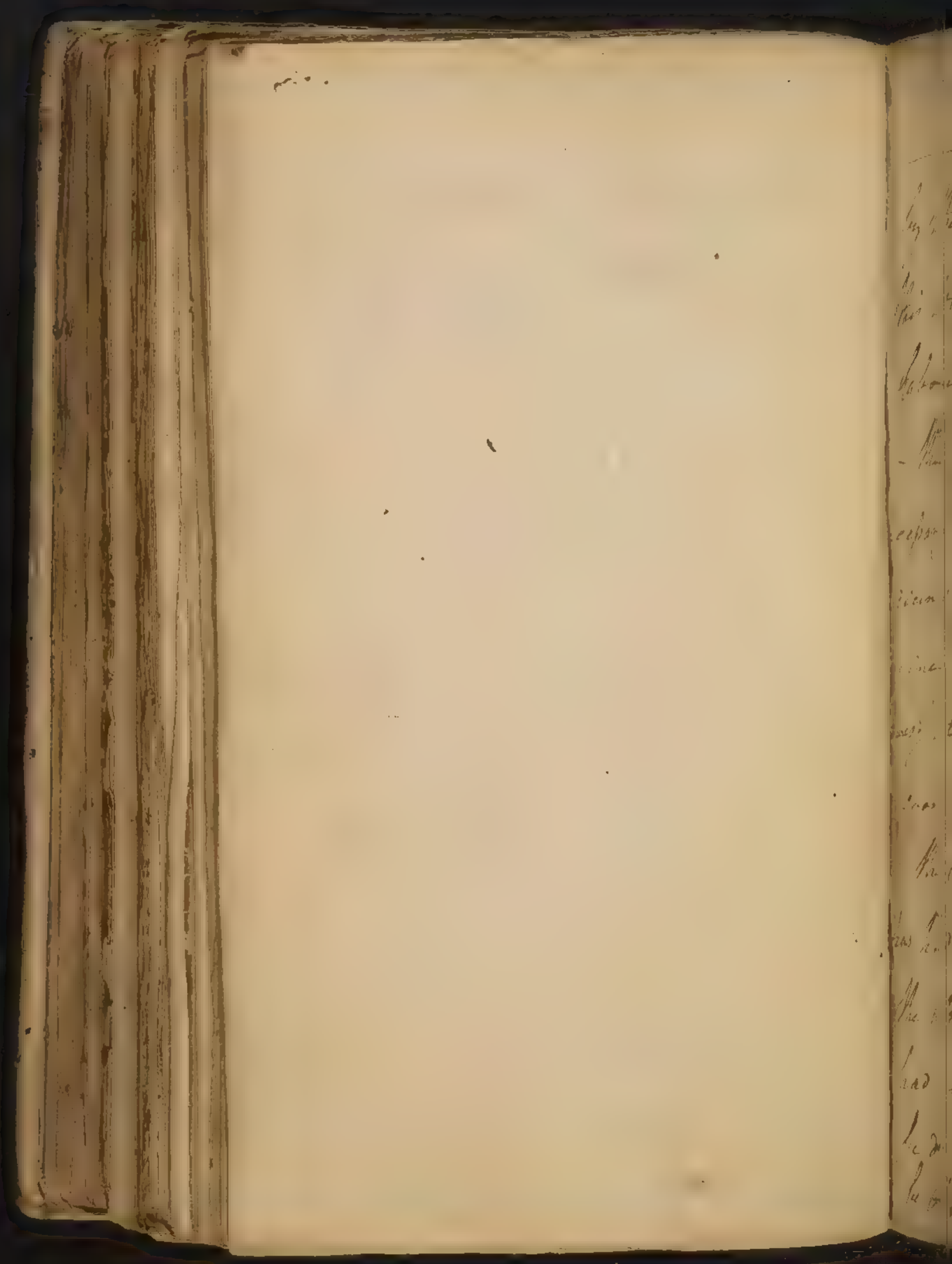
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By drinking $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of urine daily. This then
to be continued for some days.



Sanct Donald - labours under a
regular tertian without any thing
unlike to it. her fits indeed do not
have any recidivation. By Larrea
fits can be 6, but sometimes 12 hours.
depend upon the different circumstances
of her Regimen. She has taken a
great deal of several purging Medicines.

Purges are useful in Intermitting
when a great quantity of bile is
shoved into the bowels, but in general
they are very hurtful, as they tend to
protract the fits & weaken ²⁰ the
system. I have seen Purges bring on
Intermittents after they had been cured



by the bark. My reason for giving
it is because a purge was that the
should under an Abolitionist's influence.

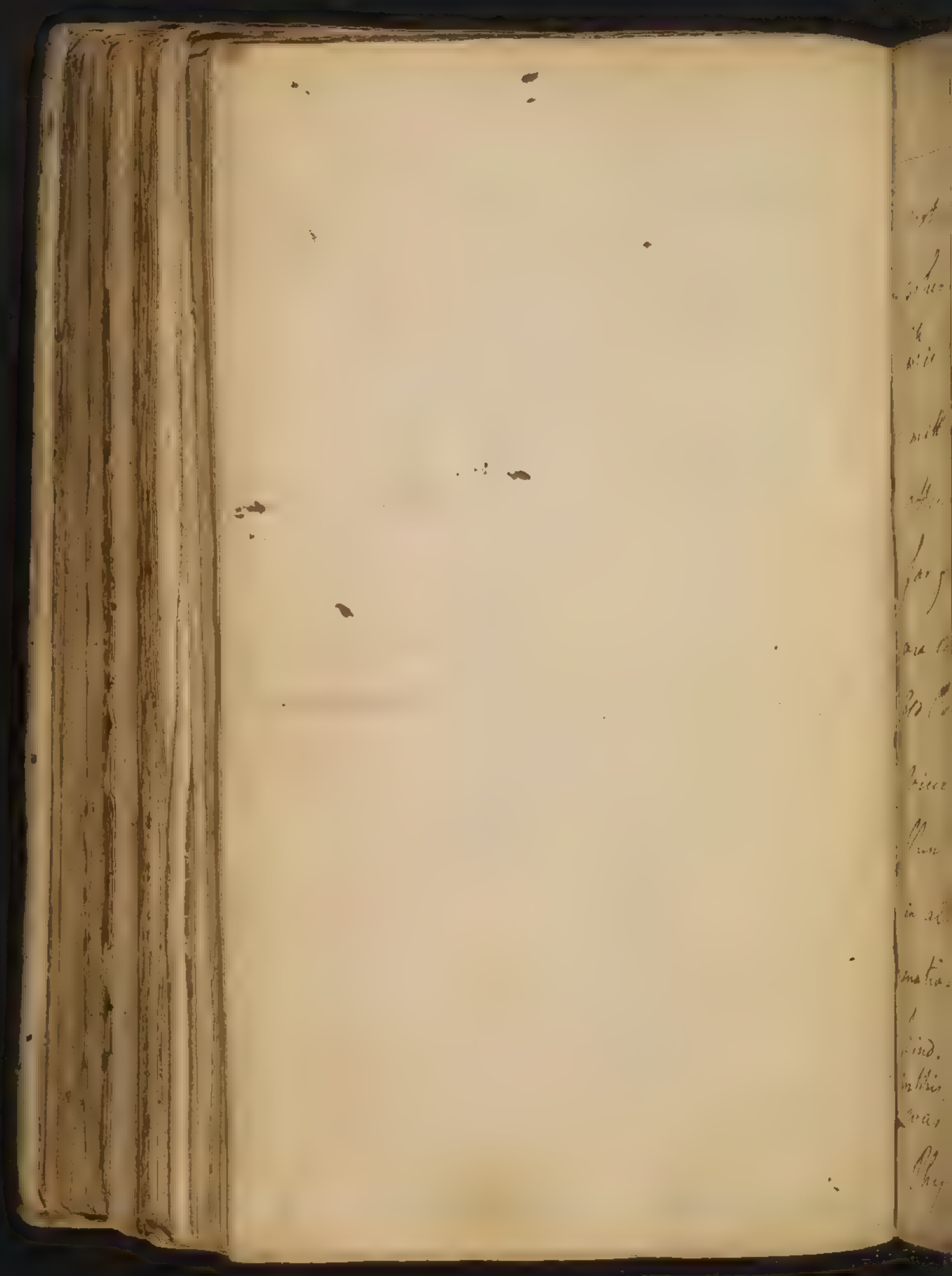
The best purgative when they are re-
curing in Intermittents are Calomel & Mer-

curies which act as tonic & purging medi-
cines. ~~But for the bark~~ ~~the bark~~ ~~the bark~~

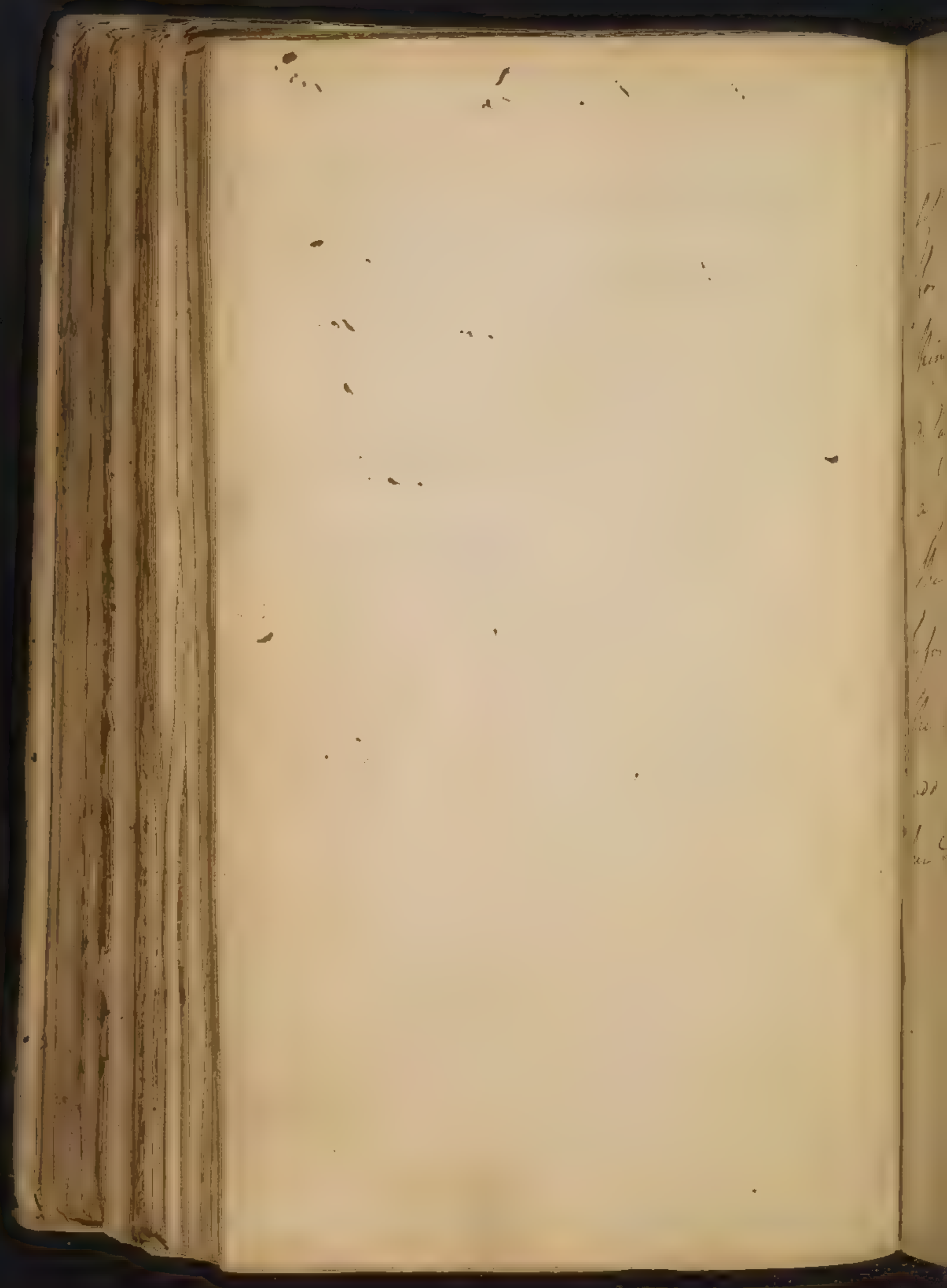
always give the bark as soon as
soon as a distinct fever comes on.

The Practice of waiting till the Patient
had 4, or 5 Fits arose entirely from

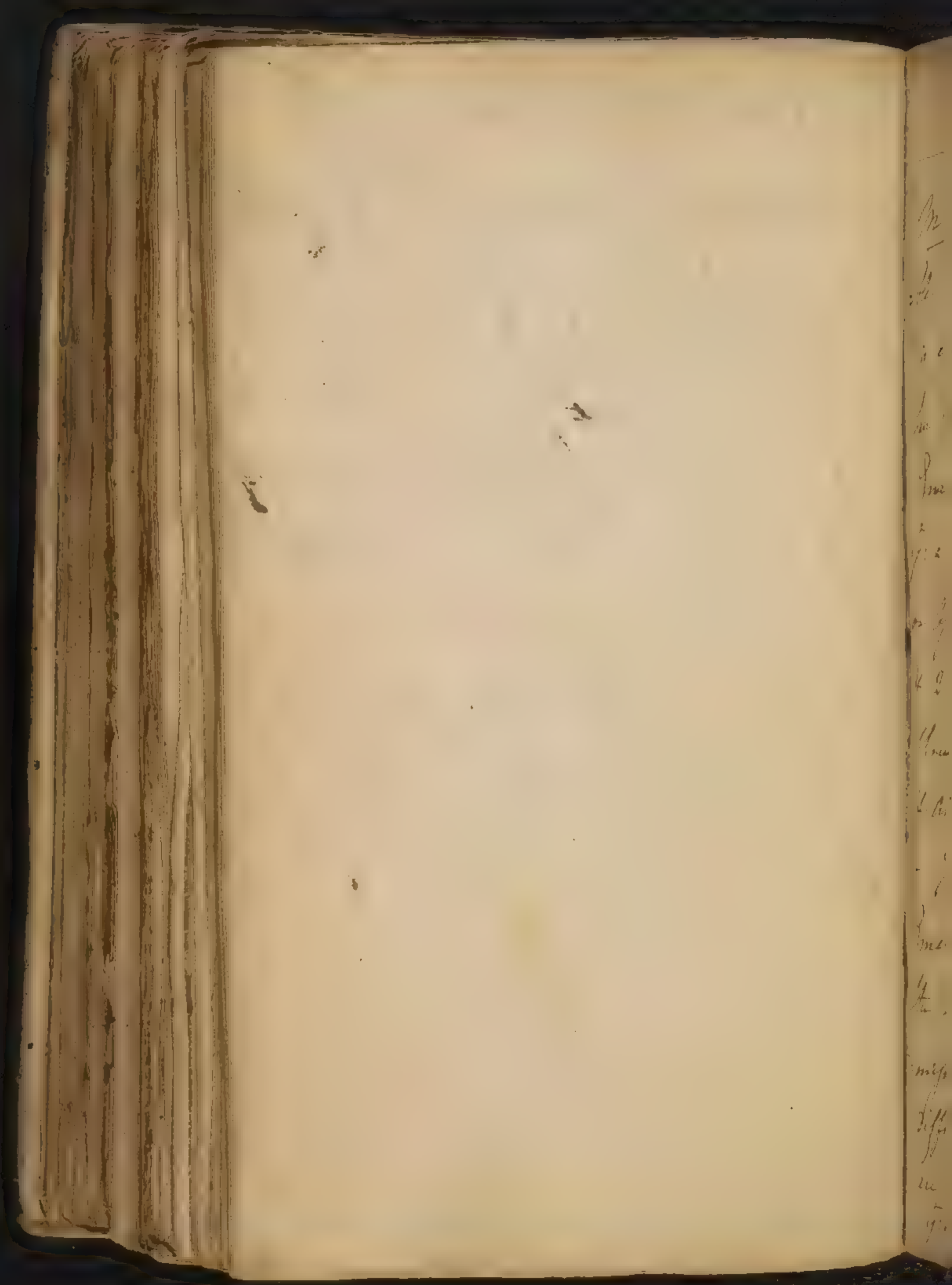
the Abuse of waiting till nature
had completed Morbid Matter got to
be discharged. Another Caution should
be observed in giving the Bark &c.



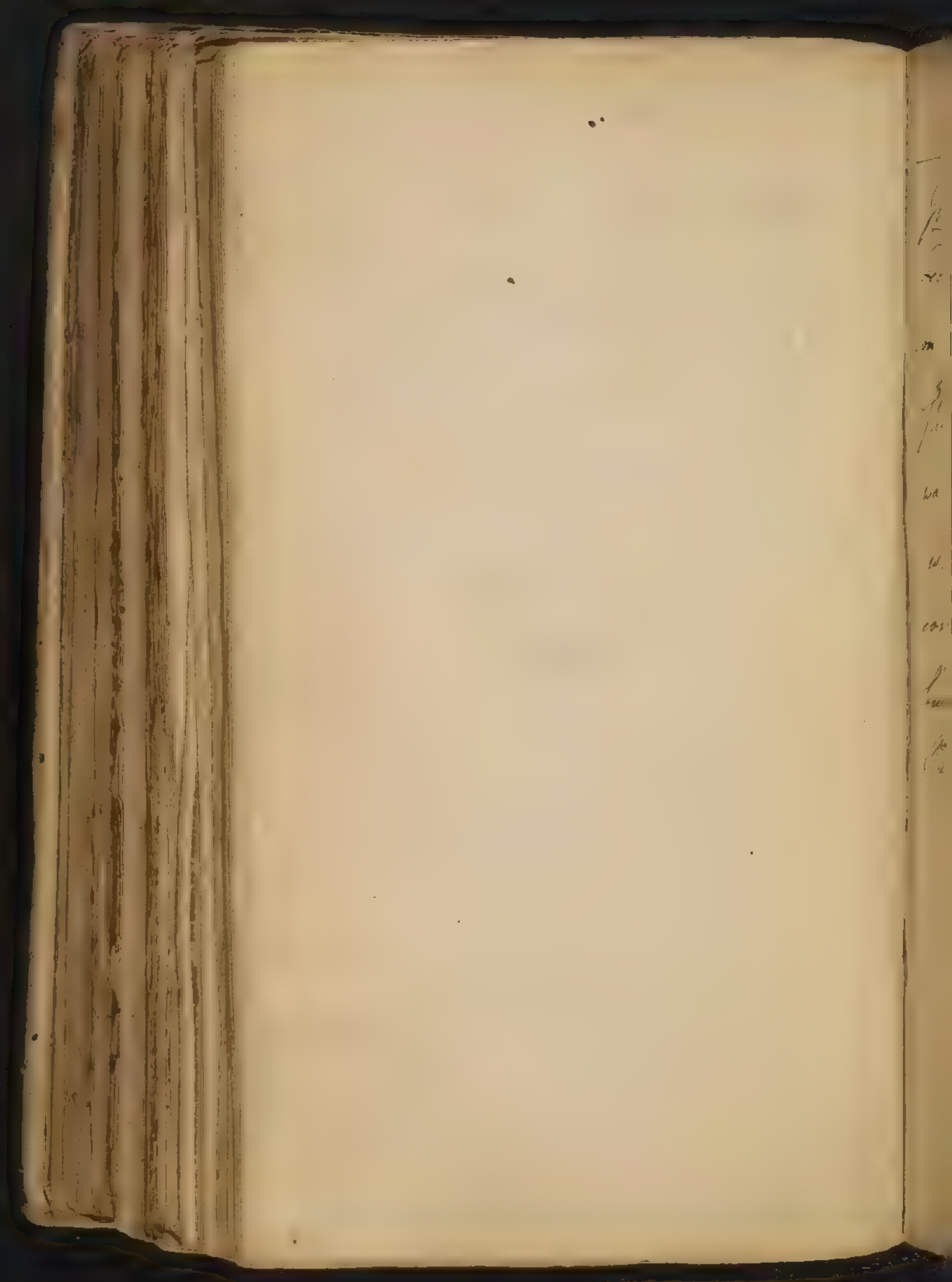
not to give it too early in these fevers
where an inflammatory Diathesis attend,
is the case in most of the Intermitt.
mittent. The delay here moreover is
attended with danger. Altho' I am
far from thinking Intermittent Fevers
are wholesome in the spring especially in
the Plovers as they all tend to bring on
critical Obstructions. Upon the whole
the bark may be given safely
in all cases where no signs of topical Infla-
mation appear or Confusions of any
kind. My Reason for delaying y^e Bark
in this patient
was to see what nature would do, as some
Physicians tell us She will cure herself



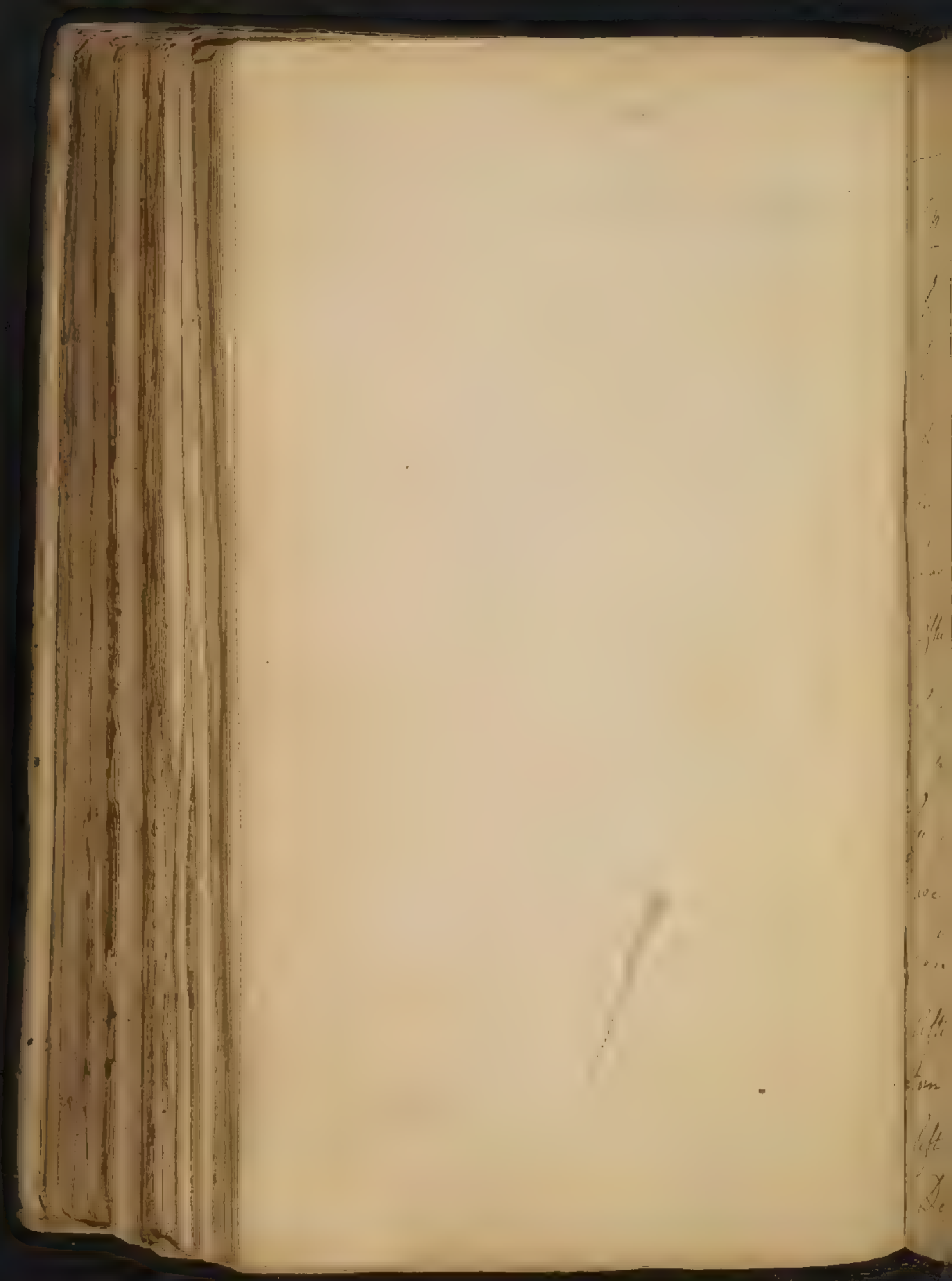
At a certain number of Pitts. But
in my heart I have never observed any
thing of this kind. Another Reason for
saying it was that he generally slept
a few hours before the usual time of
the Pitts coming on, th w^h I told you
was the only proper time of giving
the bark wth success. to all this I may
add that several of the Paroxysms of
the Fever were wthout dysuria.



Mr. M. Donald laboured under a Fever
 of a certain & a Fever applicable to it:
 called a Continued Fever. I did not give
 the Back because it had an
 Incurable Chronic & in consequence of
 the bleeding at her Nose w: shows more
 of an Inflammⁿ & Distension of the system.
 & because she ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{in a} ~~in~~ ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{bad} ~~bad~~ ^{state} by taking
 the whole Remedy w: from Dr. Williams
 & Dr. Williams Supposed the Necessity of Back.
 However tho' it is a good case for Dr. F.
 & therefore I ordered it to her with
 the most desirable success. She is now dis-
 missed Cured. are Intermittent & Continued
 different Species of Fever? No - I believe they
 are always the same Species. I am convinced
 of all Intermittent are nothing but double Intermittent.



Jane Brown - laboured under a slight
Fever which according to ^{the} common Noti-
on of Fevers was of the ^{low} Contin: kind.
I had a vomit given her when she
was first seized w: it ^{the} took ^{the} effect
which removed her Fever. She now
complains of an Abstraction of her Menstrues
but as this I suspect arises from
Pregnancy I have dismissed her.



Delirium

Mary New 1792 - Came to us in a Delirium

but we are entirely ignorant of ^{the} symptoms
attended it. It was attended wth a Colic

in the Feet. This was removed by bathing

in warm water. a Remedy w^{ch} I ought to

have recommended when I spoke of it. I

then ordered the Feet to be fomented in decoction

of all kinds wth the most desirable success.

we are much indebted to Dr. Culchrist

for his excellent Observations upon the

use of this Remedy. This woman's Pulse

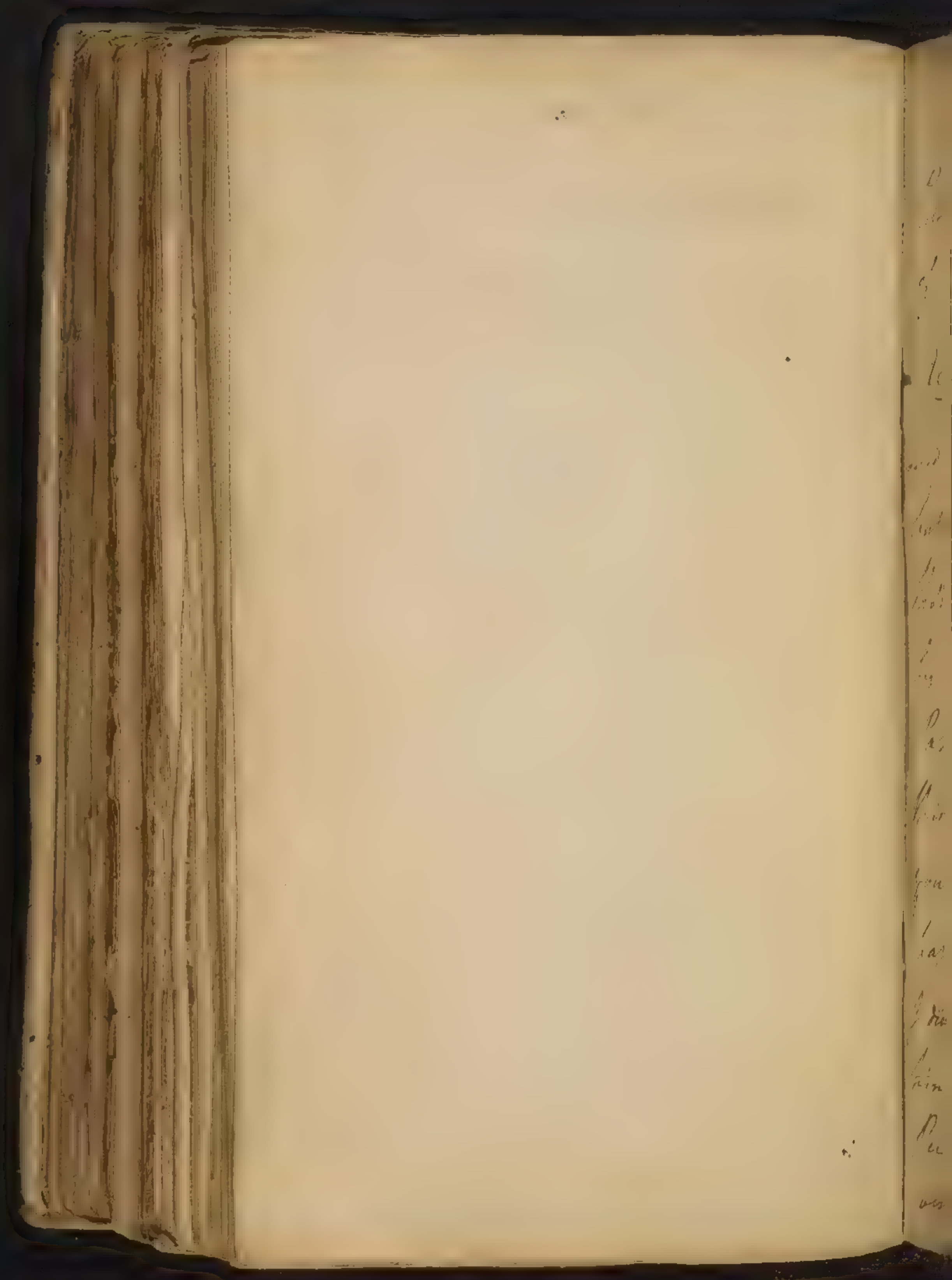
continued to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes for some time.

After she got well of the event the symptoms

w^{ch} indicates the Presence of Liver had

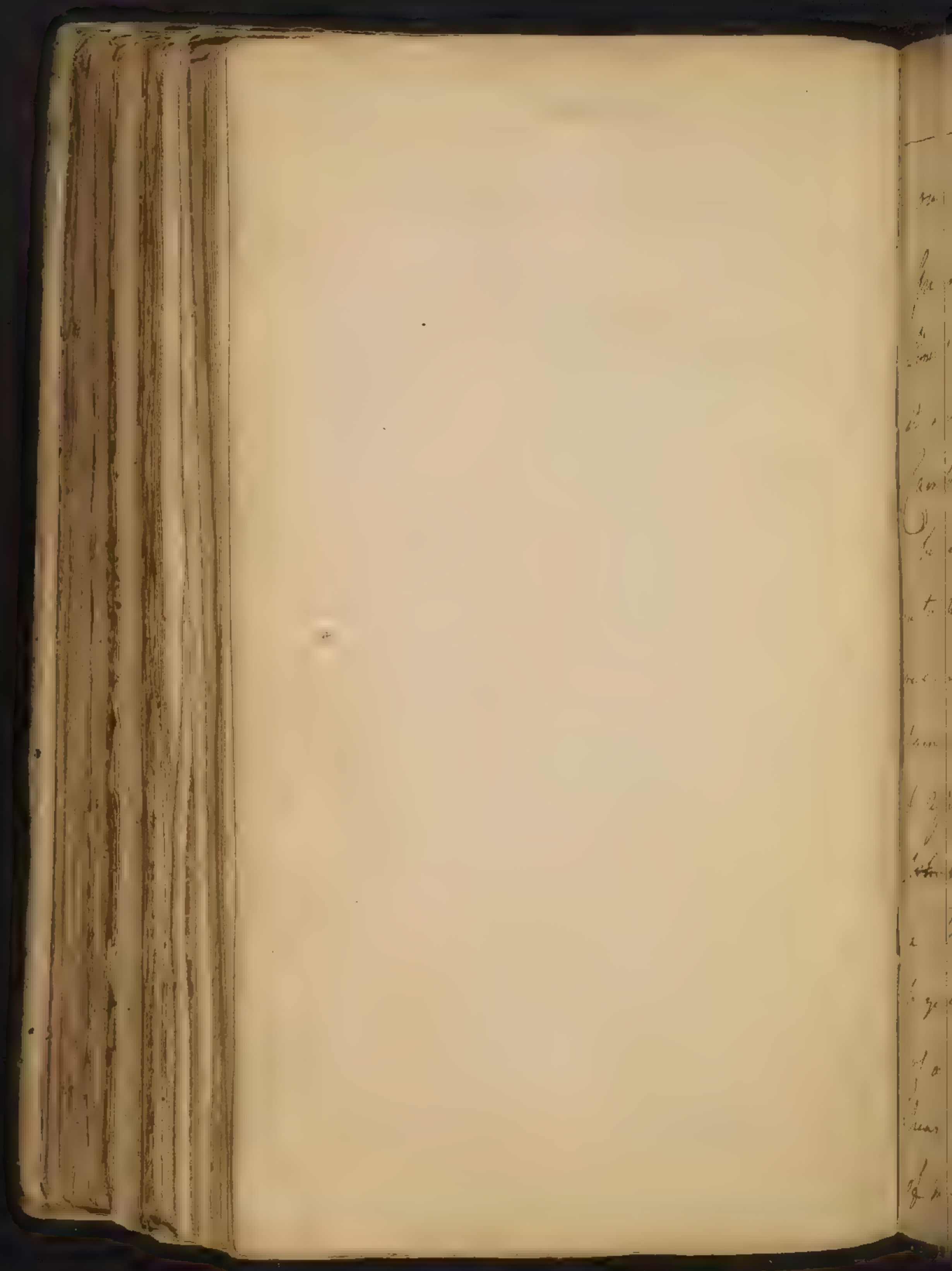
it. This may show you how little

Dependence is to be placed upon the

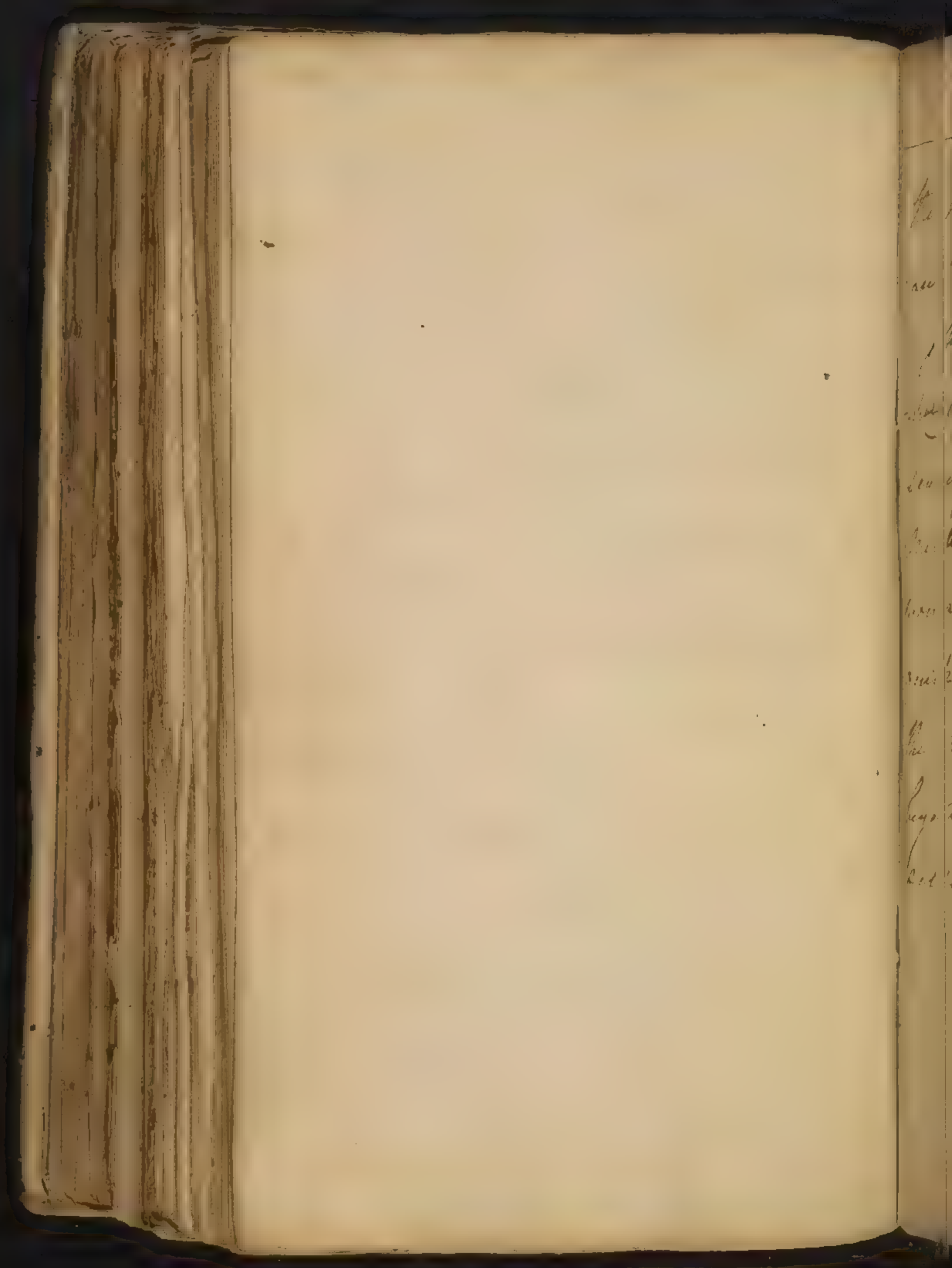


Die in establish: the Presence or Degree
of Fever. —

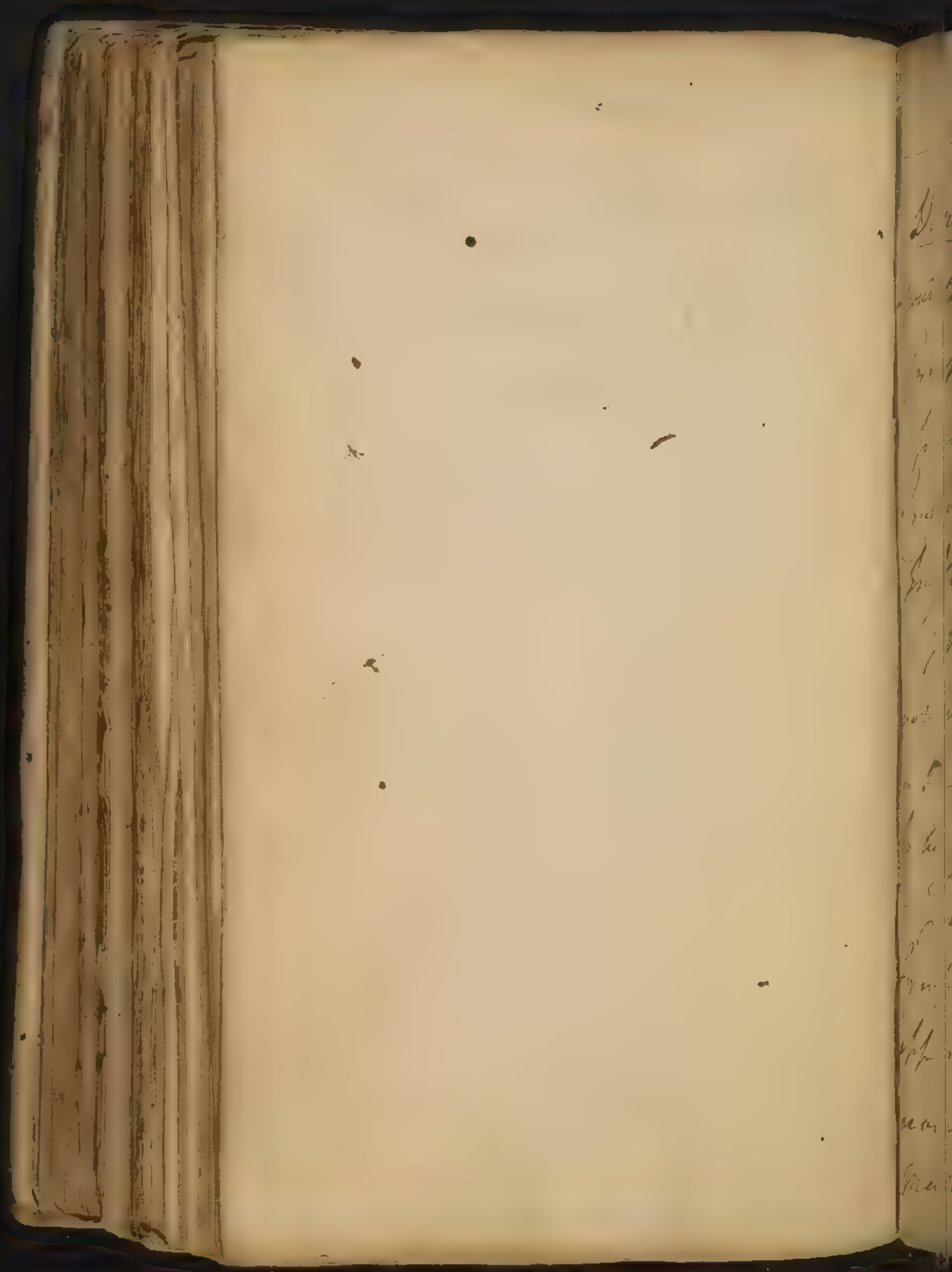
^{Times}
Dr. Wallace - The great Lawrence
used to say that he never lost a battle
but when he was in doubt. I have often
felt the same French might be used
by many Physicians when they lose their
patients. I have got little credit from
this woman's case. I am afraid
you will derive little instruction, - nor
that I bleed her too much, or perhaps
did not give her the F. method proper
times from not understanding the peculiar
Periods of the Fever's incubation. I
am uncertain whether we pushed



our Blister, Jarvis. She took a
quantity of Opium ^{ea} I have some
given wth success in Fevers, but I fear
it has done her Harm. Must and
perhaps would perhaps have been
the medicines. But let us enquire
to her case & perhaps we shall be better
convinced to our Practice. She had been
some time ago under a Rheumatic Affection
after being cured went out of the House
~~but~~ in very cold weather wth bro't on
Fever of so violent a nature as not
yield to any Remedy. She was moreover
a melancholly Temperament wth ap-
pears very plainly during the whole course
of her Fever. She was constantly under



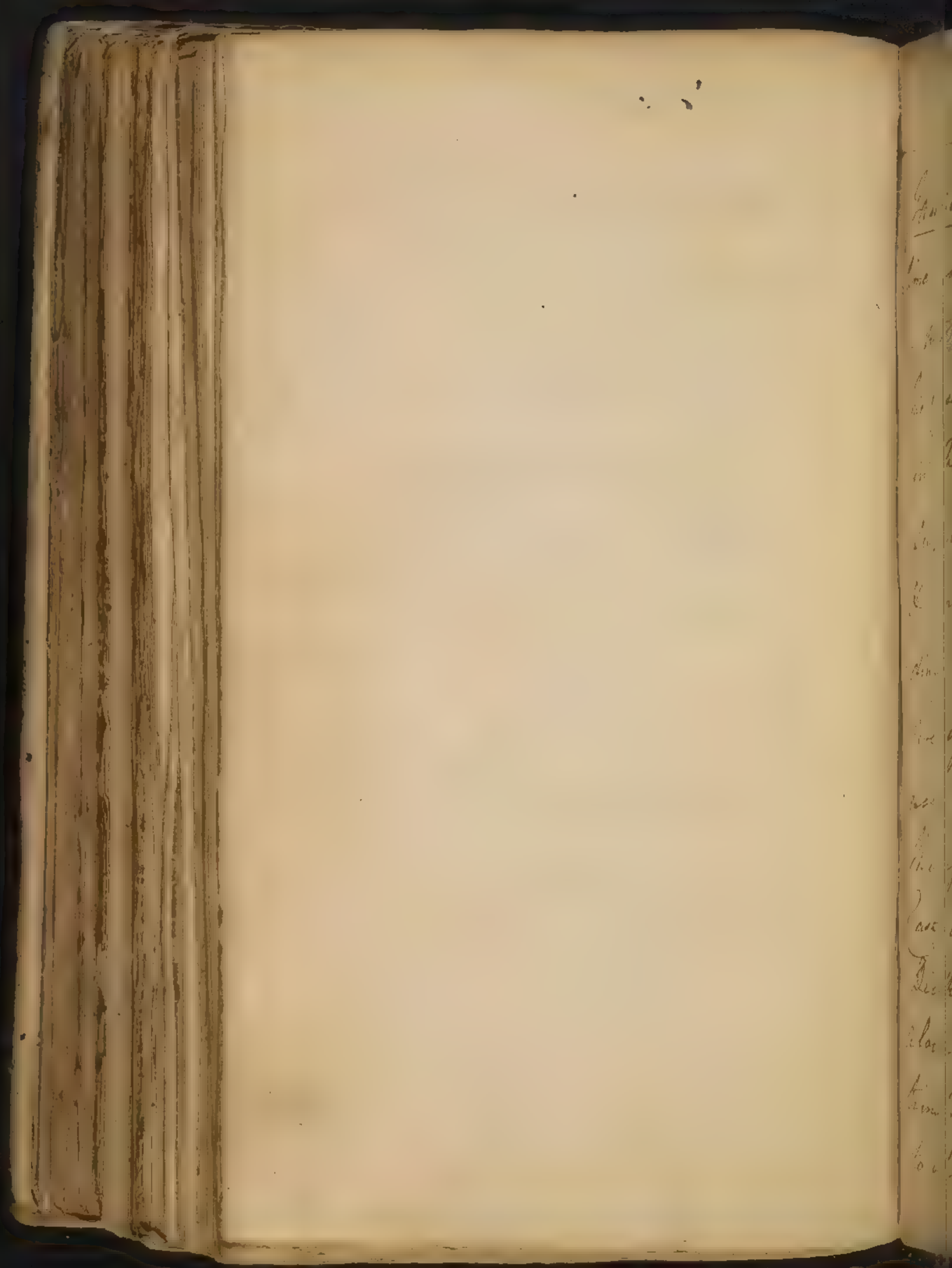
The Influence of Fear is always enor-
mous the Danger & Certainty of Death.
I have often observed that melan-
choly Persons are always landed most
suddenly by Fevers. all the Marks of this
dreadfully Temperament appear in this
Woman such as low Delirium - & very
weak Pulse which in all Cases indicates
the utmost Danger. When the Pulse goes
beyond 140 & Min. the Patient very
seldom escapes.



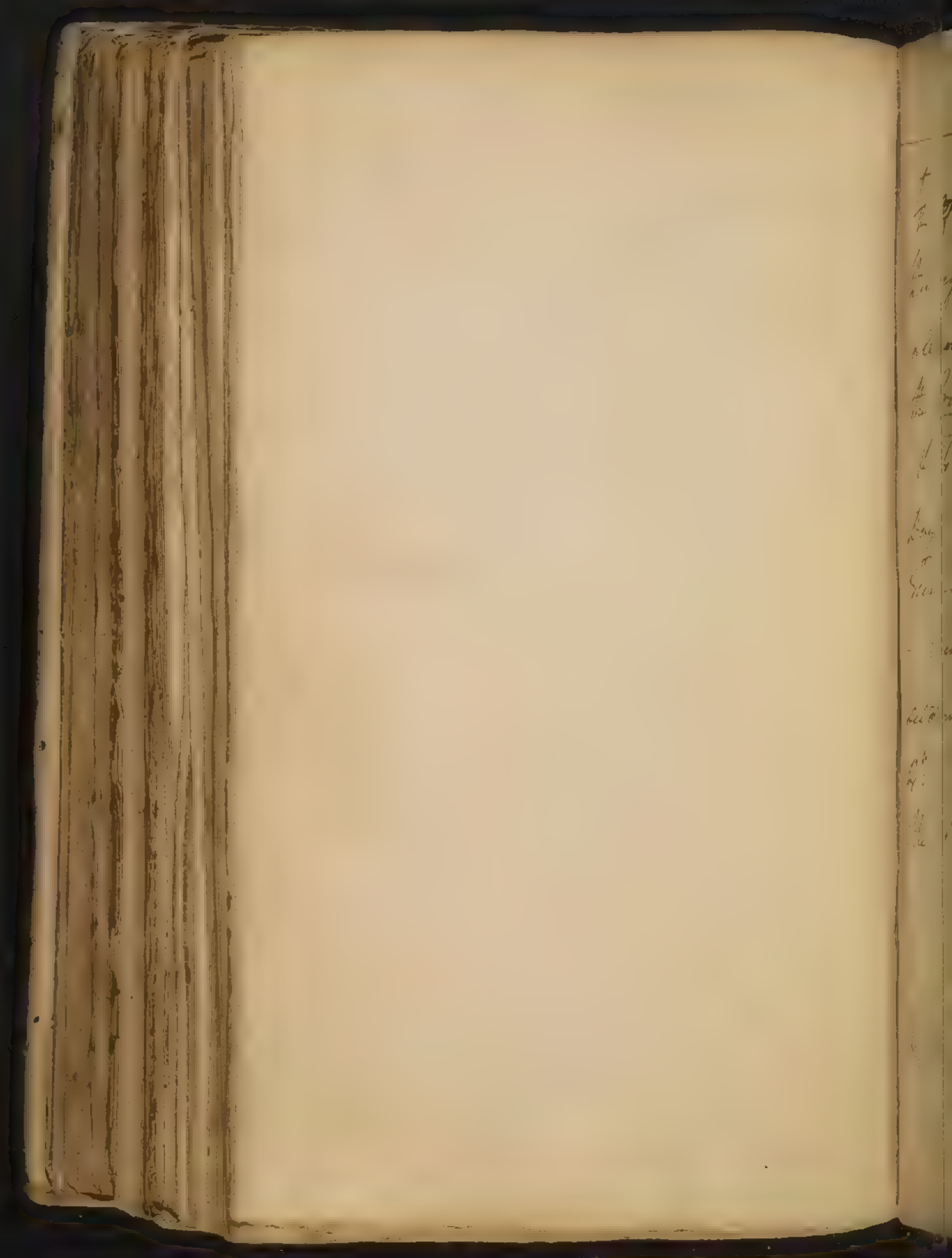
Don. McDonald - has long been ex-
posed to Cold & Hard Labour. all the
symptoms of his Disease such as Cough
pain in the Thorax & inflammation?
rest on the blood all point out an
Inflammation? Diathesis of viscidum.
I told him but once, because I did
not suspect any tubercular Inflammation?
Pneumony. It appears kindly
he a Fever w: Inflammation? Diathesis"
Towards the close of his Fever the
symptoms seemed to show a Fever
proaching to the venous kind, and we
accordingly gave him wine & other cordial
medicines which relieved him much. I

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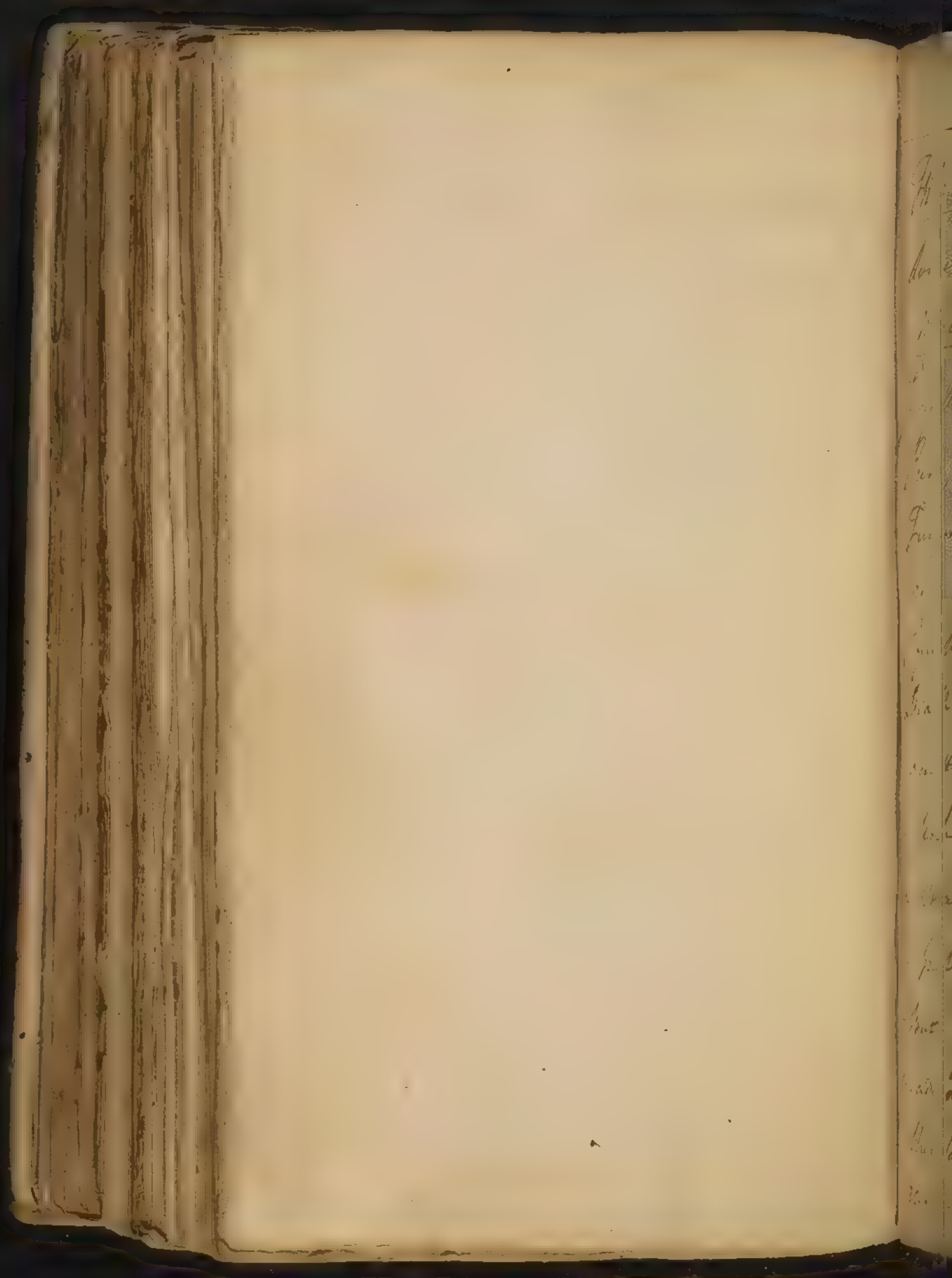
would observe here that bleeding on
the 10th day of Inflam^d Diseases even
Pneumonia^d themselves in always very
harmful, for by this time the Inflam^d
action is gone off & the vis vita sinks
considerably, so that bleeding cannot
be used but at the Request of the Patient.
In general we find it unsafe to
bleed after the Inflam^d has not disappear^d
from the blood. But this Observation
holds to every exception. It may
be used in the collateral Pneum^a.



Sam. Drummmond. has laboured for some
time under a Fever w: an inflamⁿ: Diathesis
we have no new Observations to make on
this case. Blood-letting is generally ordered
in Venereal Fevers, but it is as often
superfeded by the $\frac{1}{2}$ Pustule. I am more
and more convinced every day that this
disease is much abused in Fevers. Since
the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ Pustule in Fevers it has been
said less for curing them formerly. I
therefore did not order it in this man's
case Altho some degree of inflammation
Diathesis attended. he was cured by the $\frac{1}{2}$ Pustule
alone. Do all Fevers observe a Regular
course? I have ~~seen~~ ^{made} too few Observations
to speak w: Confidence here. I believe



The Crisis often breaks down before
 a regular time, but in general it only
 alludes to them in such a manner.
 The Crisis happens more easily. The 11th
 & 12th are for the most part critical
 days in this country. Most of those
 cases are deadly terminate on the 11th
 even those who recover from fevers
 seldom have a complete crisis till the
 11th - a great Remission takes place on
 the 11th but the 12th day carries off the disease.



Inflammation

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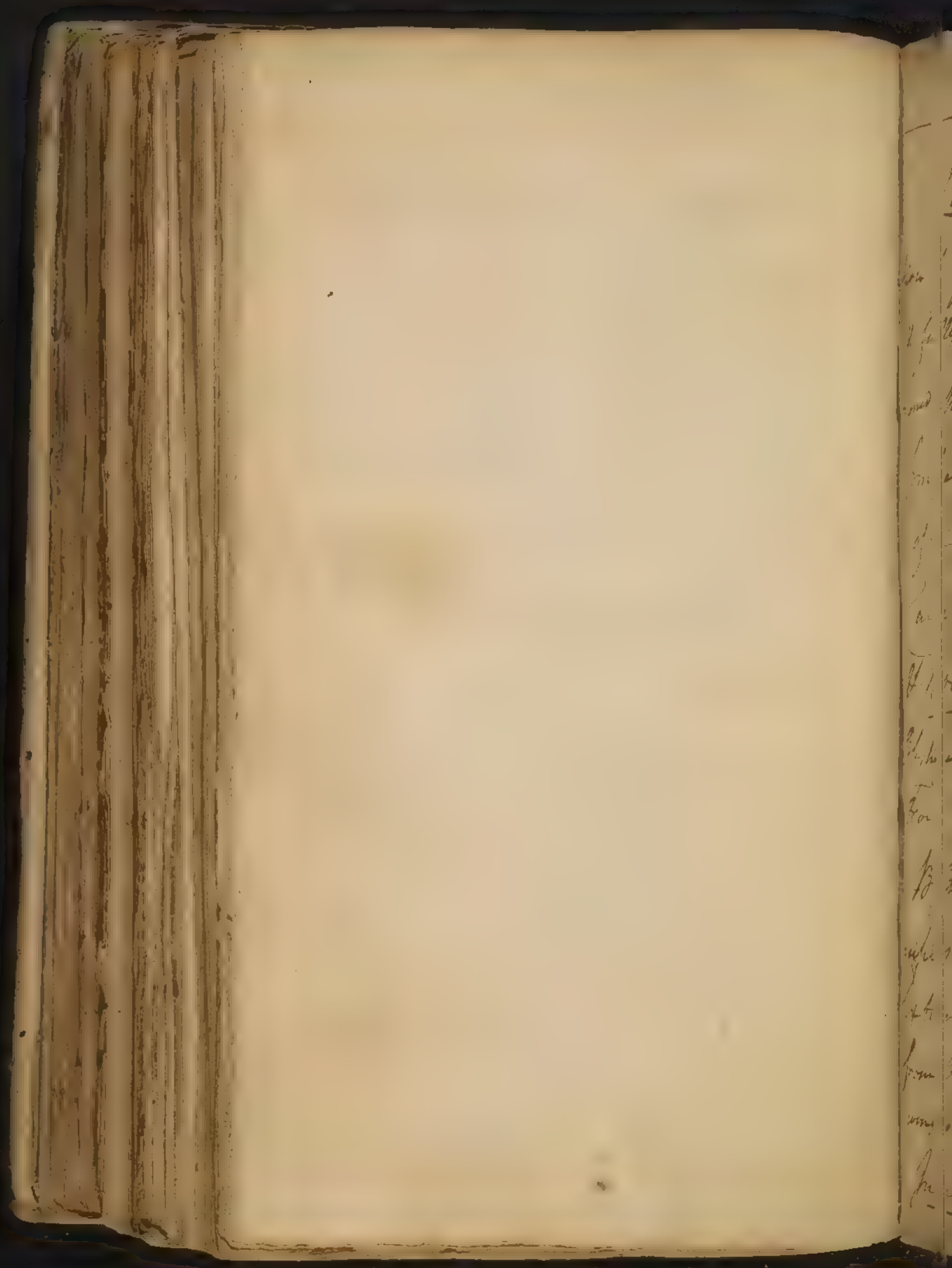
Thos. Ball - has been treated here for
some time for the venereal Disease with
mercury. This gives a great degree of
debility ⁱⁿ regard to food. From this
disposition he was affected with ^{the} ordin
inflammation of the liver in such a manner
as to have a fever induced. He had some
amblyopia ^{the} indicated the inflammation
in the liver, but as these were transitory
omitted bleeding. I gave him F. Smethe-
unhappily this purged him in such
manner that I was obliged to drop it.
Instead of it I substituted ^{the} Opium
but still the Purging continued, which
made ^{one} imagine that it was critical, &
therefore I took no other means to check

Handwritten notes in a column on the right margin, including words like "as", "and", "after", "3rd", "recess", "in", "after", "G.", "L.", "P.", "C.", "D.", "le".

Fever attended w: ^{the} topical Affections
are of three kinds: 1st Such as are atten-
ded w: ^{the} topical Inflammation 2nd Such as are
attended w: ^{the} Hemorrhage & 3rd Such as are atten-
ded w: ^{the} Pleur. We should confine our-
selves to Fevers of the first kind only, &
in order ^{to} that shall treat of Inflammation
in general.

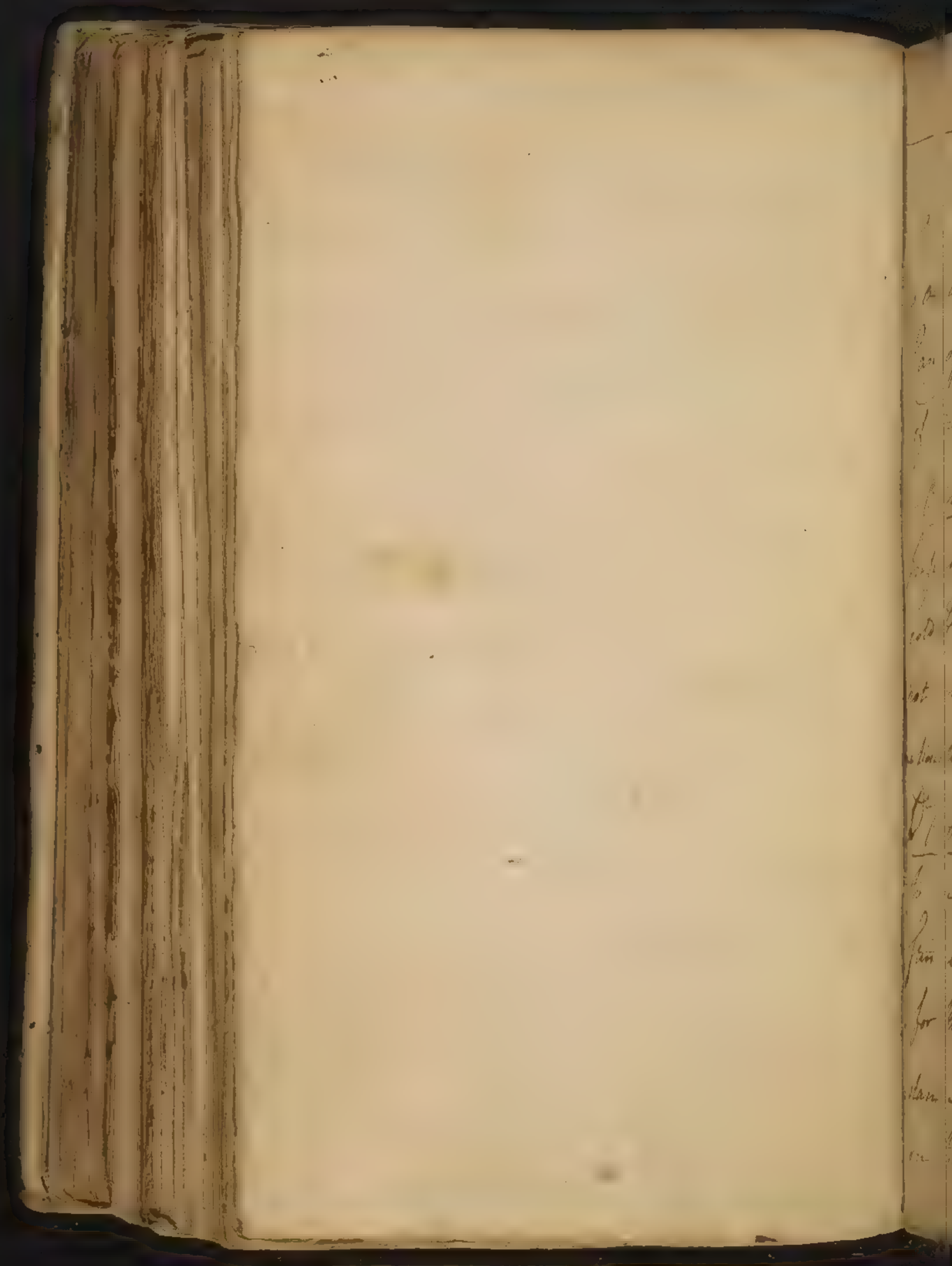
The Symptoms of Inflammⁿ are well known
to you all - Redness - Heat - Swelling
Pain - & sometimes Fever w: a hard
pulse. We ~~do~~ can only judge of internal
Inflammⁿ: by Fever Pain & full hard
pulse.

What is the Proximate Cause of Inflammⁿ?

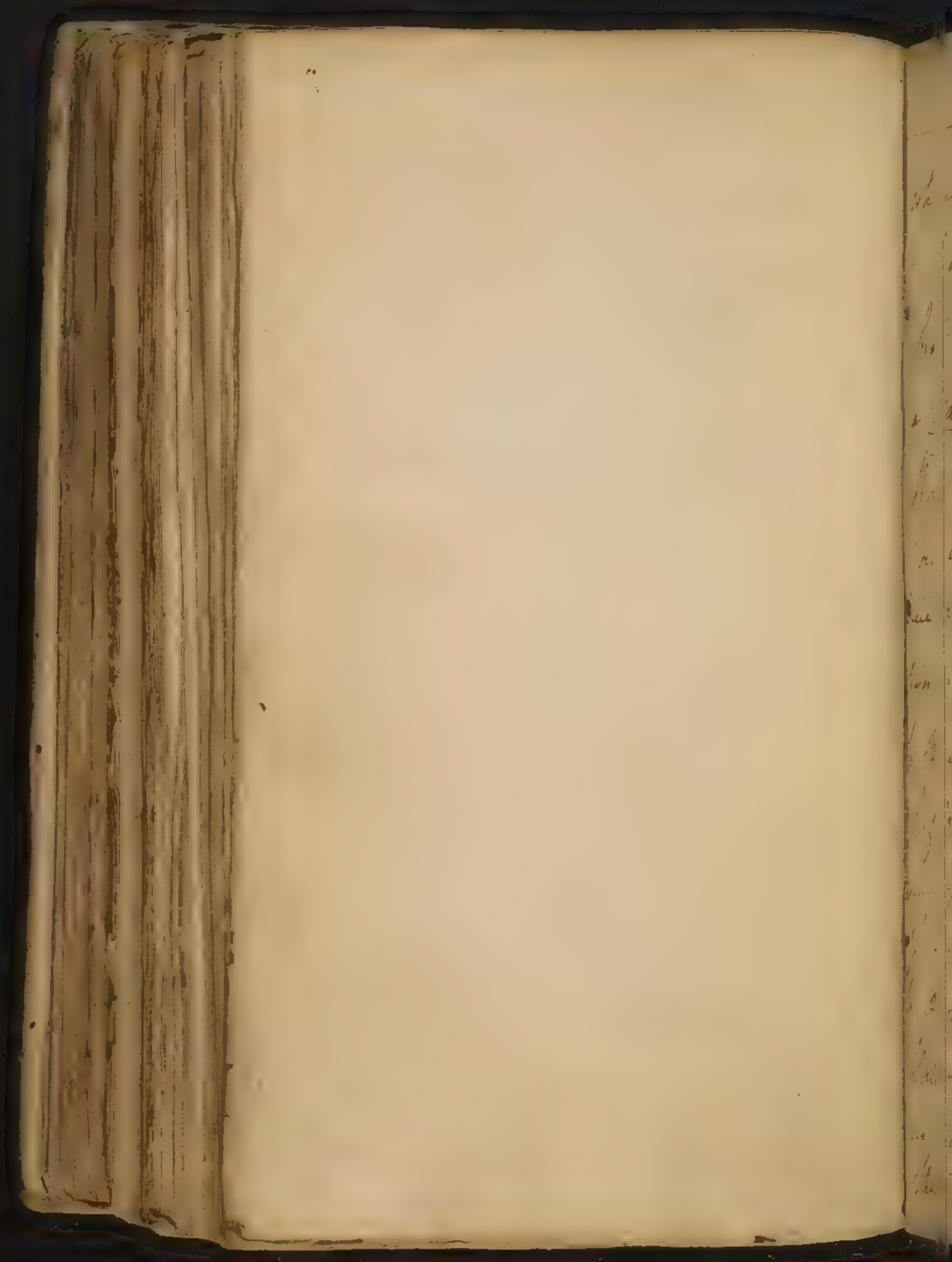


Physicians still differ about this. I believe understand
fallu. all the symptoms we have mentioned
may be accounted for from increased
impetus & a greater velocity in the circulation
of the heart & arteries. But is this the
cause of the increased impetus? Boerhaave
tells us that it depends upon
distension by which means the velocity is
increased in the arteries.
But this is inferred from false prin-
ciples. Dr. Haller goes into a contrary
opinion & says no inflammation can arise
from distension. we shall endeavour to
reconcile these opinions.

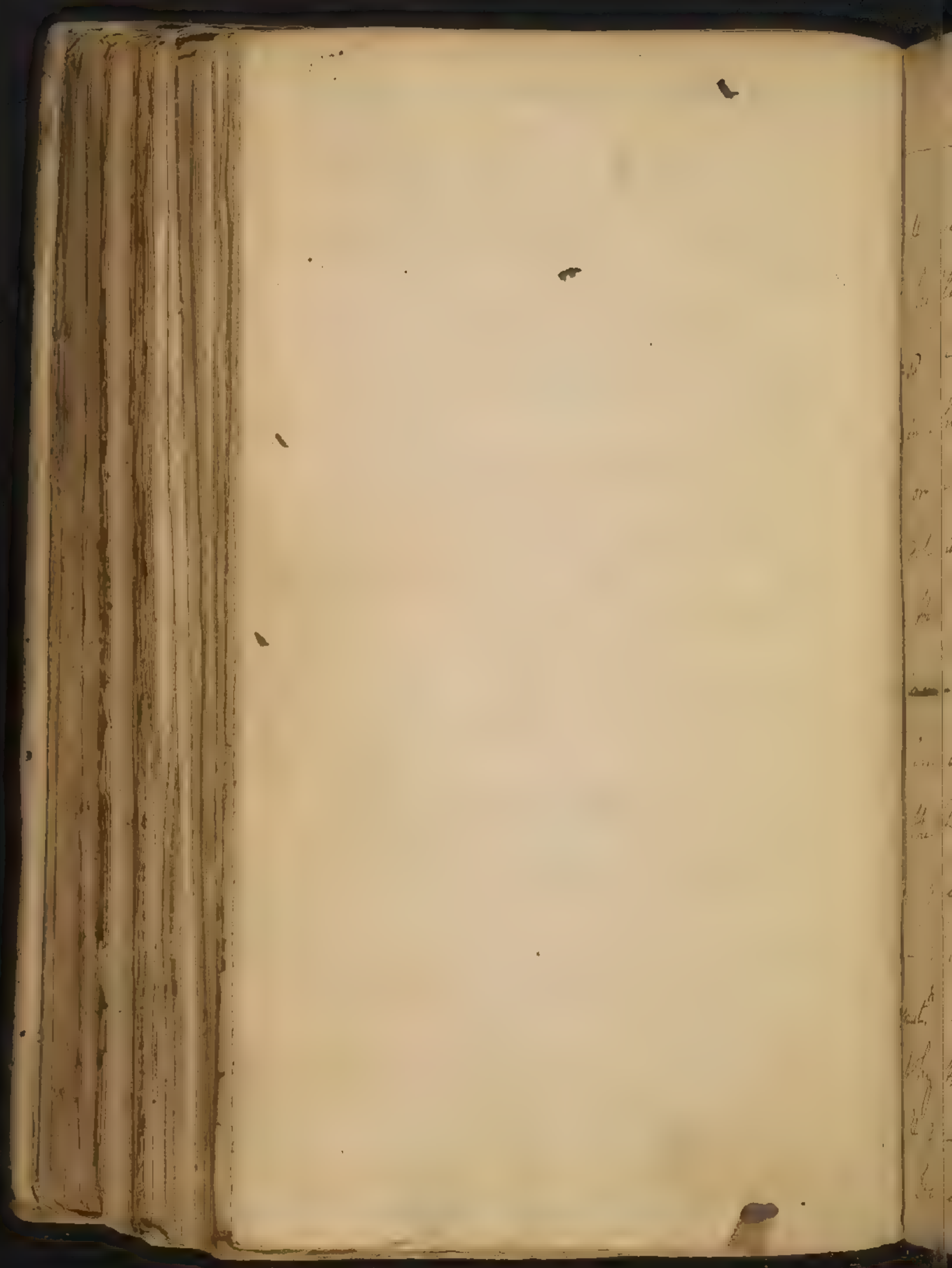
Increased Impetus depends upon an



an increased action of the vessels, & this
occasioned by stimulus. Hence in many
cases of Inflammation we see the Operation
of direct Stimuli as in Wiskery, Burns,
Scalds from Thorns &c. all these induce
Inflammation without the Intervention of
Cold or Fever. But the Inquiry does
not end here. we often see Inflammation
where these Stimuli cannot act.
Boerhaave calls in Morbific Matter
to account for Inflammation: where no
Stimulus appears but I see no necessity
for this Supposition. The different Circum-
stances of Heat & Cold we see daily bring
on Inflammation: as in the Rheumatism,



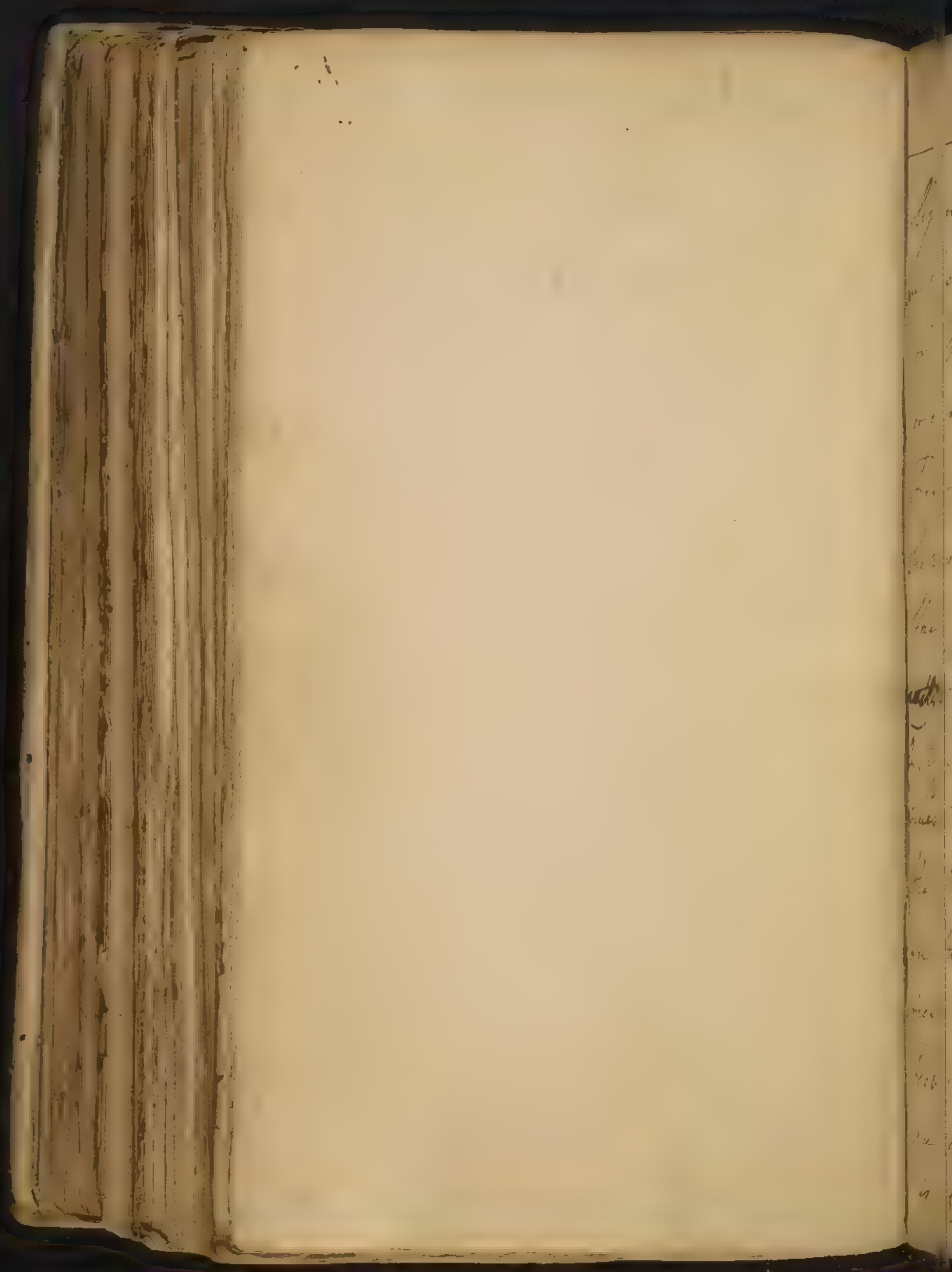
then no morbid matter can attend.
But further we attende Inflamm:ⁿ
set on by the same causes as ever viz
Cold & Litt. hence then it appears
that it may depend upon the same
cause. The causes w^h induce & ever pro-
duce a Reaction of the sensorium w^h Reac-
tion causes Inflammation is determined
in the part only. I do not say that
Inflamm:ⁿ depends upon a part in-
flamed upon the Extremities of the Arteries, nor
imagine that this w^d bring us back
to Obstruction again. Nor will I with Dr.
Hall deny that Obstruction never operates
as a cause of Inflamm:ⁿ at times. all
the Disquisitions must be passed over here



Inflammation

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we shall hasten to observe that
Inflammⁿ: may depend upon an increase
of action or tonic power of ^{the arteries of} that part
in which the Inflammation happens.
in other words an increased irritability
depending upon increased tonic power.
This Inflammⁿ: is of such a nature at
times that it induces a general
increased action of the whole Arteri^l system.
The Tension of ^{the} w: is always increased
in proportion to the increase of Inflammⁿ.
This explains the reason why Inflammⁿ:
is always attended ⁱⁿ with a hard pulse &
those Constitutions w^h are most sanguine
these are most disposed to Inflammⁿ:
Glands. Bleeding we know always

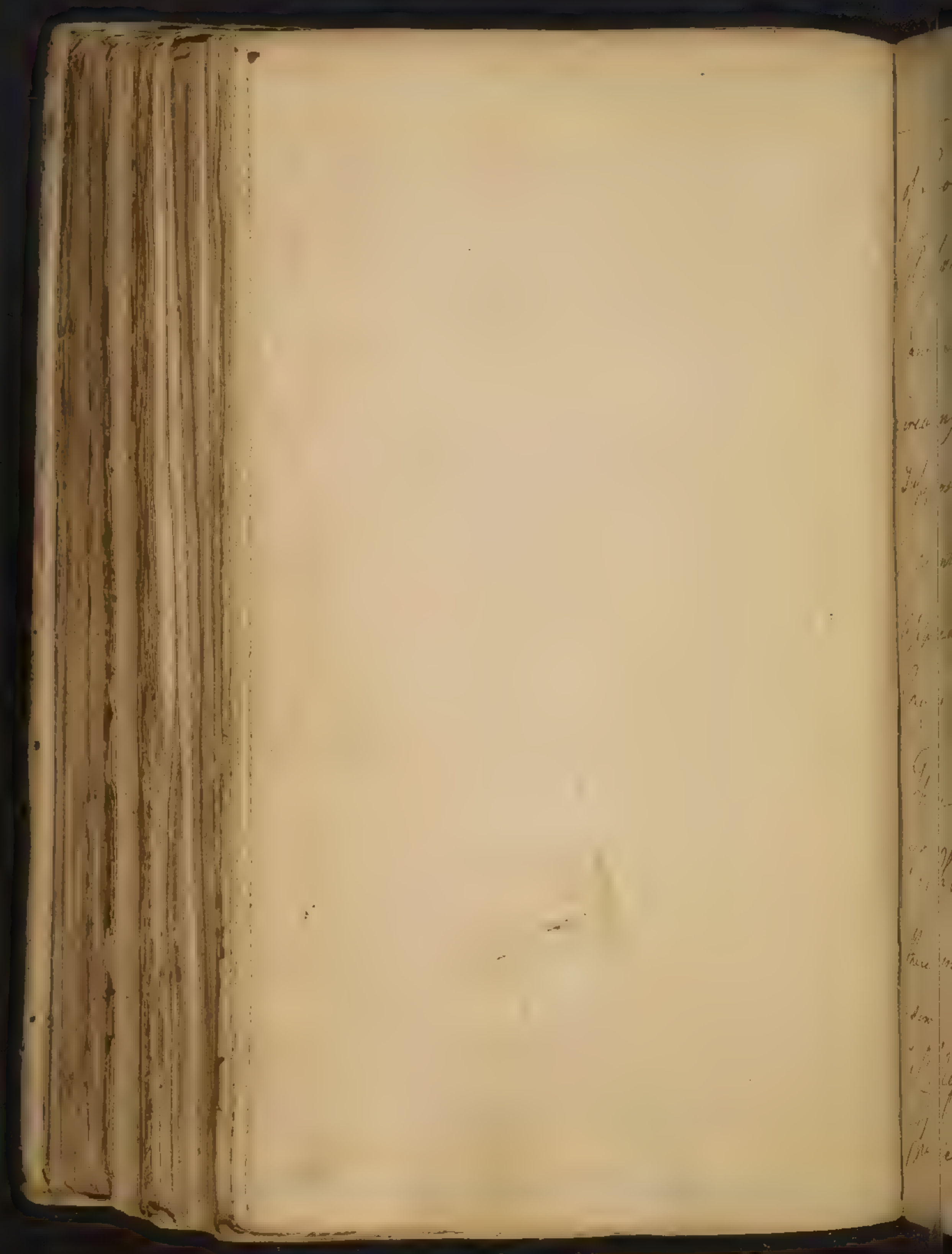


upon Union, hence its great usefulness
cases of Inflammⁿ: where the used generally
topically according to the universality
confined nature of the Inflammatⁿ.
from hence we see the distinction
between Inflammⁿ: & Phlegmasia.
Two causes w^{ch} operate directly & indi-
rectly on the system. The arteries are direct-
ly affected in Inflammⁿ: while the Heart con-
tinues in its former Condition. Passions of
the mind on the contrary act directly
on the Heart & secondarily on the Arter-
ies so as to increase their Action. Those
then where the Arteries are affected first
are called Inflammⁿ: & where the Heart
is affected first they are called Phleg-
masia.

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So operates on the first directly, &
Pontagium on the last. The Power
often continues after the Pulsion is taken
from the Arteries which may depend
upon the Heart being br't in Action
as the Cause of the Power when Inflam.
or Diathesis goes off. — here operates
Power I told you before require very caution.
In & different Remedies which your own
prudence will easily point out.

Inflammation is divided into several kinds
Physicians. Dr. Boerhaave divides them Acc.
to the Nature or Site of the Arteries Obstructed.
Some he supposes Phlegmon affects the
vessels & risipulas the serous vessels
while Adama affects a second Order

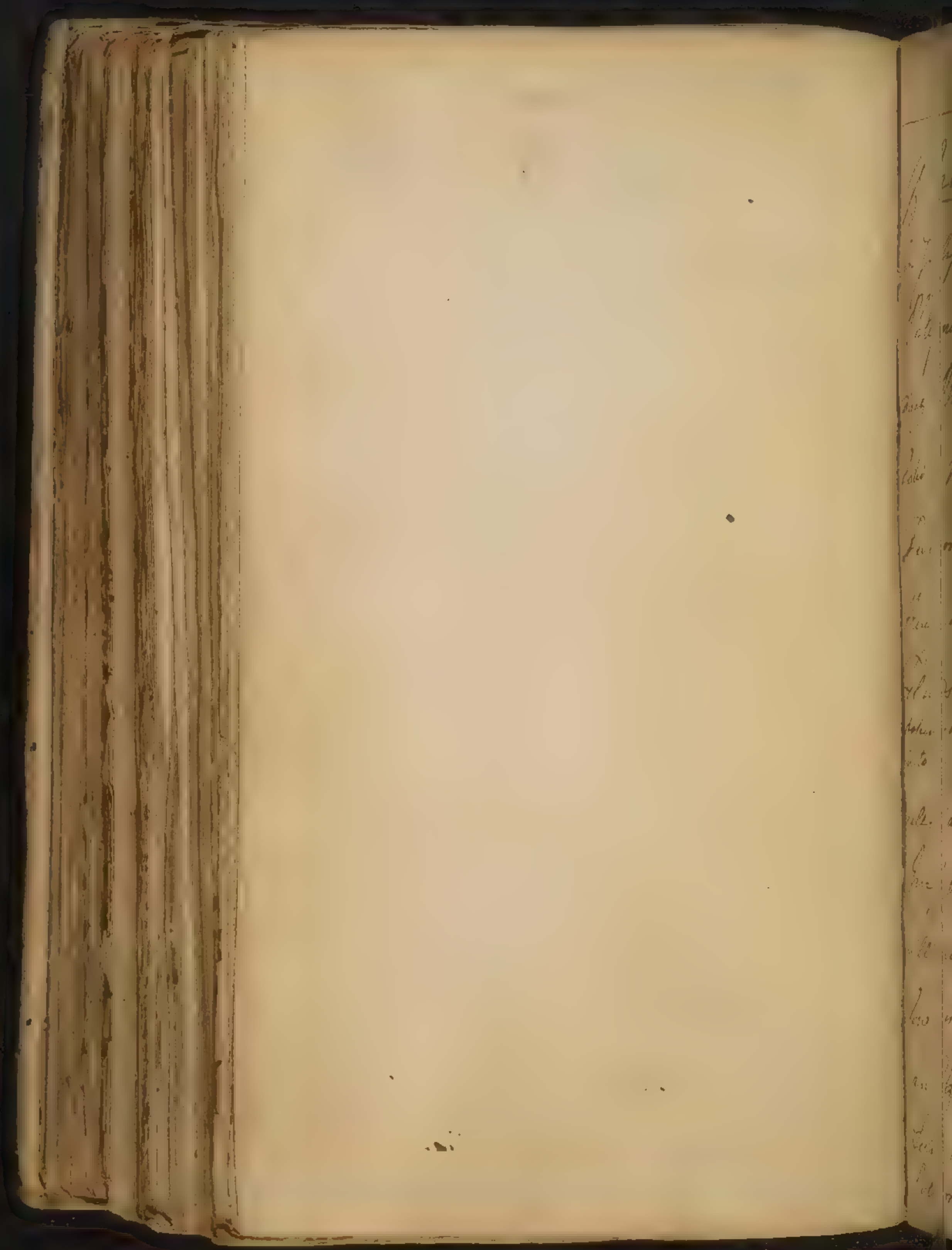


Inflammation

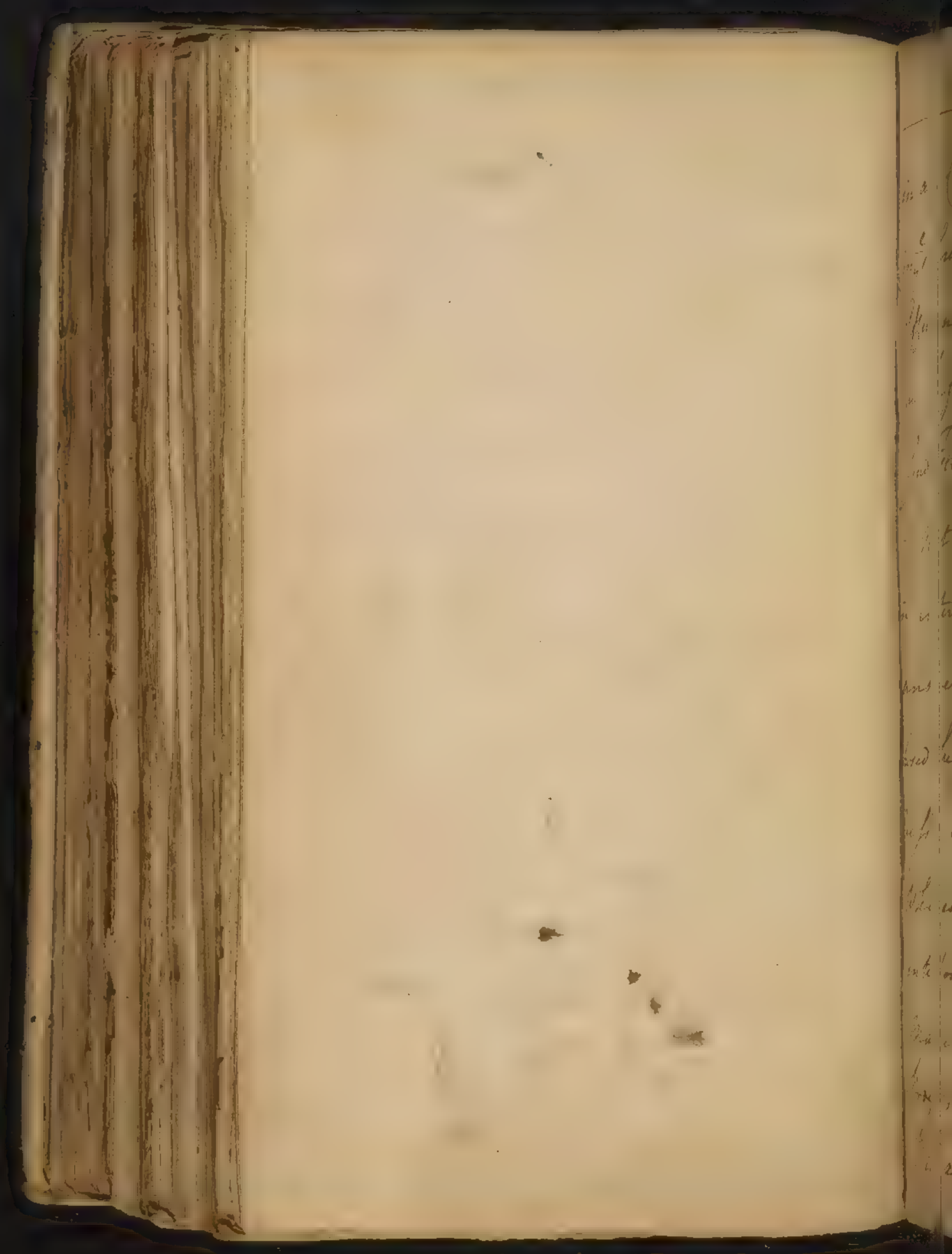
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serious defects but all this is merely
hypothetical. Anatomists of late deny
any such thing as serious defects de-
veloping in the Brain & Poor have had
suffered. The Phlegmon & Abscesses
want are different in their symptoms &
appearance but ^{this} may depend upon the
cause than Difference of defects.

There are 3 general species of Inflammⁿ:
1st Phlegmon 2nd Abscesses & 3rd Rheumatism
there may be others, but we shall at pre-
sent confine ourselves to these. 2nd
Phlegmon is distinguished from the others
by terminating in suppuration.



of hirsuties or phlegmon ever and
suppuration it must be owing to a
phlegmon supervening. The tumor then
of phlegmon depends on fluids accumulating
in proper vessels & thus causing the
tumor. I would not infer now that
there can be no tumor without effusion of
fluids. But I affirm that all tumors from effusion
arise from this cause. As an effusion
to a vein & an exhaling vessel into
the cellular membrane. if the increased
quantity of the blood is sudden the vein
is not quiet & hence an effusion must fol-
low into the cellular membrane. But
effusion appears more probable from the
slowness ^{the} it is sometimes absorbed by
or does not supervening. we find effusion



in all Cases of internal Inflammation thus
Pneumitis after Death we always find
Effusion between the Lura & Pleura.

Inflammⁿ of ^L Lungs also we always
find Effusion in the Cavity of ^P Thorax.

But why sh^d these Effusions happen only
in internal parts of the Body? To this I

answer that no Secretory Organ is inter-
posed between the L^ug, & its exhaling

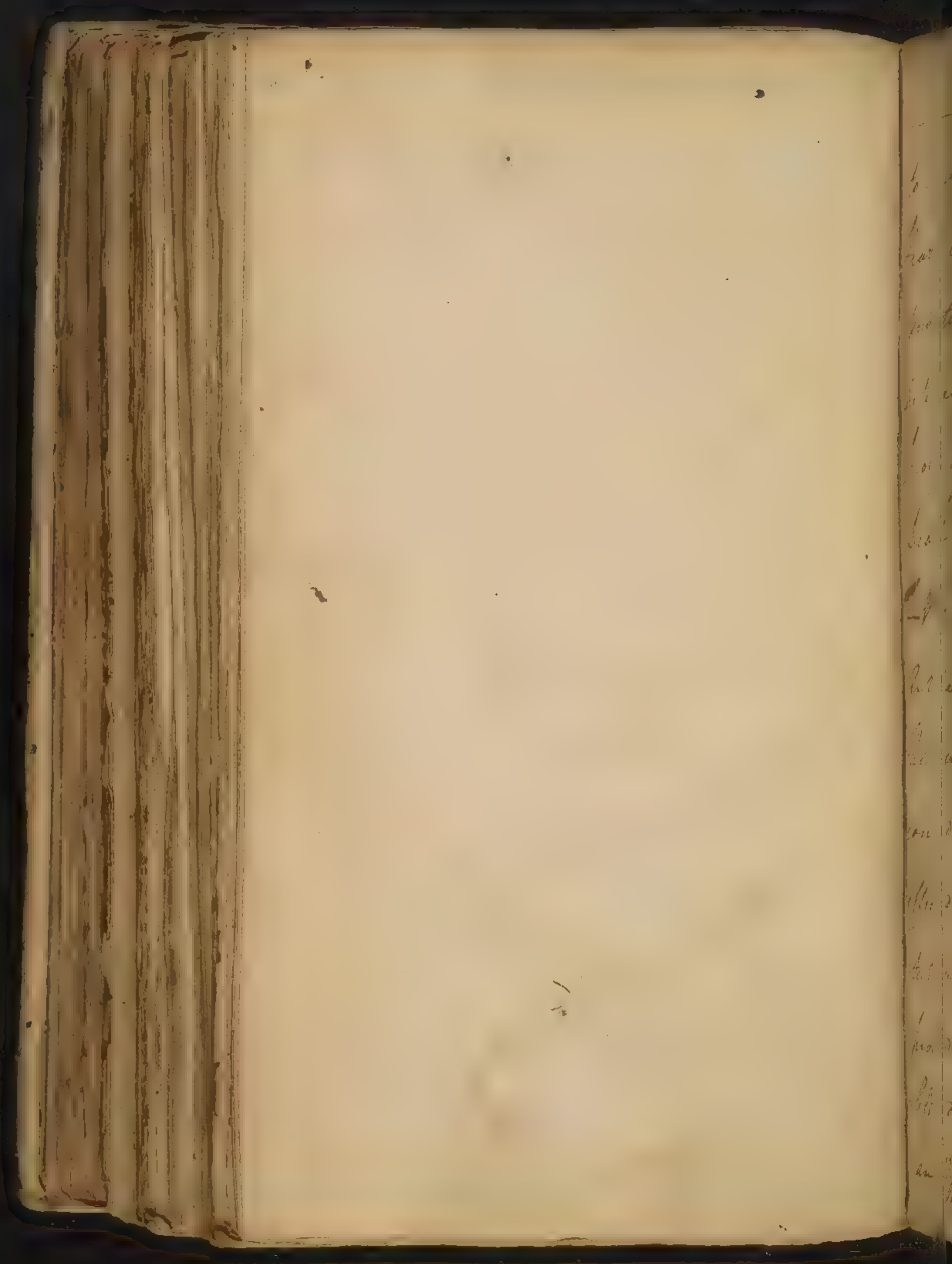
but in ^L internal parts of ^L Body.

Whereas there is such an Organ always
interposed on the surface of the Skin: the

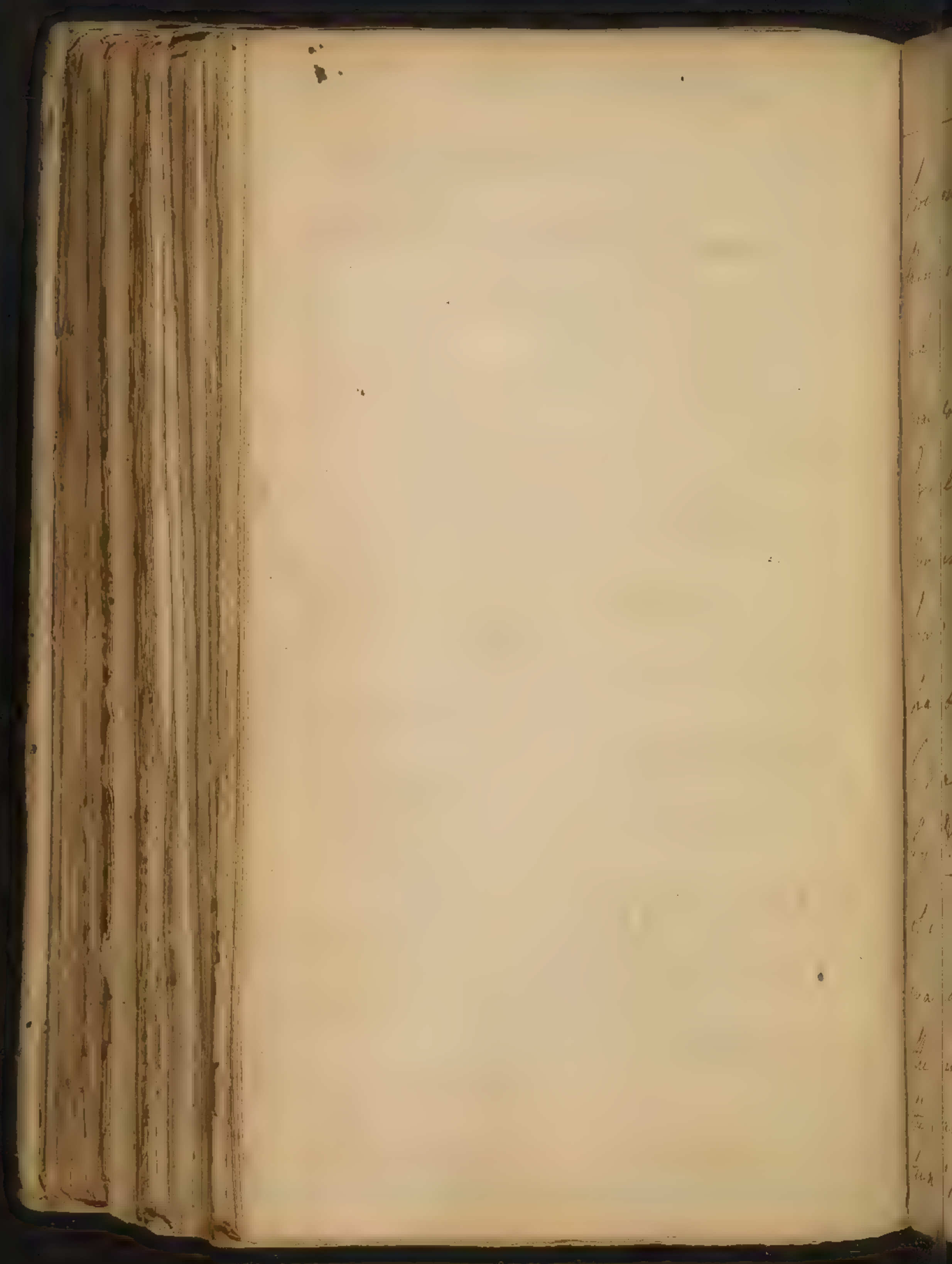
matter exhaled from ^L surface of the

is likewise excrementitious whereas that

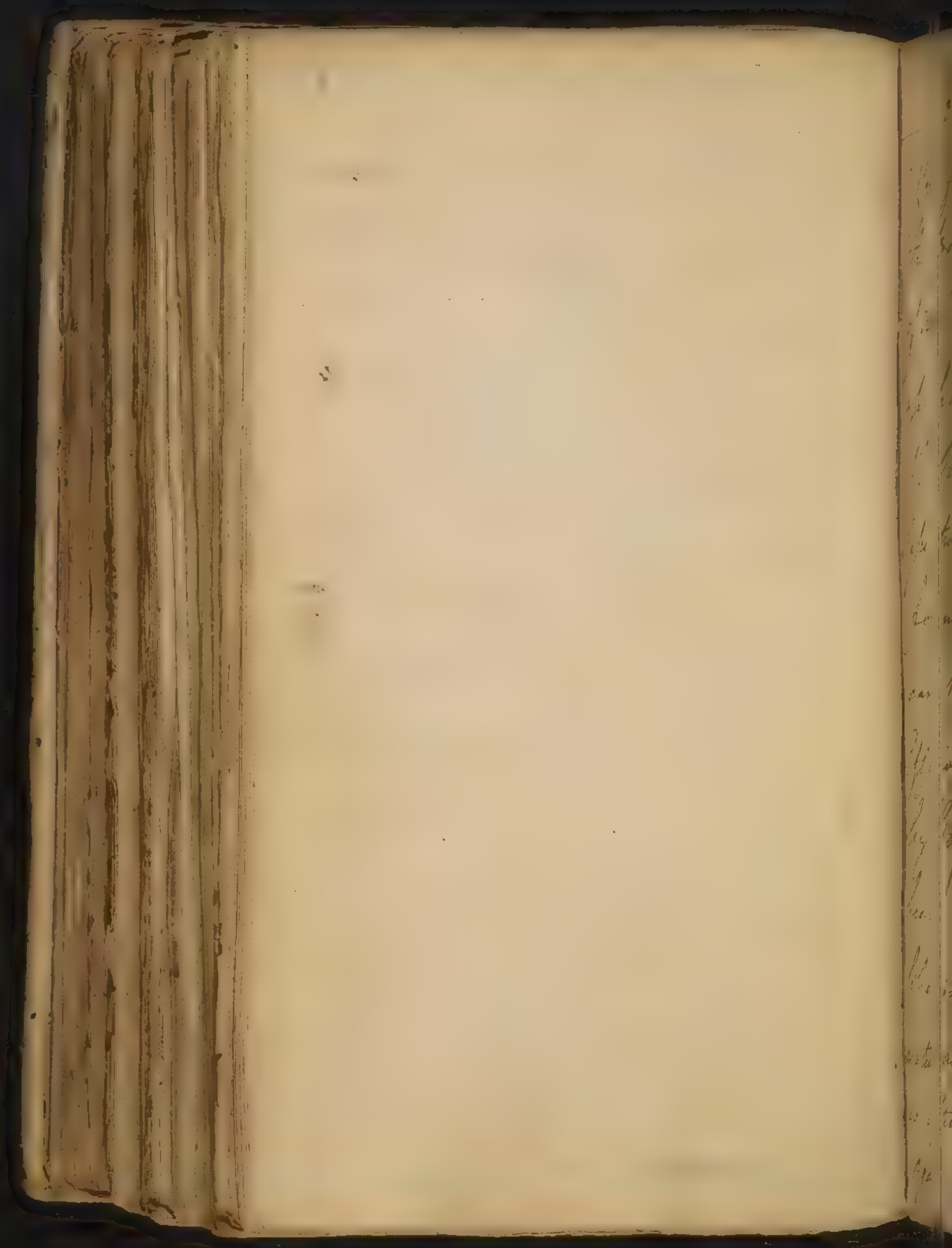
exhaled internally is always designed



be absorbed. all this tends to prove
that increased Impetus of the Arteries
tends to induce an Effusion in a healing
Wound. Now we have more direct
proof of it. we find red Globules after
death in the Lungs of Pneumonia Patients.
This is not owing to a Rupture of the
Arteries but to a Dilatation of them.
It will appear more probable when we
consider that all Pus is made by a
Wound, and undergoing a kind of Ferment-
ation. This Dr. Sydenham has sufficiently
proved. I therefore assume this fact as estab-
lished. From this then it appears that
an Effusion of Serum must take place



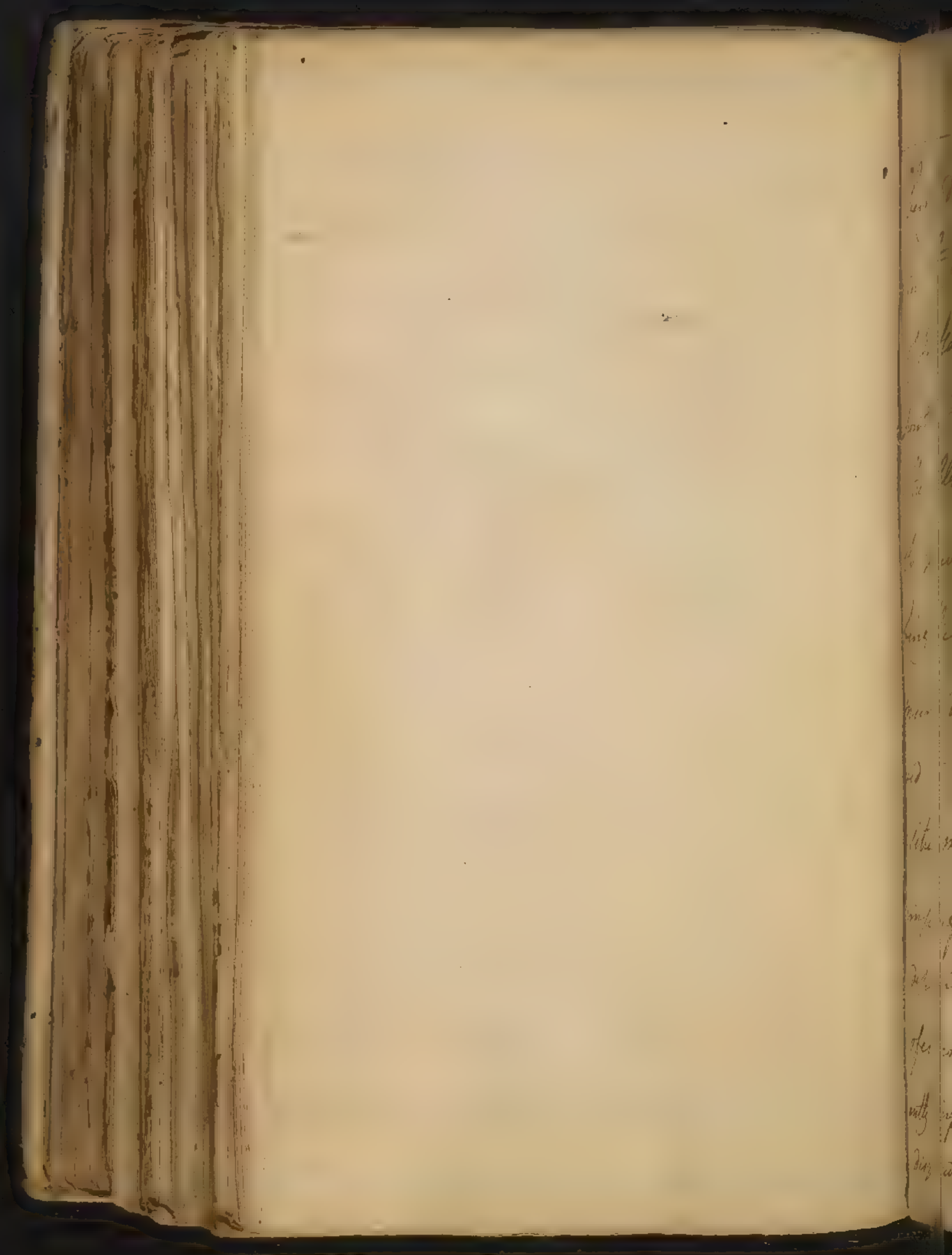
previous to ^{the} formation of Pus. The tumor
which attends Inflammⁿ must depend
upon such an Effusion. even Dropsies
sometimes depend upon a greater
exhalation than Absorption of Serum. This
explains the Reason why the Fluid
found in the Bellies of Dropsical Patients
is sometimes seen of a purulent Nature.
I have read one Instance of this quoted
by Mr. Geber but have had two Instances
of it myself in my own Practice. The Matter
excreted from both of them afforded all
the usual Marks of Pus. we often find
the same Crust in ^{the} Serum effused in in
ternal Inflammation that Mr. Geber so



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often found in his Experiment: on Pus out of
the body. But there is another Instance
of it. we often find matter spit
up from Pulmonary Patients w^{ch} has all
the Properties of Pus [see a Bellair's
Lectures] & yet no Ulcer has been
found in the lungs after death. w^{ch}
can this depend on? Why upon an
Effusion of Serum into the Bronchia w^{ch}
of Stagnation & Fermentation must have
been converted into Pus. Pus
likewise happens in other Cases of Inflammation
as well as in those w^{ch} suppurate. Thus
often Serum effused in Dropsies & reabsorbed
again w^{ch} undergoes no Change from Not



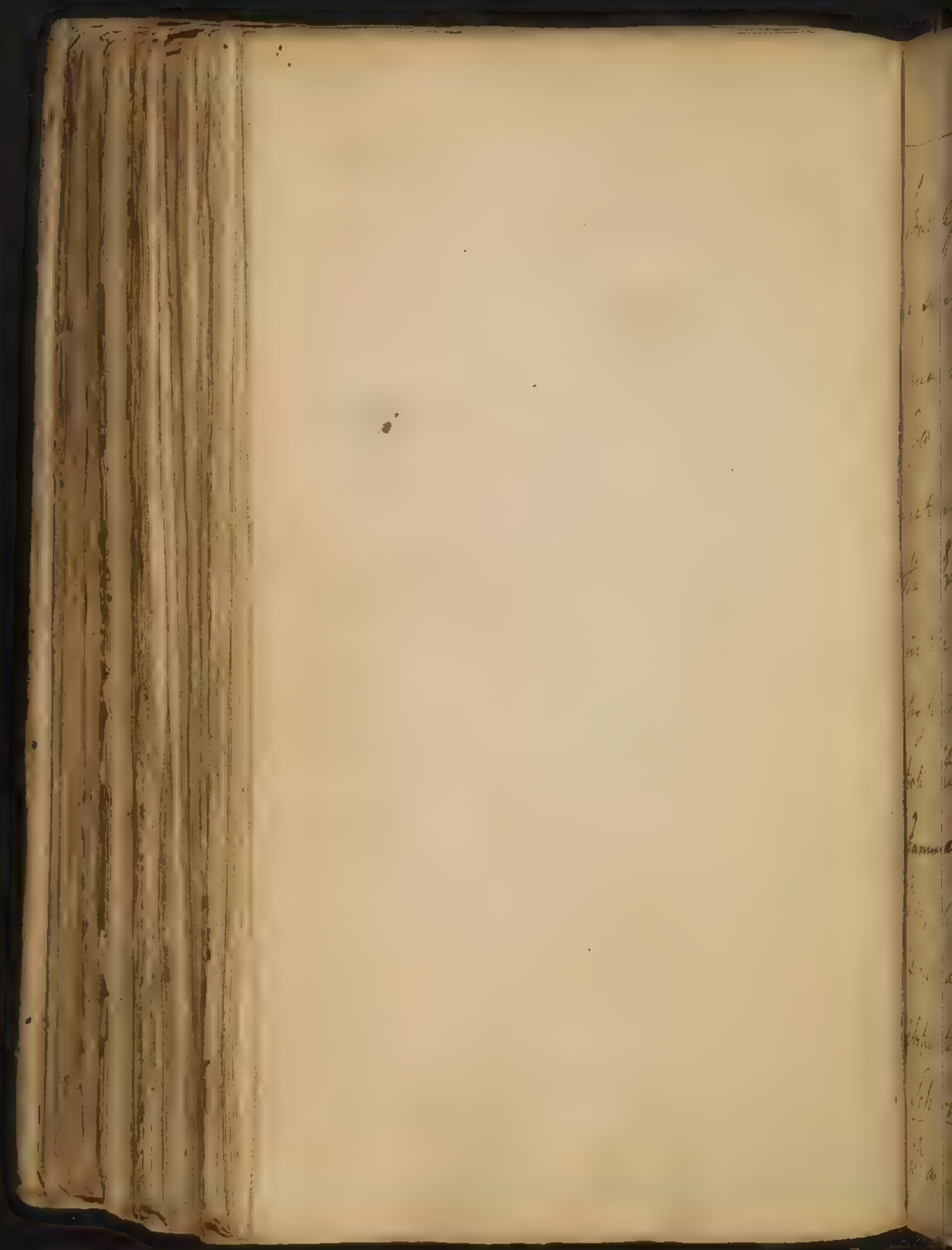
Inflammation

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being disposed to be converted into Pus.
In the same manner in many cases
Inflammation Serum has not this dis-
position to be changed into Pus. Moreover
the Absorbing vessels are in such a state
as to prevent suppuration by speedily Absor-
ing the effused Serum. Suppuration then
does not depend upon Serum's being dispo-
sed to be converted into Pus. The Dispo-
sition may depend upon its being sufficiently
impregnated with ^{the} coagulable Lymph as may
depend upon ^{the} different Circumstances
in the exuded Serum. When it is not suffi-
ciently impregnated with ^{the} Lymph it appears to ^{be} least
disposed to Suppuration. When it contains

that "This Supposition will appear more
probable when we add that ²⁰ ~~it~~ ^{is} little disposed to Corruption that it
has often been found to be a powerful
Antiseptic. This property in it depends
upon its Abounding so much with the
Fats of the Blood. -

overproportion of Lymph then it appears
the most disposed to Suppuration. i.e.,
that does Gangrene where on? upon
effusion of red Blood. The addition of
red blood hastens the Putrefaction of the
Lymph according to Mr. Robert's experiments.
we have many proofs of this Effusion in In-
flammation more especially in the throat.
But other circumstances are to be taken
into account for Gangrene. We must
kindly communicate to you. Gangrene
appears to be determined by some putrid
element in our fluids which is most deter-
mined to the surface of the body. It may
be produced without the Effusion
of red Blood as in some putrid fevers.



but again gangrene may depend upon
simple Abscess of the ^{Solids} ~~solids~~ many

cases may produce this Abscess such as

20. Intergut Parotiti or Epididymitis.

etc. But the Abscess may arise from

a Heap of Pus or over Distention

in the vessels alone w. determines to Pu:

infection. Thus have I endeavored to illus:

trate the three common terminations of In:

flammation. But there is a 4th termination

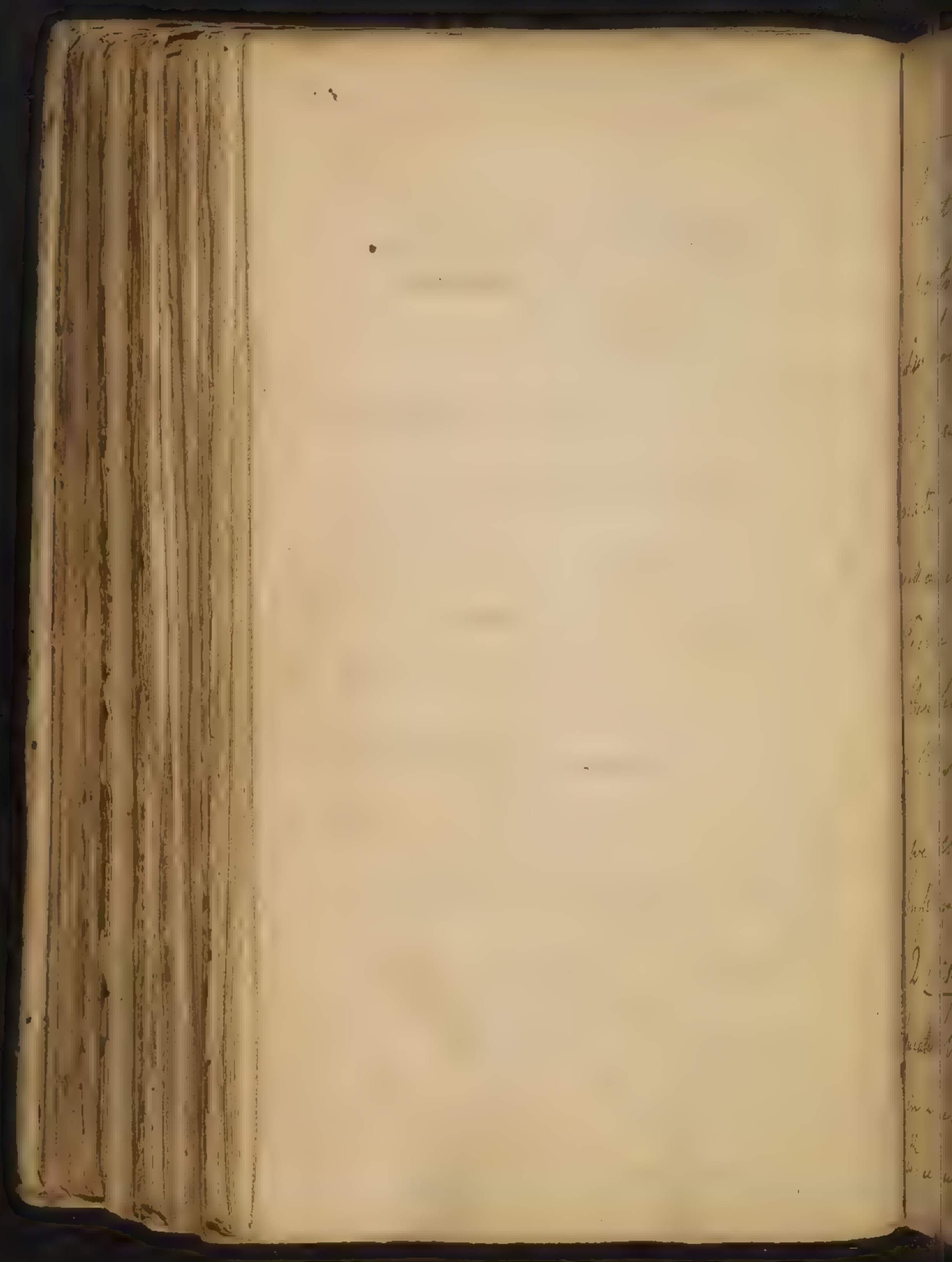
when the inflammation ceases

but a portion of Pus still stagnates in the

distended vessels. This termination is called

Chirrus. It happens most in those Glands

are most convoluted & when there are



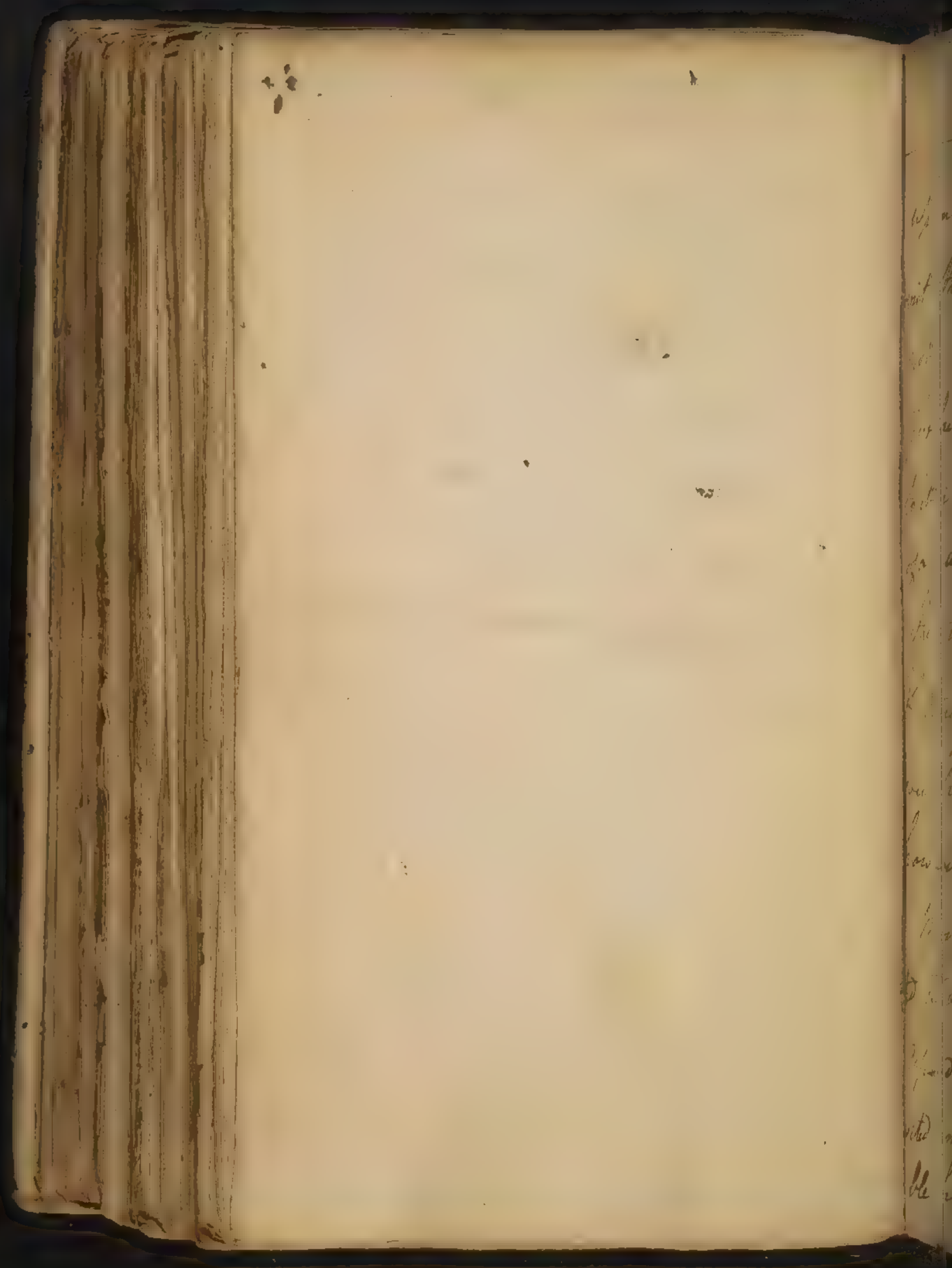
Inflammation

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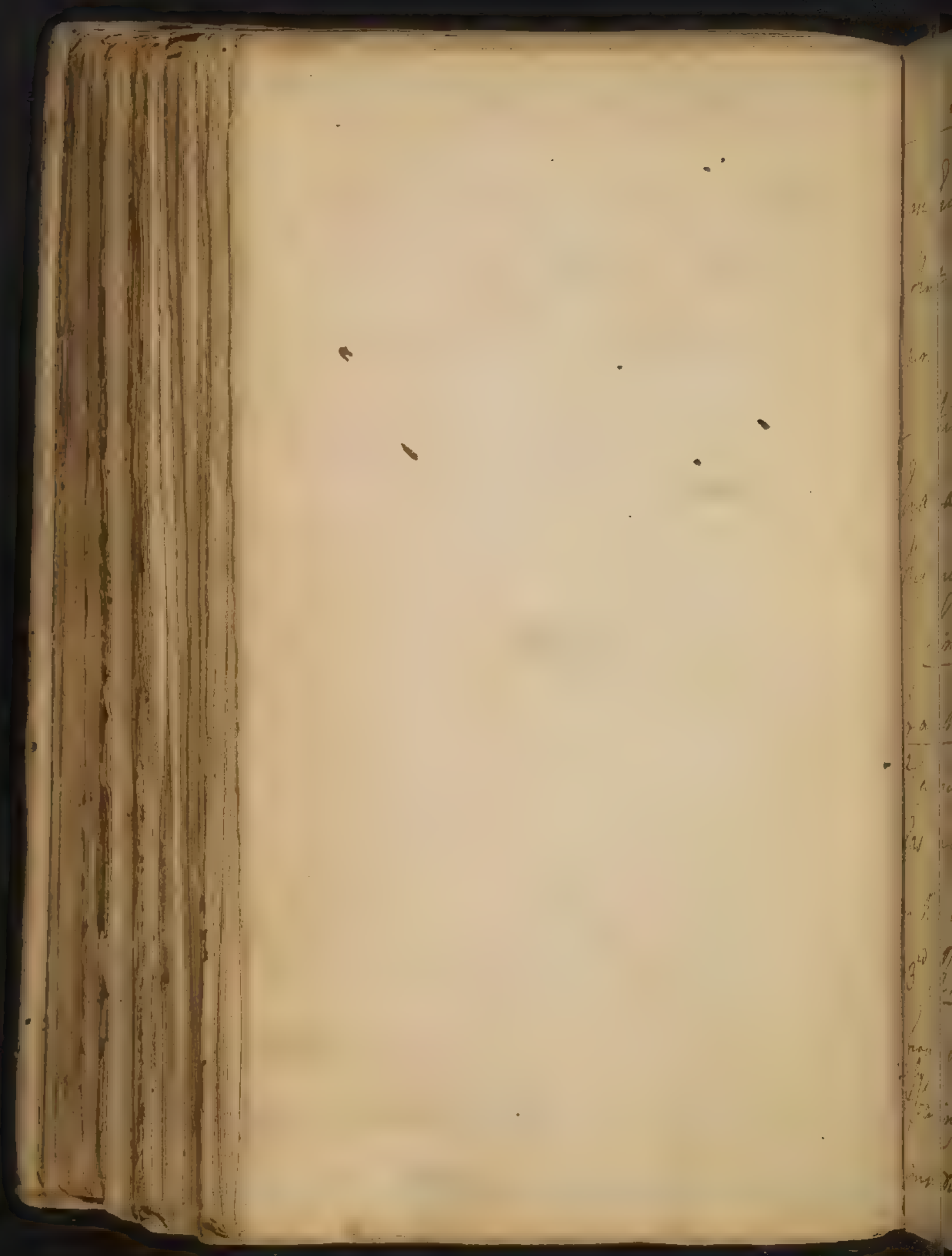
It is not in a shock on a the fluids are not
it to stagnate in glandular parts. Schir-
rhous must not be confined to Glands
as we often find Inflammⁿ termi-
nate in hard Tumors in other parts as
as in Glands such as in cellular
tissue of the Lungs. ~~and in other parts.~~
This kind of tumor occurs most frequently
Persons subject to Erysipelas.

We shall now treat of the 2nd species of
Inflammation viz:

Erysipelas. It is not liable to sup-
puration like Phlegmon & generally happens
in such vessels as are not connected
with cellular Membranes. Does this depend



upon the vessels being too small to admit the suppurating effusion? No I think not. Erysipelas only takes place on the surface of the skin or in places analogous to it i.e. where a cuticle covers the surface of the part, such as the mouth & intestines. There is no such covering on the viscera. Therefore I doubt whether Erysipelas happens in any viscera. Whatever, however much authors have talked off it. Most of the Erysipelas we are acquainted with are Affections of the skin, & always find upon an acrid matter deposited under the cuticle. This appears probable from the Application of acids being



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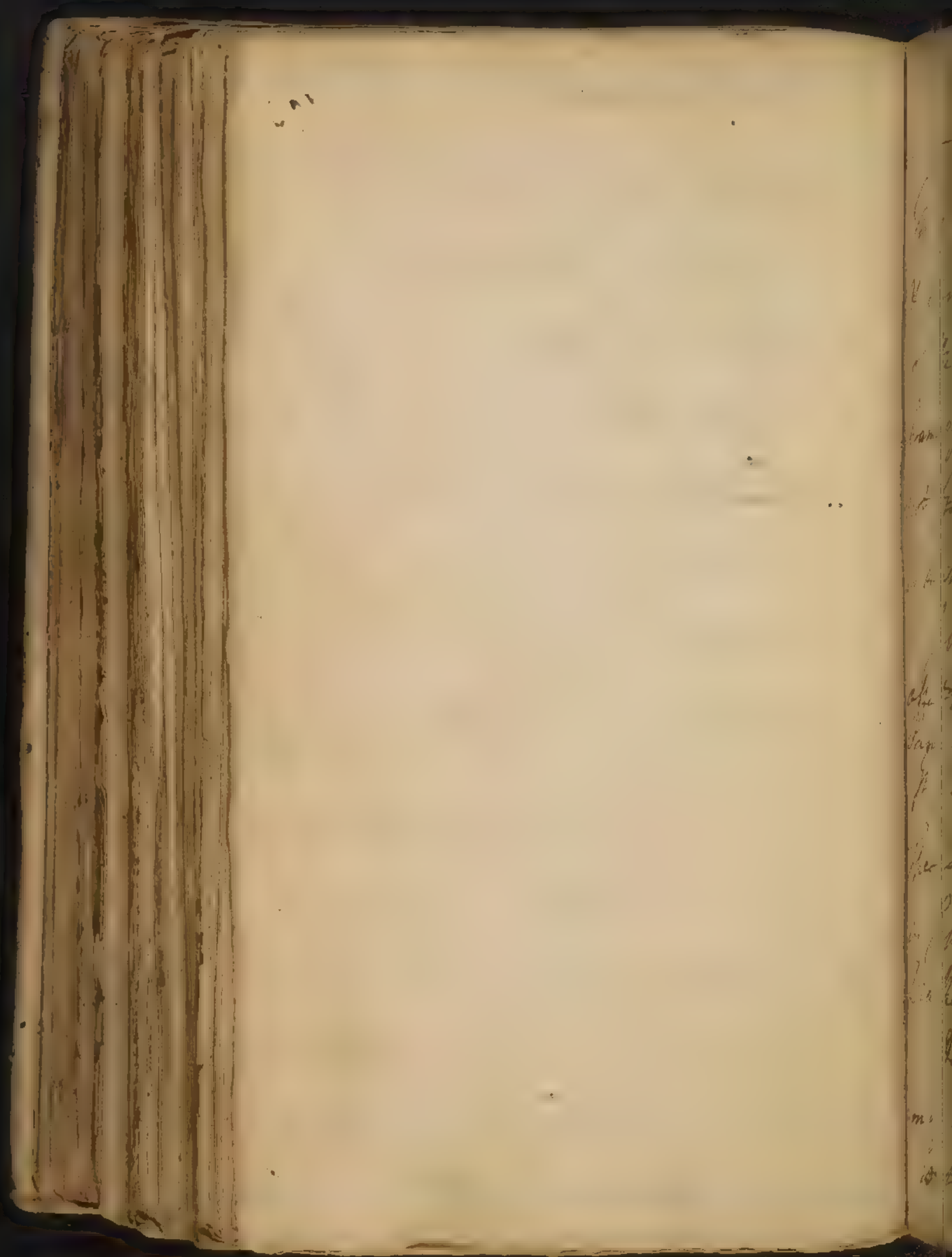
in vesicles upon the skin. anything
that confines the Perspirationth is of an
acid nature brings on y^e vesicles

this Perspiration is y^e vehicle of
an antheromatous humour the Reason why
they are so much determined to y^e skin.

Linnaeus calls y^e vesicles y^e Prothyrus
antheromatous. I disagree with him from

as we have now assigned. Prothyrus
is what its most frequent appearance
the face. this is one of vesicles.

Phlegmon. It is distinguished
from Phlegmon by not suppurating
taking place in vessels w^h have no
immediate Connection wth cellular Substance



Inflammation

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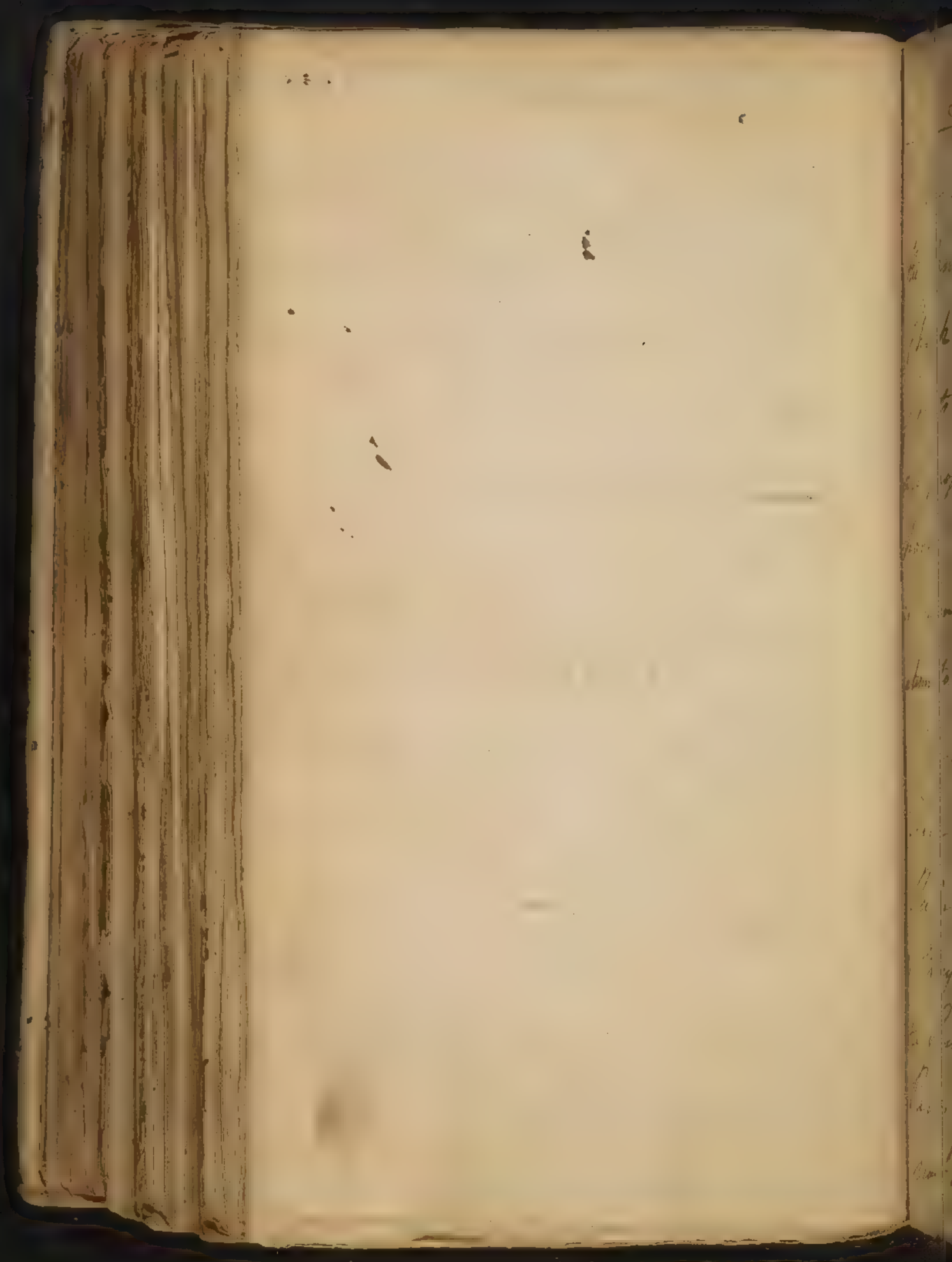
It is seated in the Membrane of the Tendon
Sometimes but rarely in the Membrane
of the Muscles. Does it affect the Mem.
of the Ligament? No. I believe

it ~~is~~ is rather supposed to be of Gout
seats there, but this is still doubtful

I believe they very often both of y:
affect the same place, & depend on nearly y:
same Cause.

It is distinguish: you see from y: other
Species by its Seat - 2nd by not terminat:
in Suppuration & 3rd by an inflam:
in the vis.

Does the Pain depend upon an affec:
of the Membrane of the Tendon itself, or
is it only propagated by them into y: joints.

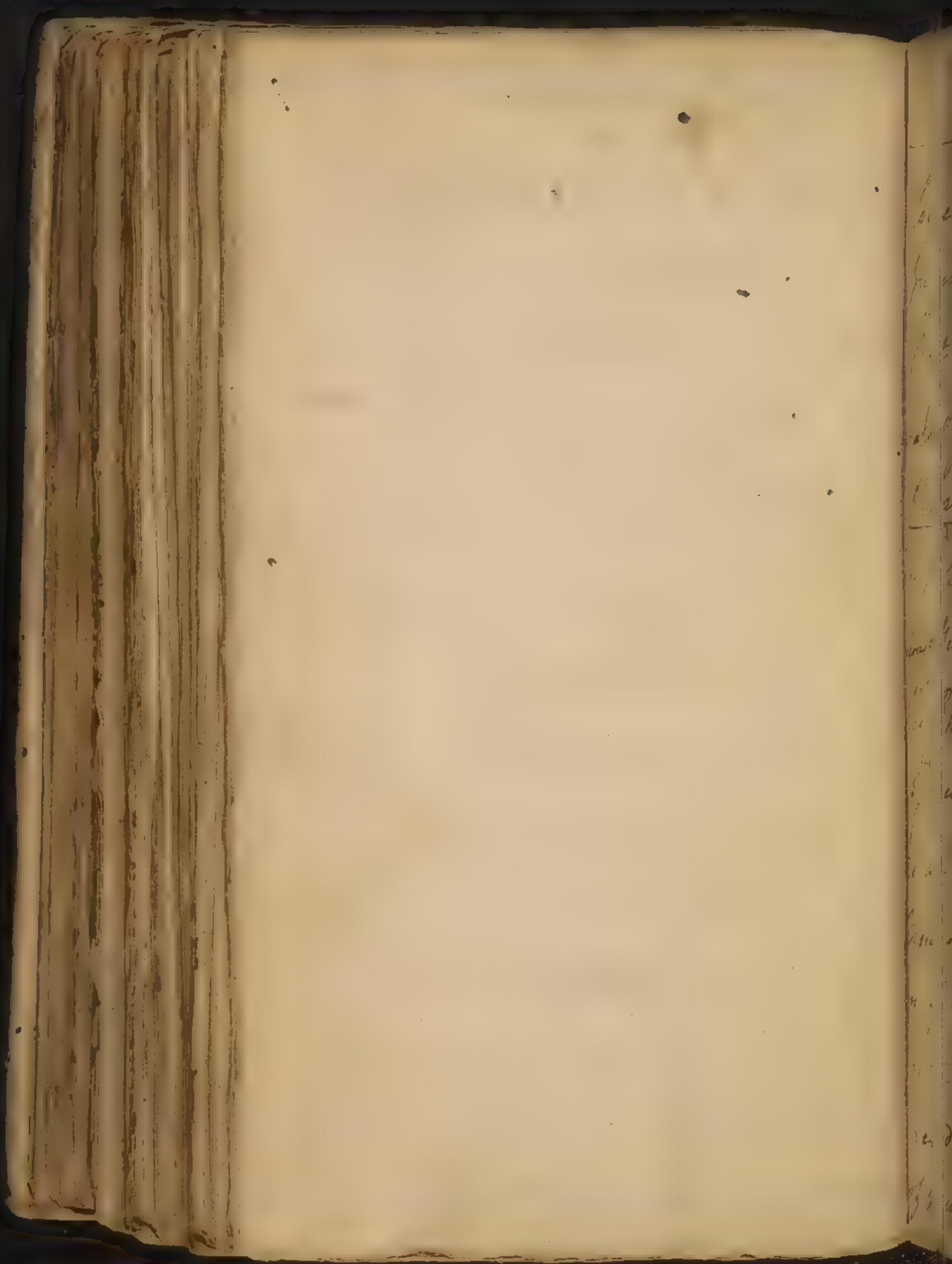


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We have many analogies that favour
the last Opinion such as the Electrical
Shock ^{is} is confined or restrained at the
point, & other flames ^{is} by Oscillations
propagated from less to more sensible
parts. It seems to confirm this is y^e three
even an instance of a transition of the
disease to one of the viscera.

Why does Rheumatism ^{12.} have so long a course
without
showing any marks of inflamⁿ? And
why? Why does it ^{13.} sometimes ^{14.} resemble
Palsy sometimes ^{15.} attended with ^{16.} Pains.
Pains? Why does it resemble the
Pains of the Gout or Gout? I shall
not answer these Questions here, but



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have them as an exercise ^{for} your own
insecurity.

But there is another species of inflam-
mation different from all these. viz

Chalazia. It never terminates

in suppuration it does not depend on lues:

effused, nor is it at all analogous to

ulceration. It therefore may ad-

be a species of Inflammation: viz Chalazia, w:

an inflammation of any membrane on w:

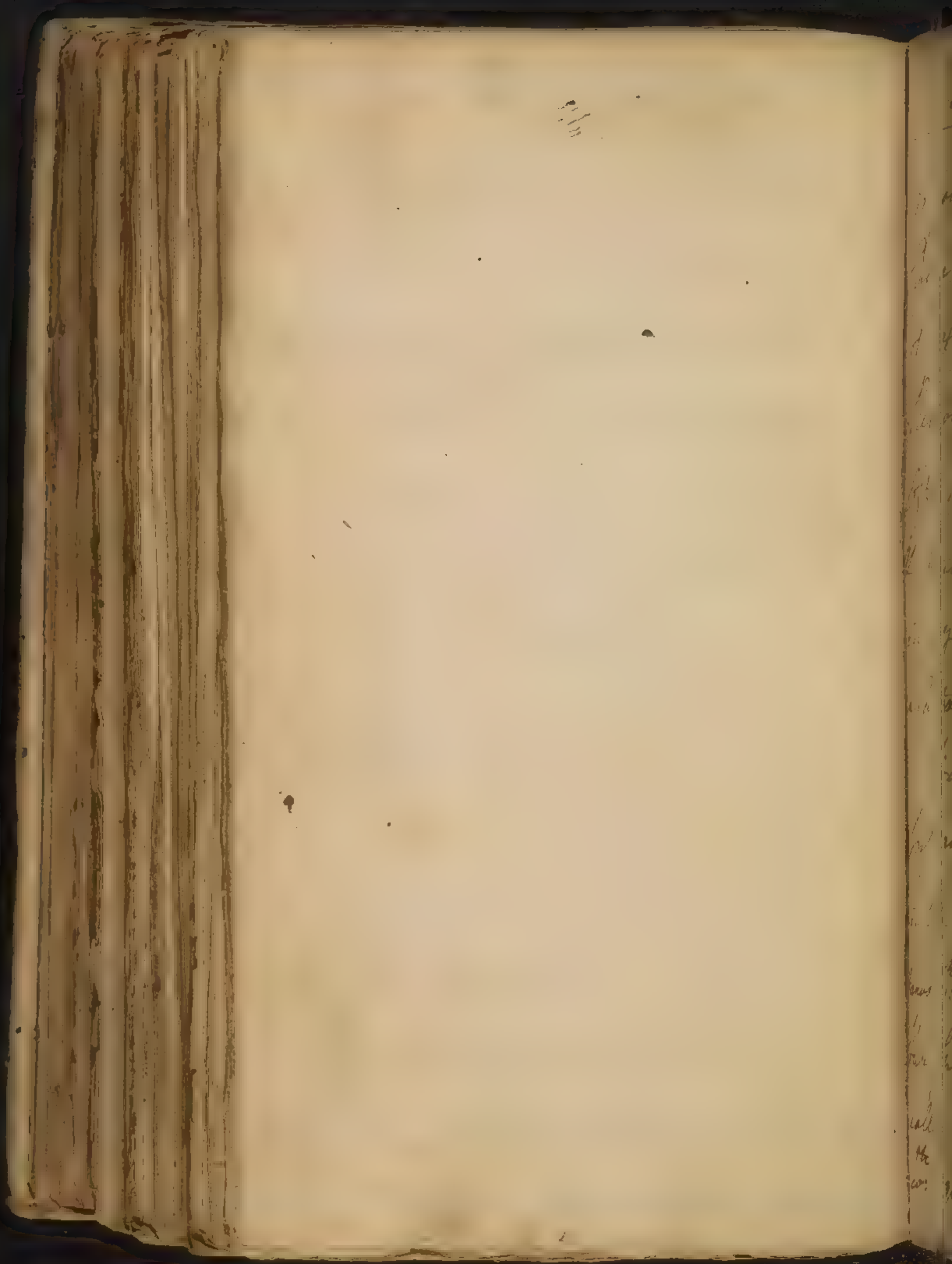
it is secreted, hence it may ^{have} a flat

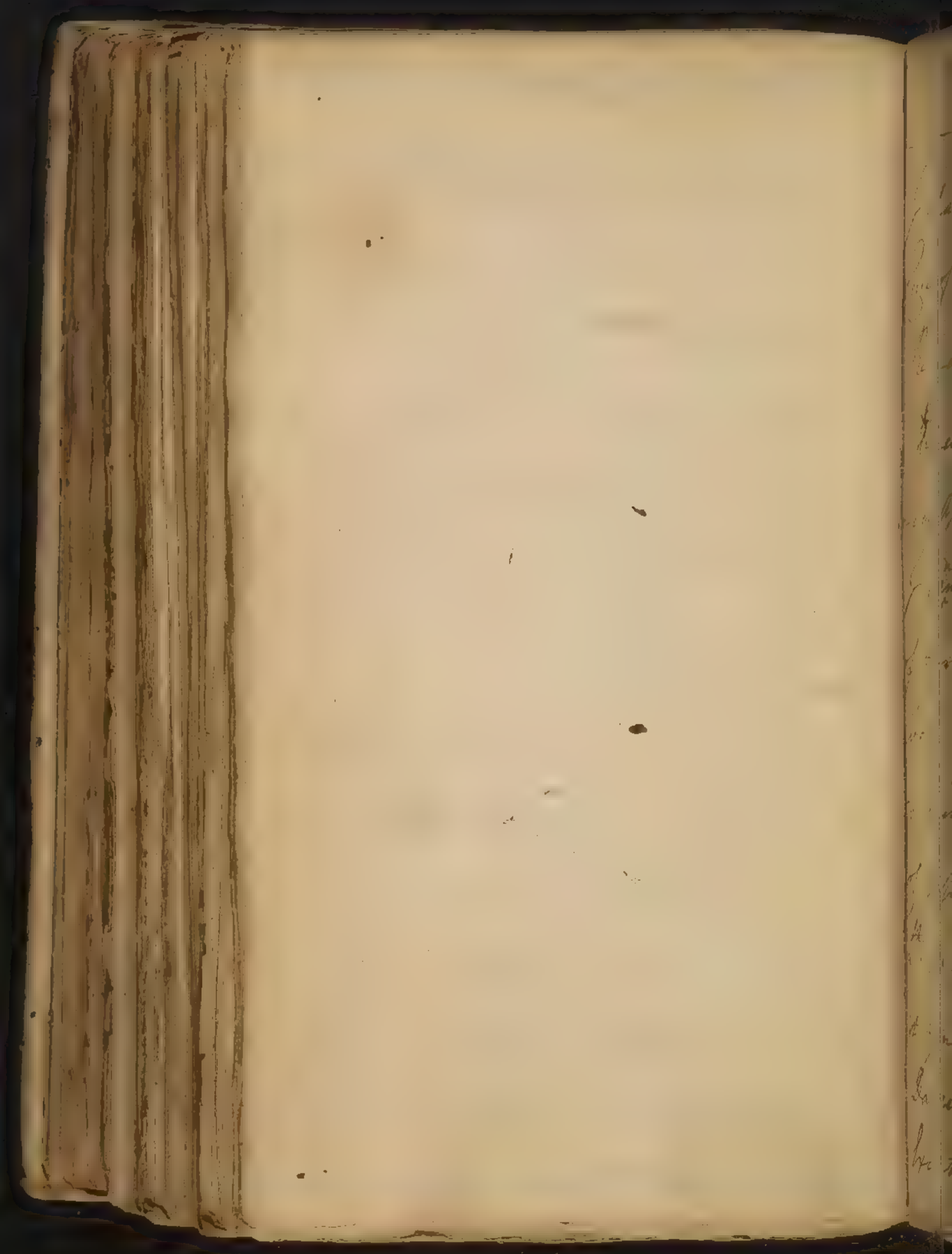
or a pimple - Chalazia - Chalazia as well

as the Chalazia. It is attended w: an

and matter effused from the follicles

of mucous glands in a thin state. It

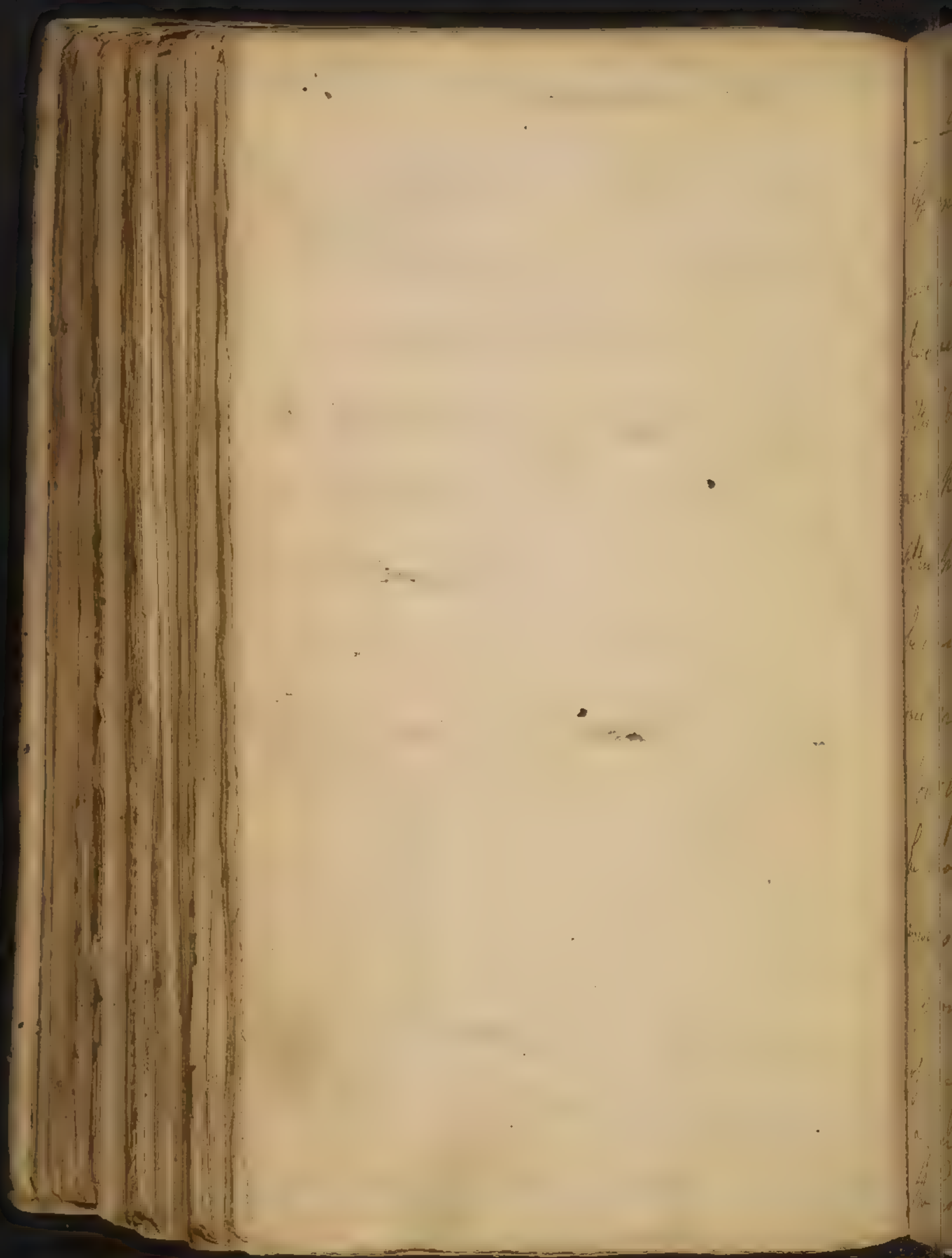




Inflammation

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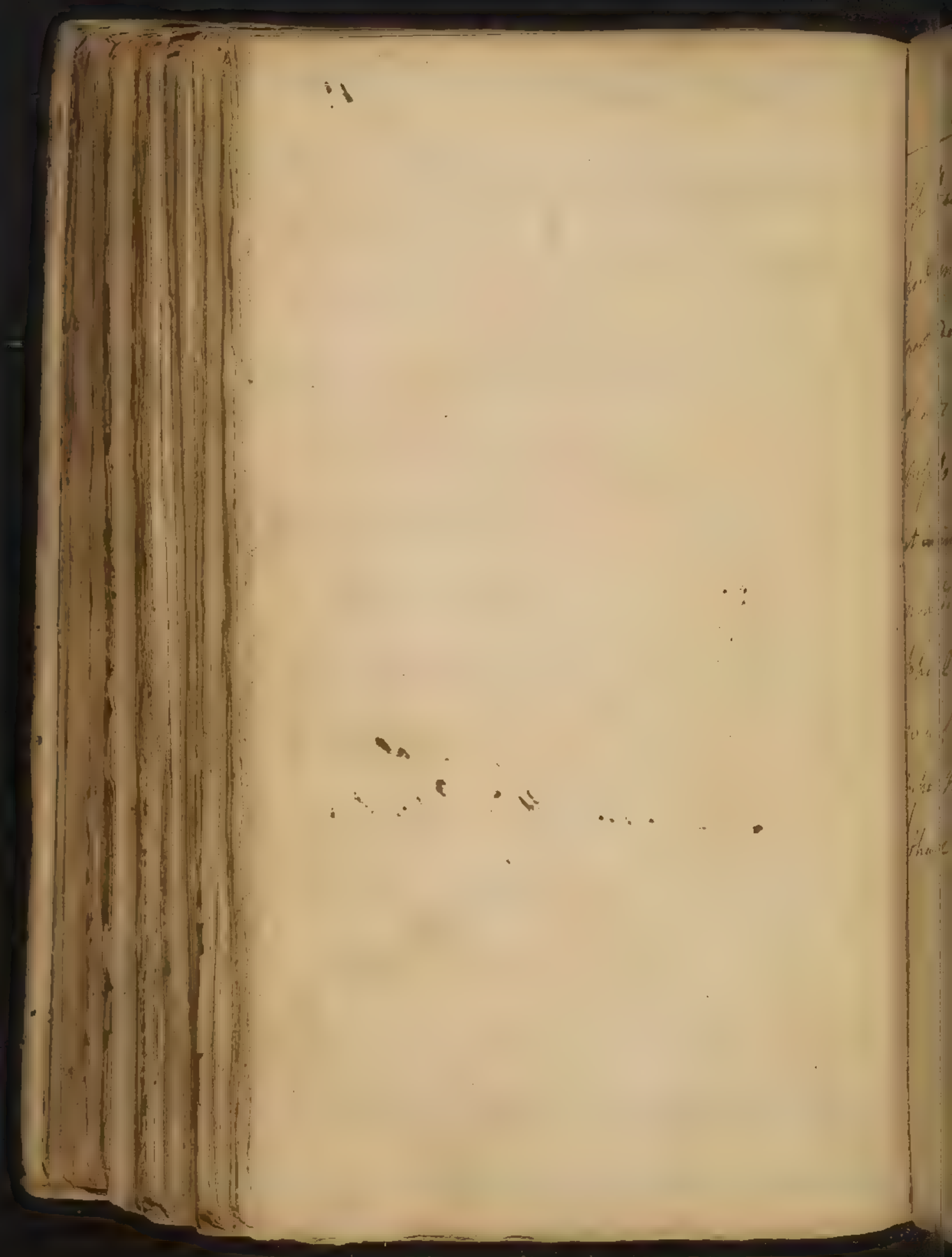
I shall now offer a few Things on the
Treatⁿ of Inflammⁿ: in general. The
Remedies for this purpose are
Evacuans Bleeding - Vomiting - Purgⁿ.
and Applications such as Blisters &c.
I cannot take time to speak of each
of these, I shall only add a few
words on ~~the~~ Letting. This
I use w: great Freedom in all Cases
of local Inflammation, but I think
I use too much Freedom. in Peripneumonia
& often suppress the expectatoryⁿ Great
danger of the Patient by checking the
expectationⁿ w: cause this Rheumatism.



It moreover renders all periodical Disorders
more intricate; many ~~do~~ inflammations
are periodical. I have read of it
I have seen it as regular as in
any kind of Fever. Rheumatism is
periodical. It is in those Cases to
be cured only by the Bath. Bloodletting
is great mischief ~~now~~ here.

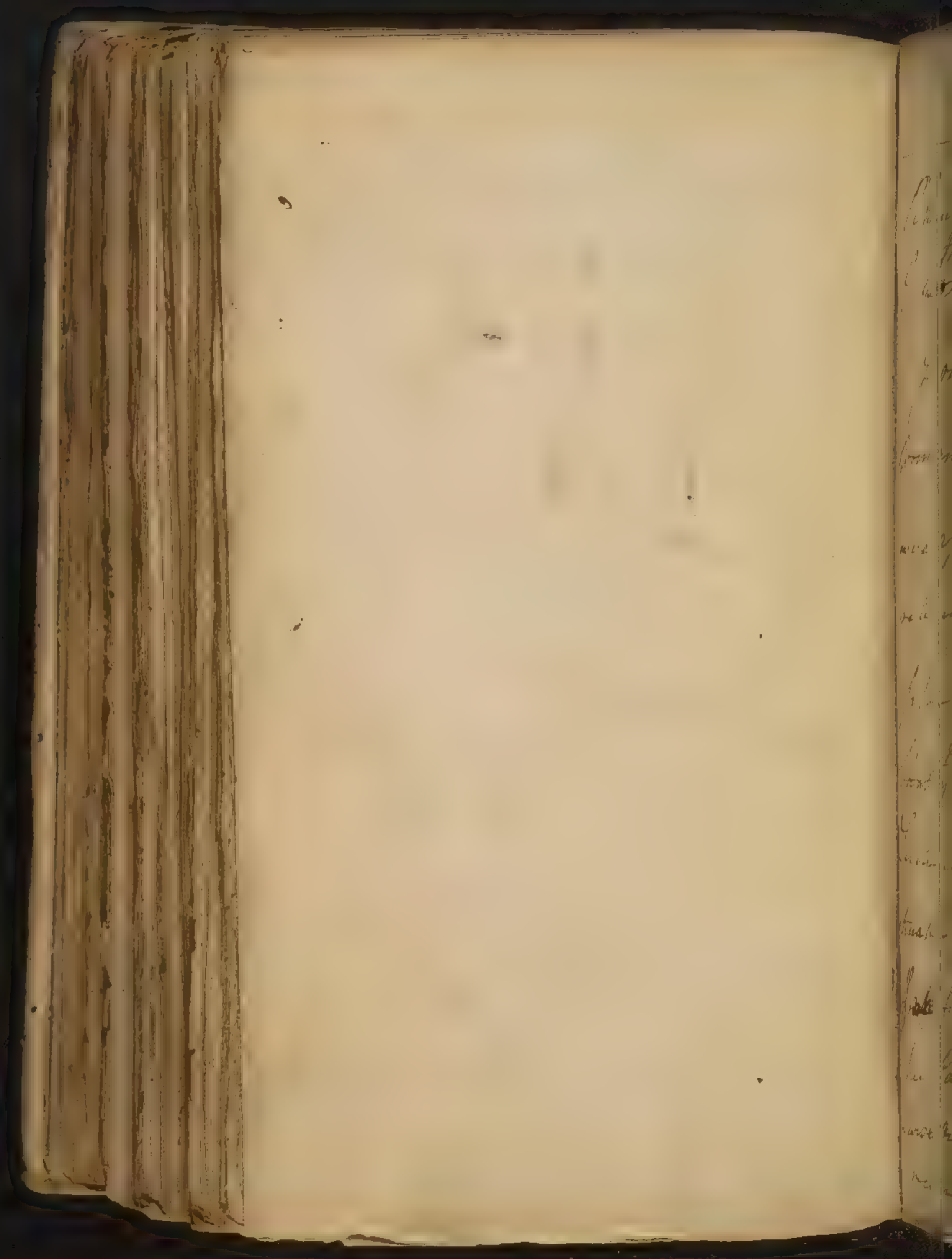
But again, if action disposes the body to
be more readily ~~affected~~ ^{the} affected wth cold, & is
always attended wth a slow convalescence.
It may likewise destroy the due proportion
of Globules in the Blood, & thus induce
a general Debility & want of Tension in
the System especially in the Stomach. The

Anemia of ~~scintilla~~ and is lost on by
frequent blood letting. I had an instance
of a man falling into a Dropsy
the Throat & lower by traumatic aneurysm
consequence of bleeding him too freely in
Inflammation. The French Physicians
are now laying aside blood letting in
I hope they formerly used it. Leitch
you will find agrees it so warmly
but he appears to be in danger of
falling into the contrary error. If then
in consequence of general bleeding
is dangerous we are happy in being
able to substitute topical bleedings in
its Room. I have used them in

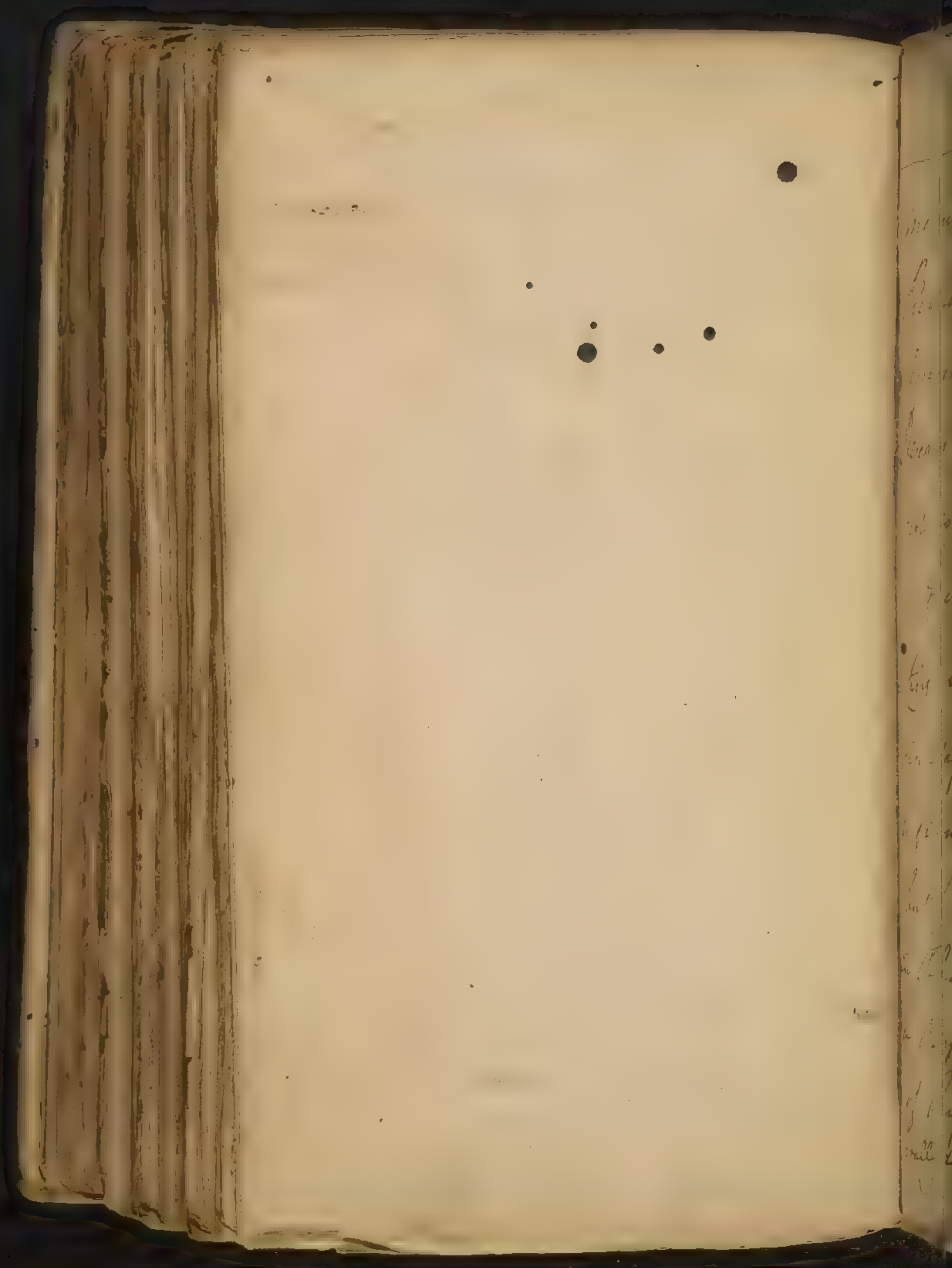


of Malice Angina's Peripneumonia: Reptin-
not more especially in Rheumatism: ^{as the} the
not desirable success. for if Inflammation
leads upon an enormous fusion of the
capels in the inflamed part, diminishing
it in a part must certainly do
good service. Arteriotomy is a species of
local Bleeding, but in many cases it is not
so useful as Cupping or Leeches ^{it} when more
than Arteriotomy. This is all I
shall advance upon this subject.



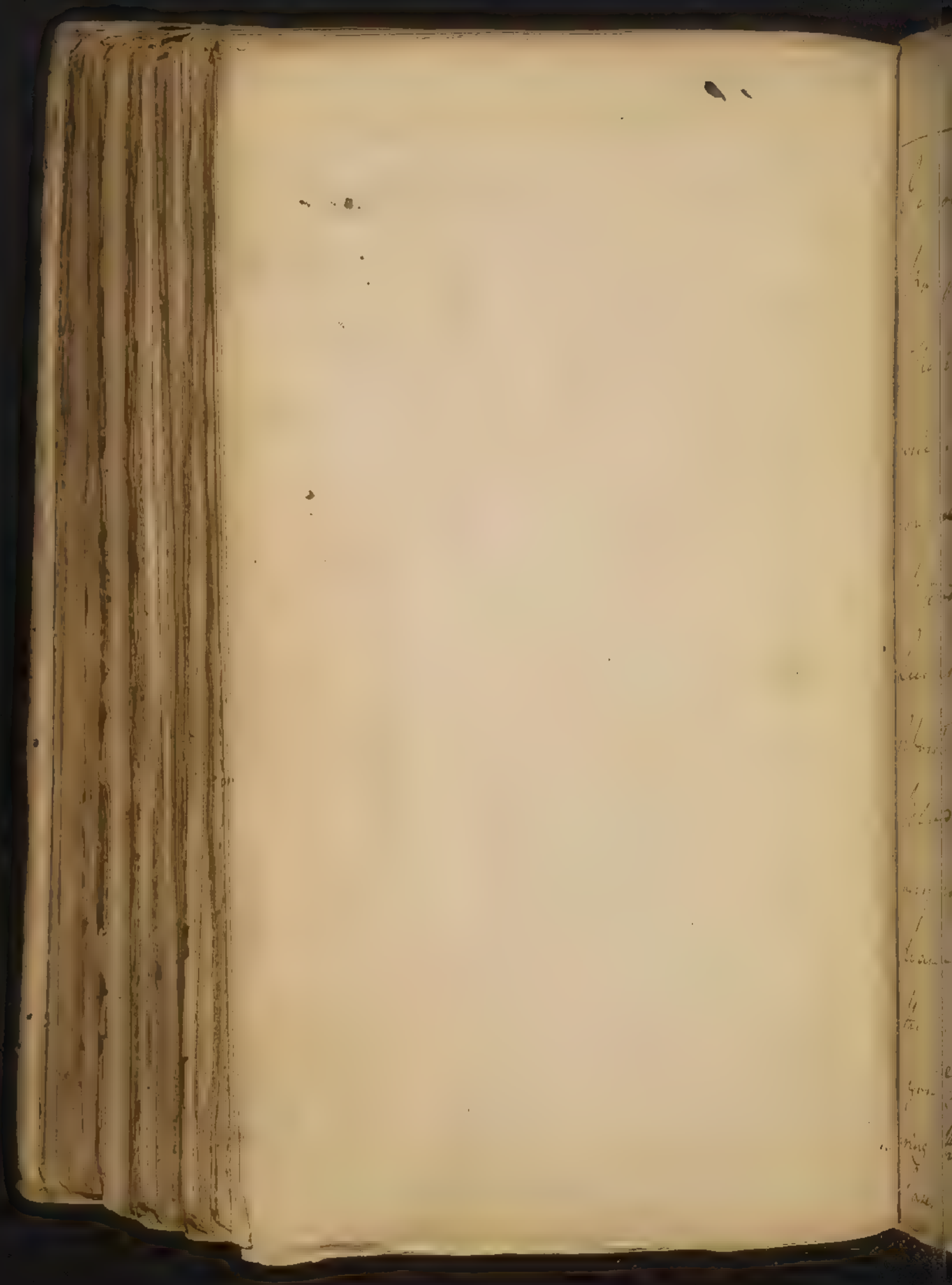


Rheumatism when there is less Danger
I ^{think} it a matter of less consequence.
I ordered topical bleeding in this
woman's case w. Advantage. Leeches
were applied to her ^{thigh} Tumor w. after
relieved her. her Pains shifted from
that place in such a manner
that I no longer did her any
service. When this was after her In-
flammation ceased I ordered her blood let
till the humors were entirely removed
her Pains for a few ~~days~~ days. She
was ordered by the Leeches w. has been
recommended in Inflammatory Diseases. The

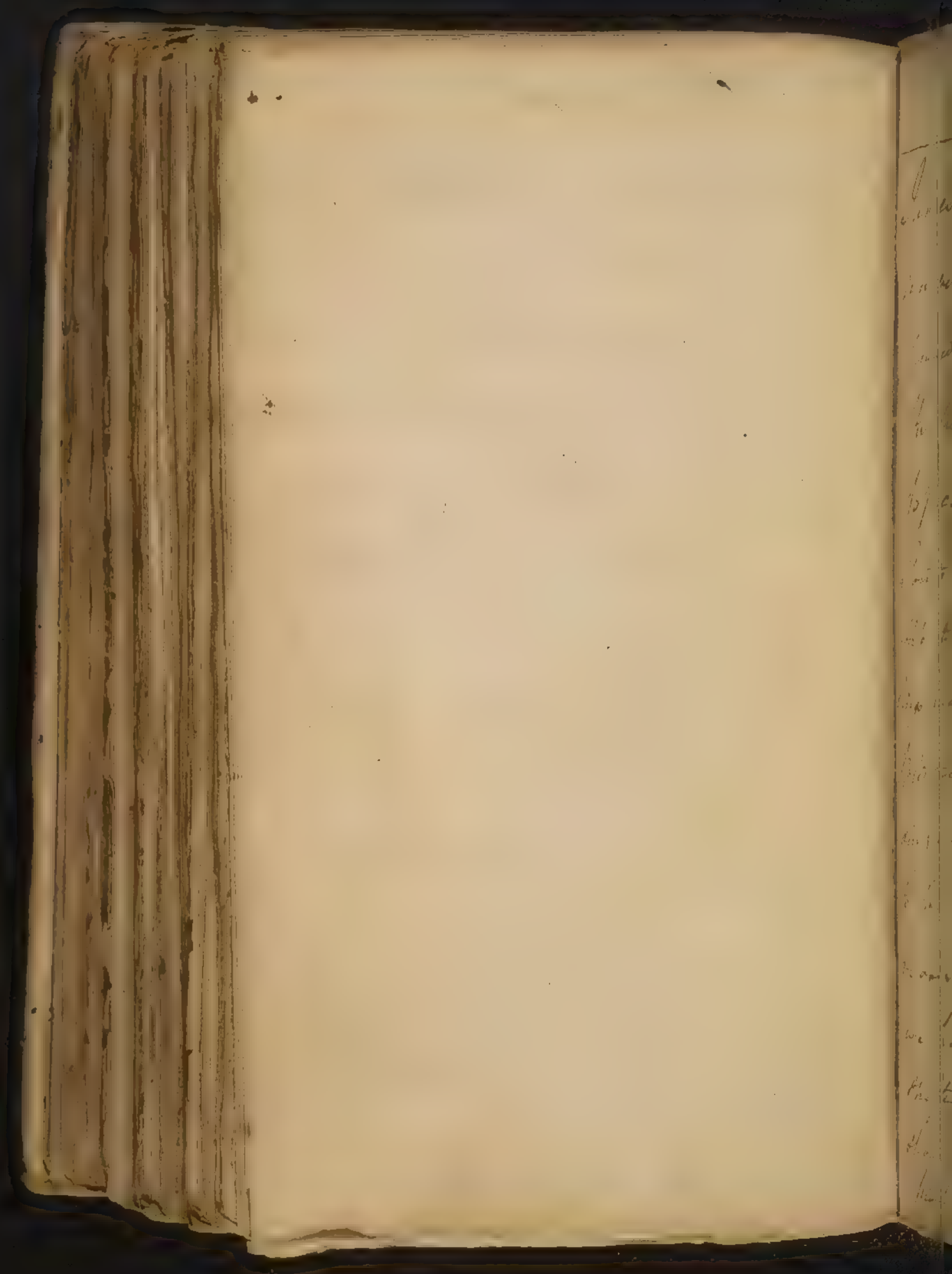


medicine has done great service in
Rheumatism & Pains in many in North
America. perhaps our English
doctors differ from them, for it does
not do much service in this country.

If ever it does good, it is by acting
on the stomach in a manner
analogous to Fructus. The Serena
is given in Rheumatism as a Sudorific,
but I do not approve of Sudorifics
in Rheumatism. Marshall gave it as
a Purgative. I cannot say I approve
of Purgatives in Rheumatism. They gen-
erally do more harm than good. however



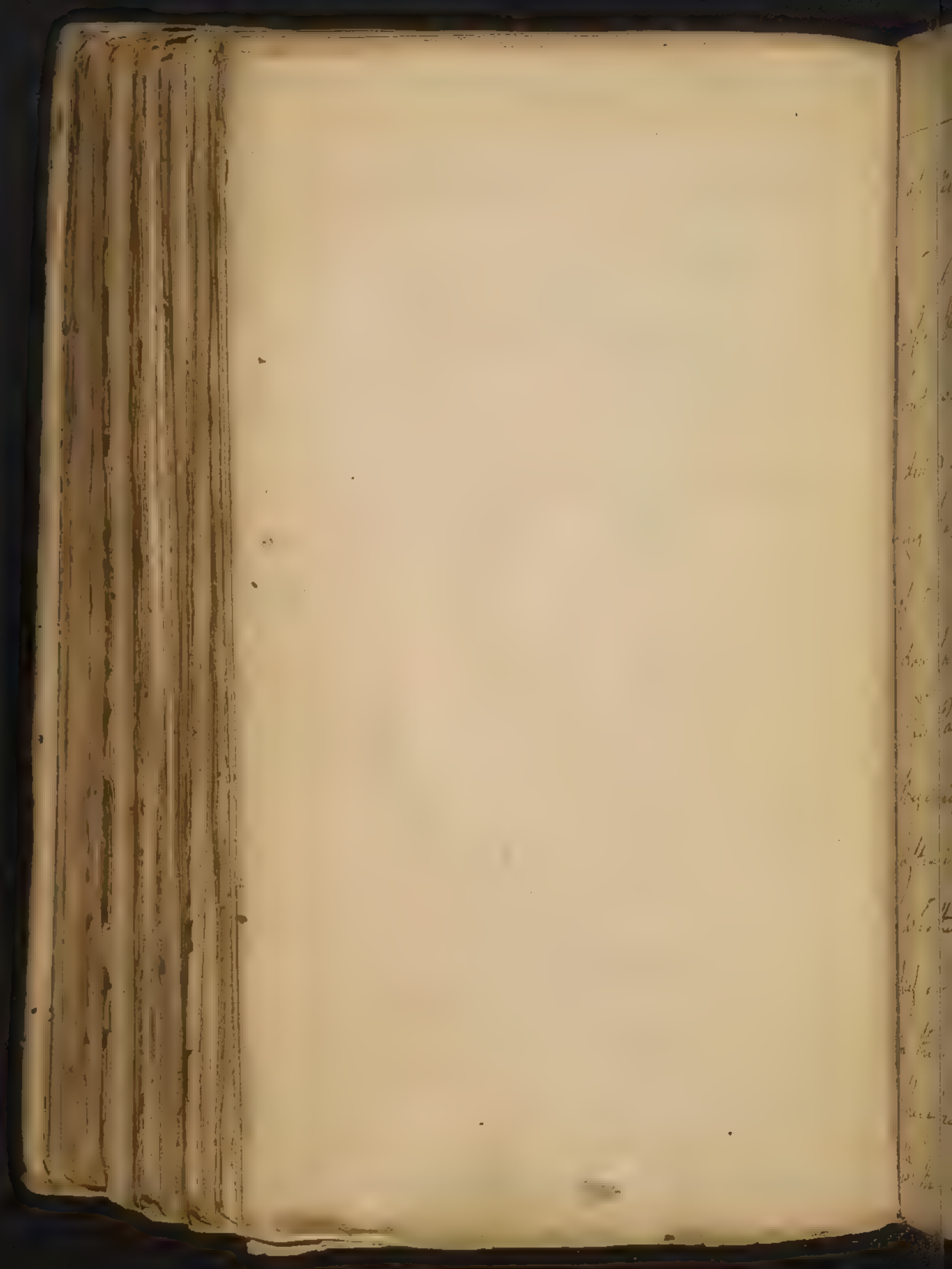
I choose to give it in this woman's case,
but I cannot say w. any great success.
She is upon the whole now pretty
well. I shall only add one Rheumati-
cism i.e. y^e is that every little
blood-letting was used. She had 32
leeches only applied to her th wrist
about 30 to 35 of blood a piece. y^e
blood drawn from her arm was not
very considerable. The whole blood
drawn amounted perhaps to 40. Luncas &
this in y^e space of 20 days. From this
see the efficacy & advantage of pha-
sing the blood of our Patients in many
cases.



Rheumatism

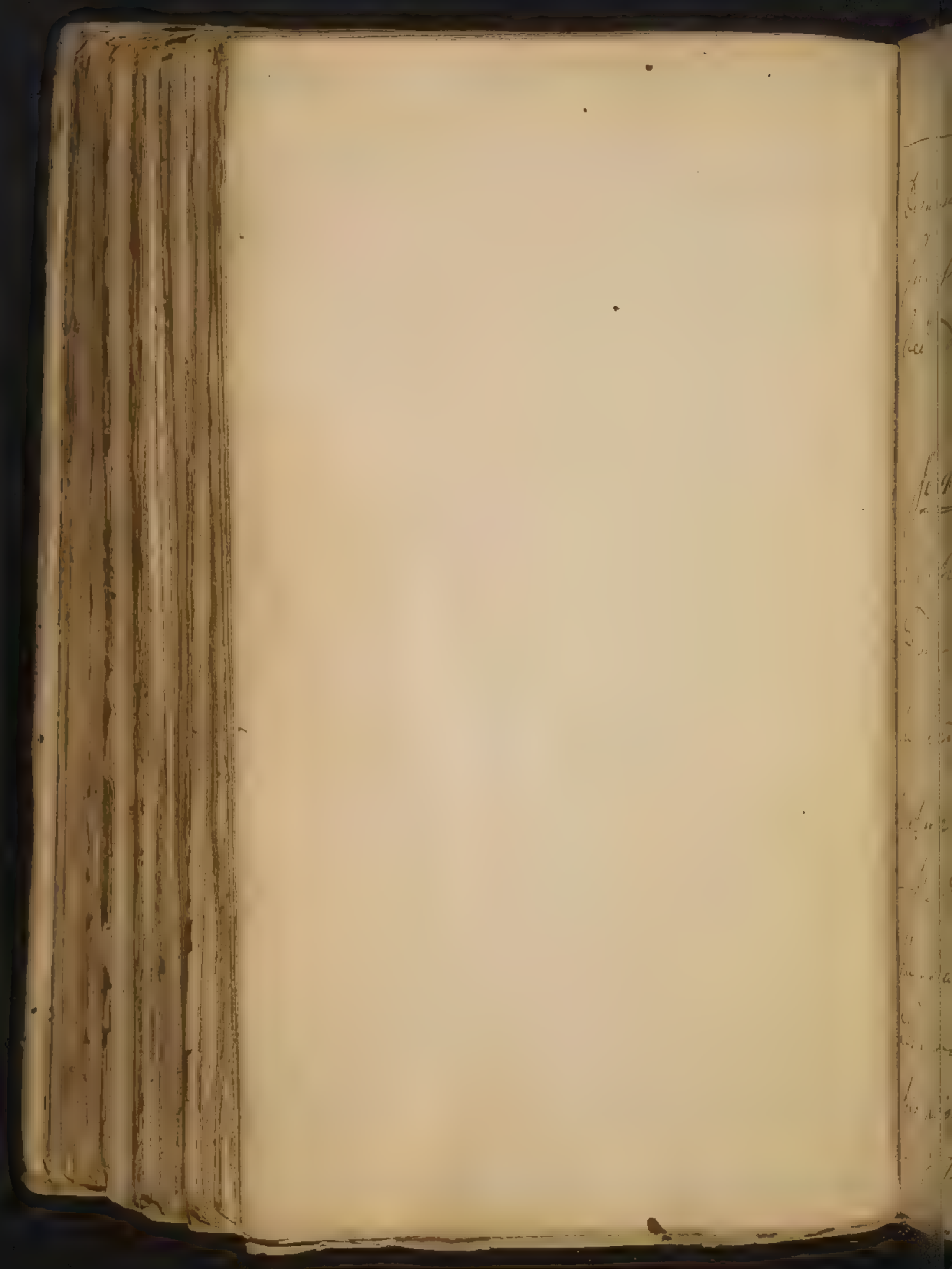
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James Anderson - has complained of a
universal Rheumatism & yet was at-
tended wth but very little pain. I have
therefore undertaken to cure him by
topical bleedings. The pain in his
joints were attended wth ^{no} swelling even
tho' it affected the lymphatics where swell-
ings are most apt to occur. In these cases
bleeding does more service than the
topical bleedings. I have this day applied blood
to his man's limbs which did much
more service than the topical bleed-
ings we had formerly used to him. The pain
shifted after the bleeding was used wth
showing that topical bleedings act in a
local only. It hence they ^{do} little service unless



applied directly to the parts inflamed.

I gave him the cerulea as a sudorific, & continued it for 16 Days together, but was unable to procure ^{the} sweat we desired. Perhaps this was owing to its being held too long for the effluvia heat of the medicine is a violent heat. How long is sweating useful in Rheumatism? The Patient told us that he sweated in the beginning of his Disease but grew worse after it. in general I find all sweats whether natural or artificial do mischief in the beginning of Rheumatism. In this last Stage they may do service. I therefore gave this Man Dover's powder in this view in the latter End of his



Disease & I think in a great deal of
success. He grew well, & has since
been discharged from the Infirmary.

James Hay - has laboured under

Rheumatism without ^{much} pain -

and was walking. His friends tho't

he had a Palsy - but the moving

nature of his pains - the heat of them

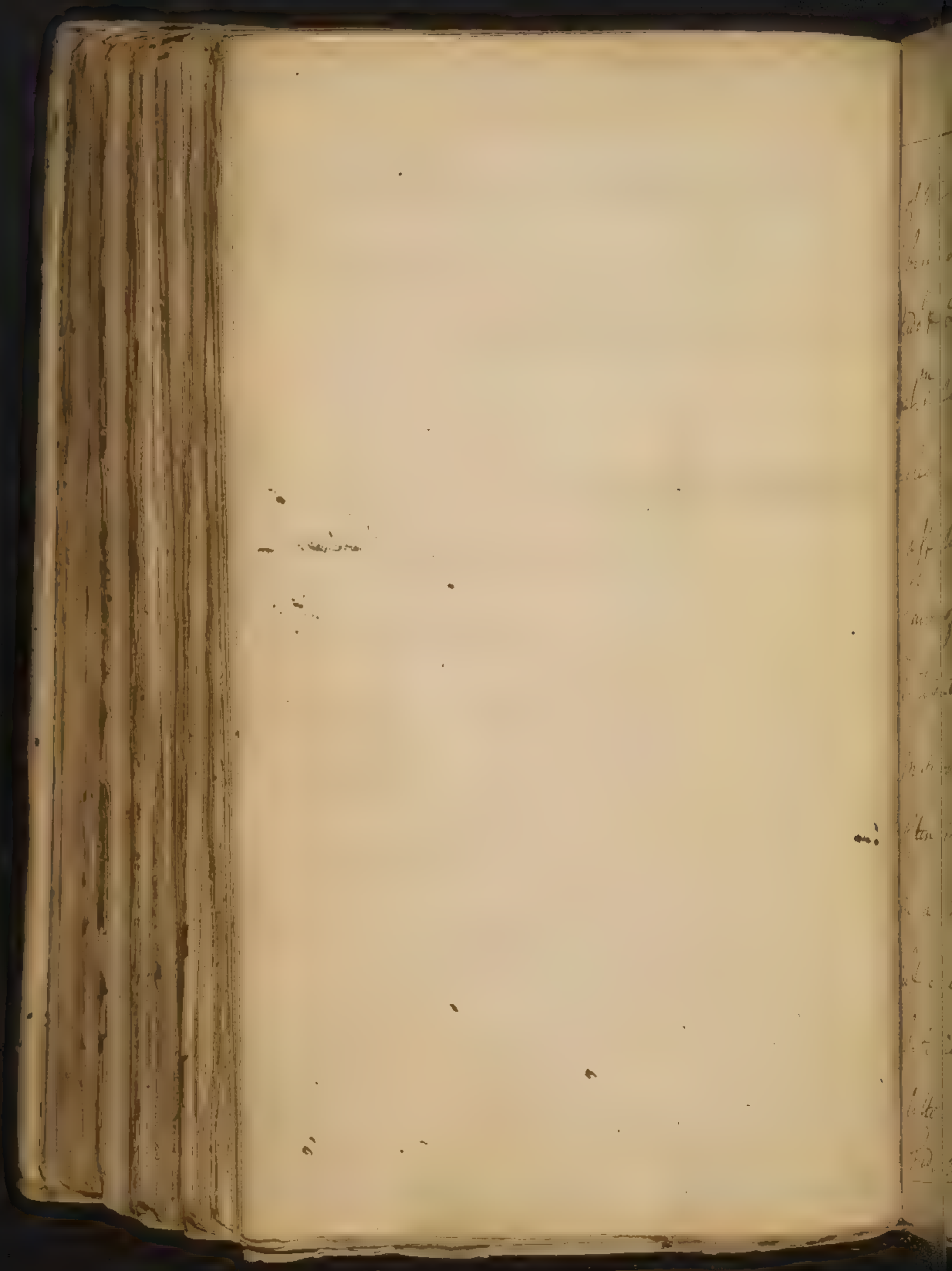
the inflammation on his blood - &

the increase of ^{the} function of his

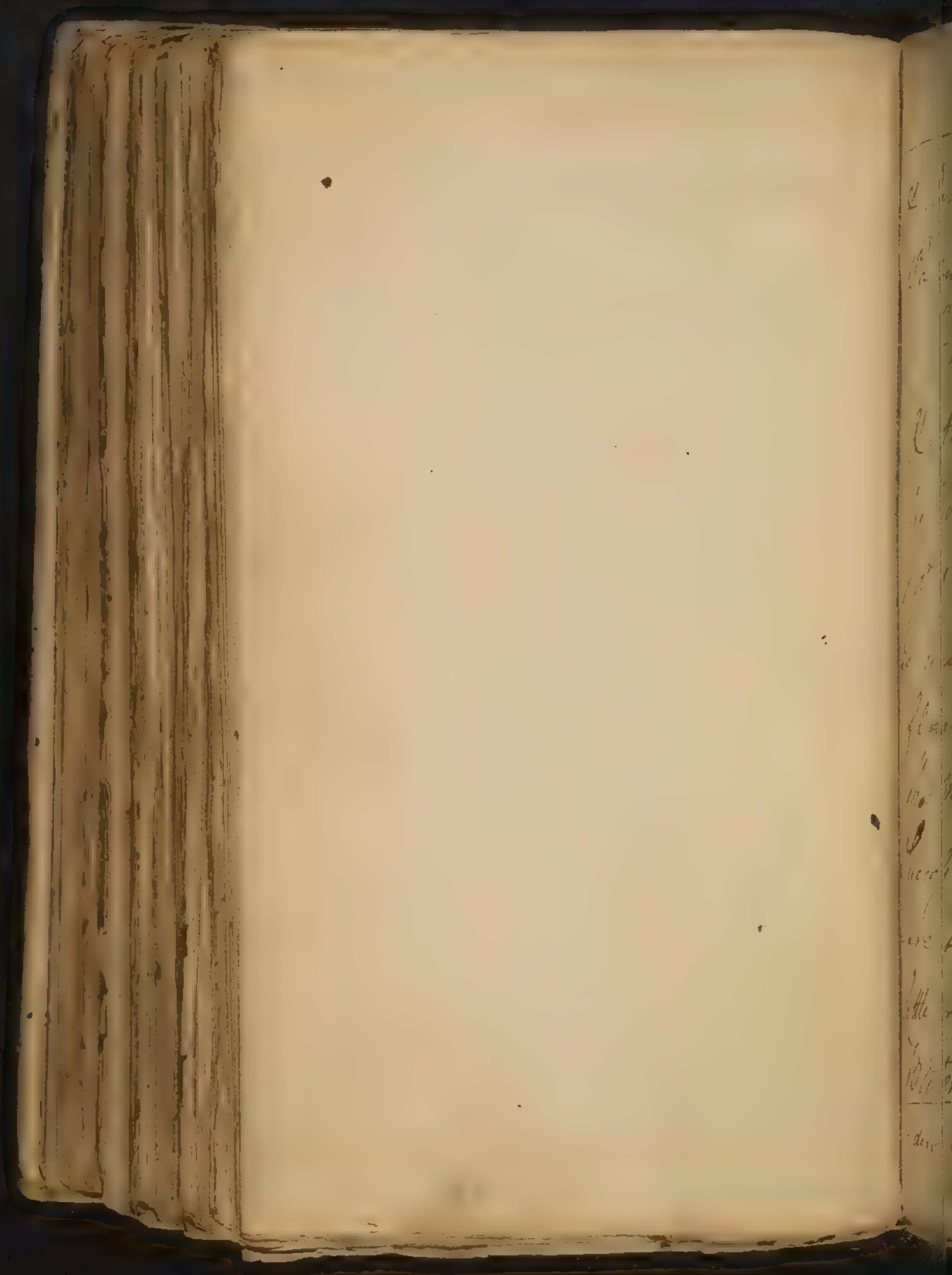
system all convinced me that

his Disease was of the Rheumatic kind.

& the Languorous System or of Membranes

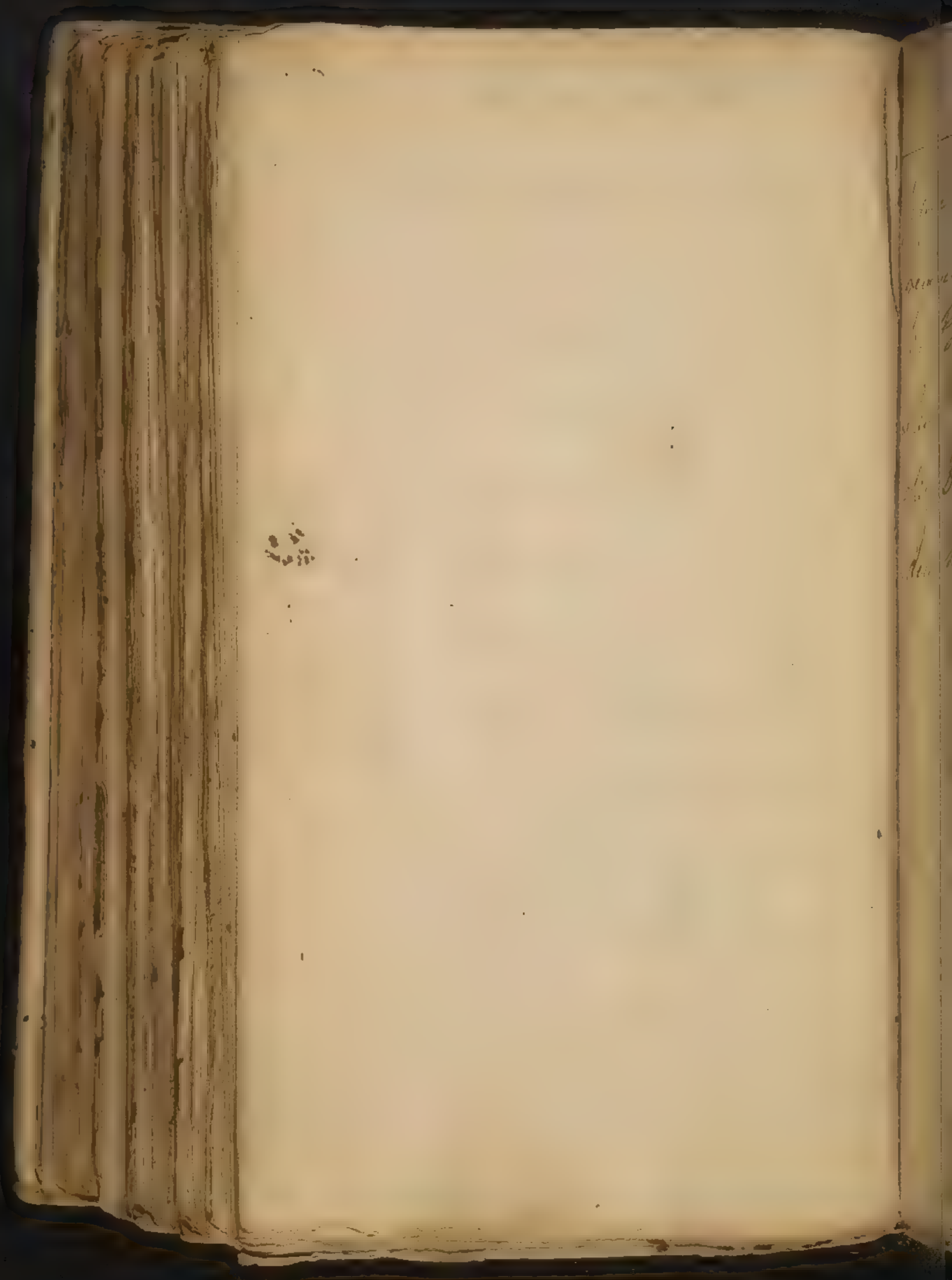


of the muscles affected here? Rheumatism
being an inflammation will rapidly
and fatigue tend to show us as follows:
it is seated in the membranes of the joints.
How are the muscular fibres
affected? Cold is the most universal
cause of Rheumatism Cold upon know-
ledge is both of degrees of sense &
motion, it has the power why it so
often induces Palsy & Paralysis, but cold
in a moderate degree produces stimulus
& excites the flow of blood into the
arteries. But when the cold becomes a
little more than ordinary it acts as a
palliative & hence induces the Atonia



& debility ^{ch} w. we see occur in this Patient. —

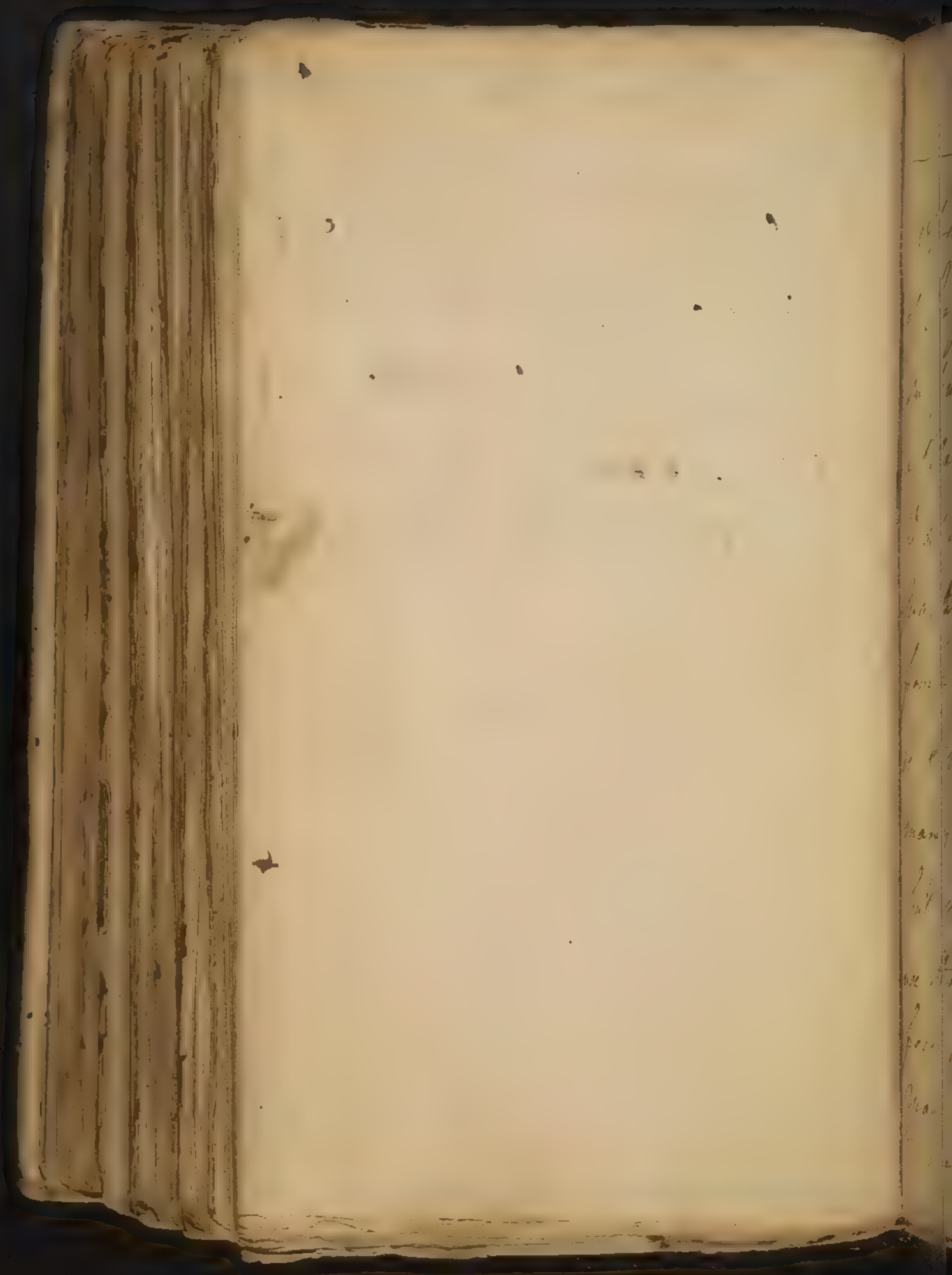
I have attended his case by
the use of Dover's powder. The dose
he took was ℥i twice a day ^{ch} w. contains
℥ss of Opium. a greater dose than this
is unsafe in Diseases where an
Inflammⁿ? & Diathesis attends. He took
this medicine for some time without any
effect in the quantity of Urine ex-
creted the dose to ℥ij [℞] w. did him
little or no Service. Next I ordered him
Blisters ^{ch} w. indeed ought to have been or-
dered sooner. They were applied to the



Rheumatism

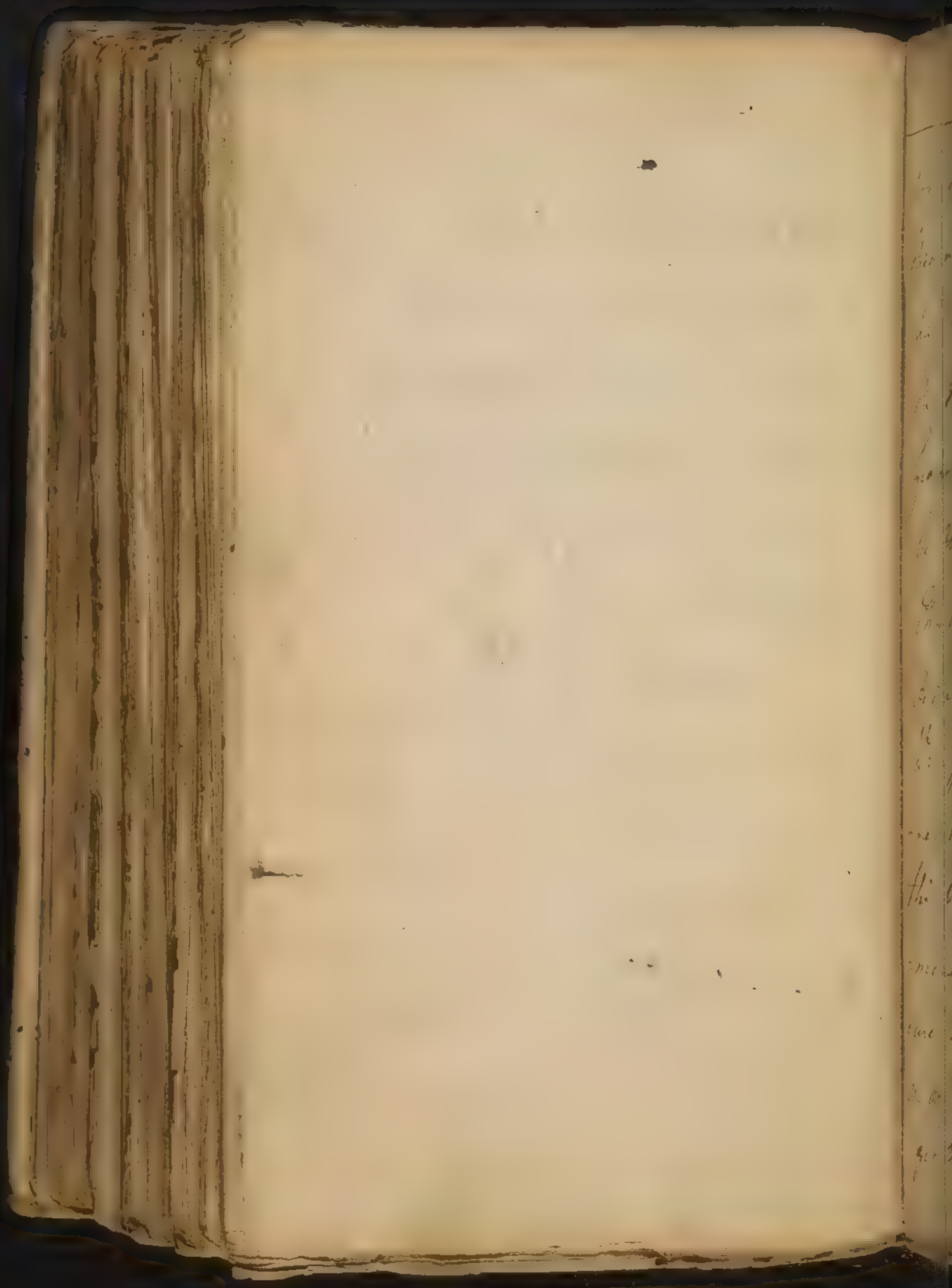
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place where the pains were located, and
relieved him considerably with regard to
his Pains. The Stomach still continues
weak. seems now to contribute his
chief Discomfort. To remedy this I have or-
dered him the fol. Pills & 4 warmbath.



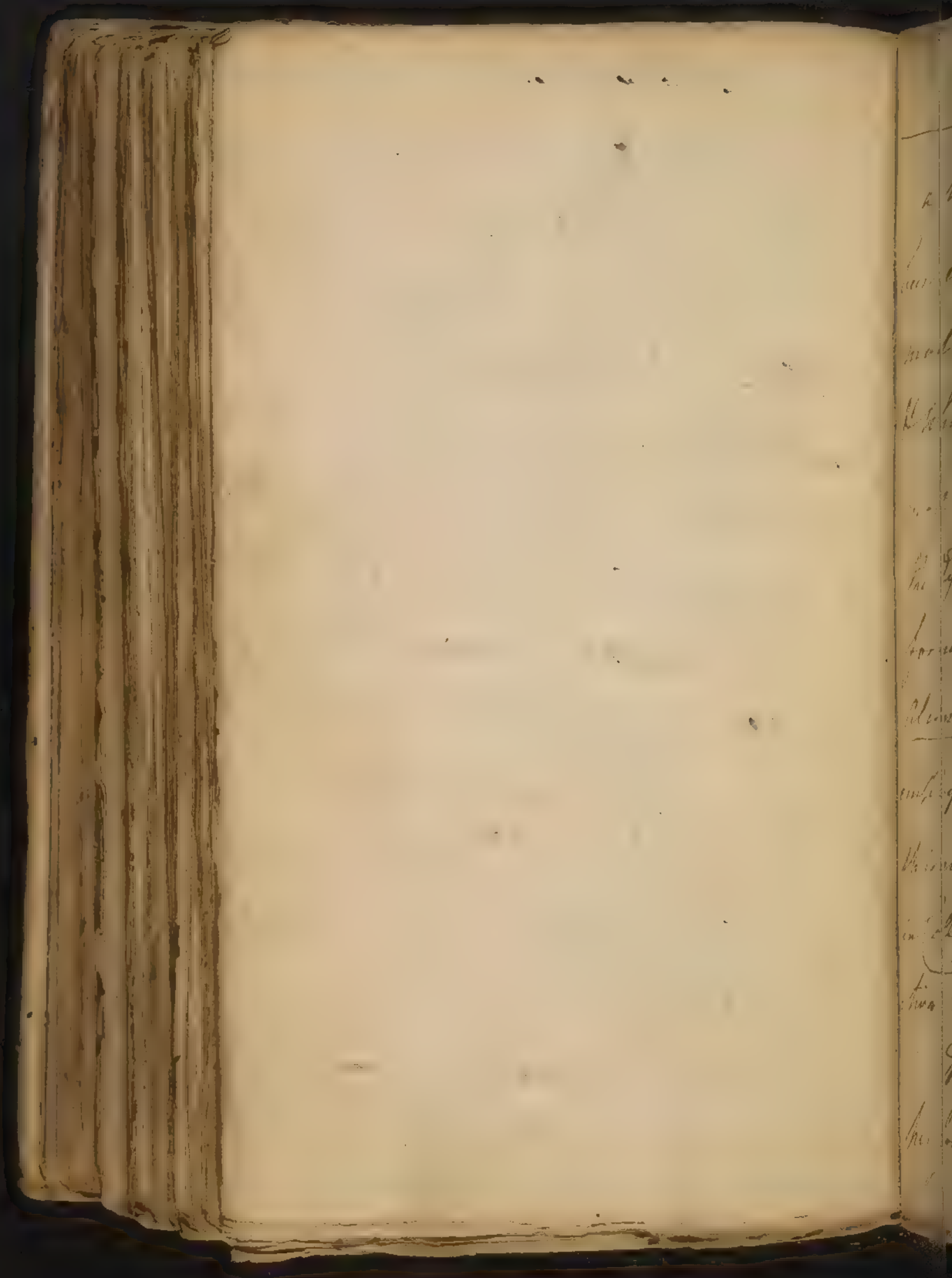
Ophthalmia

Ophthalmia, formerly said was a species
 of inflammation peculiar to itself. It never
 suppurates. It generally depends upon
 relaxation of the blood vessels of the eye
 & disposes them to receive a preternatural
 quantity of blood. Hence they receive it
 from a very slight impelling cause. It
 is to be cured by subsequent medicines.
 many writers now condemn them,
 but most of ingenious Practitioners
 use them. all Objections to them arise
 from Theory. I have used them for 30
 years & always with most desirable success.
 An Obstruction of the Menses disposes

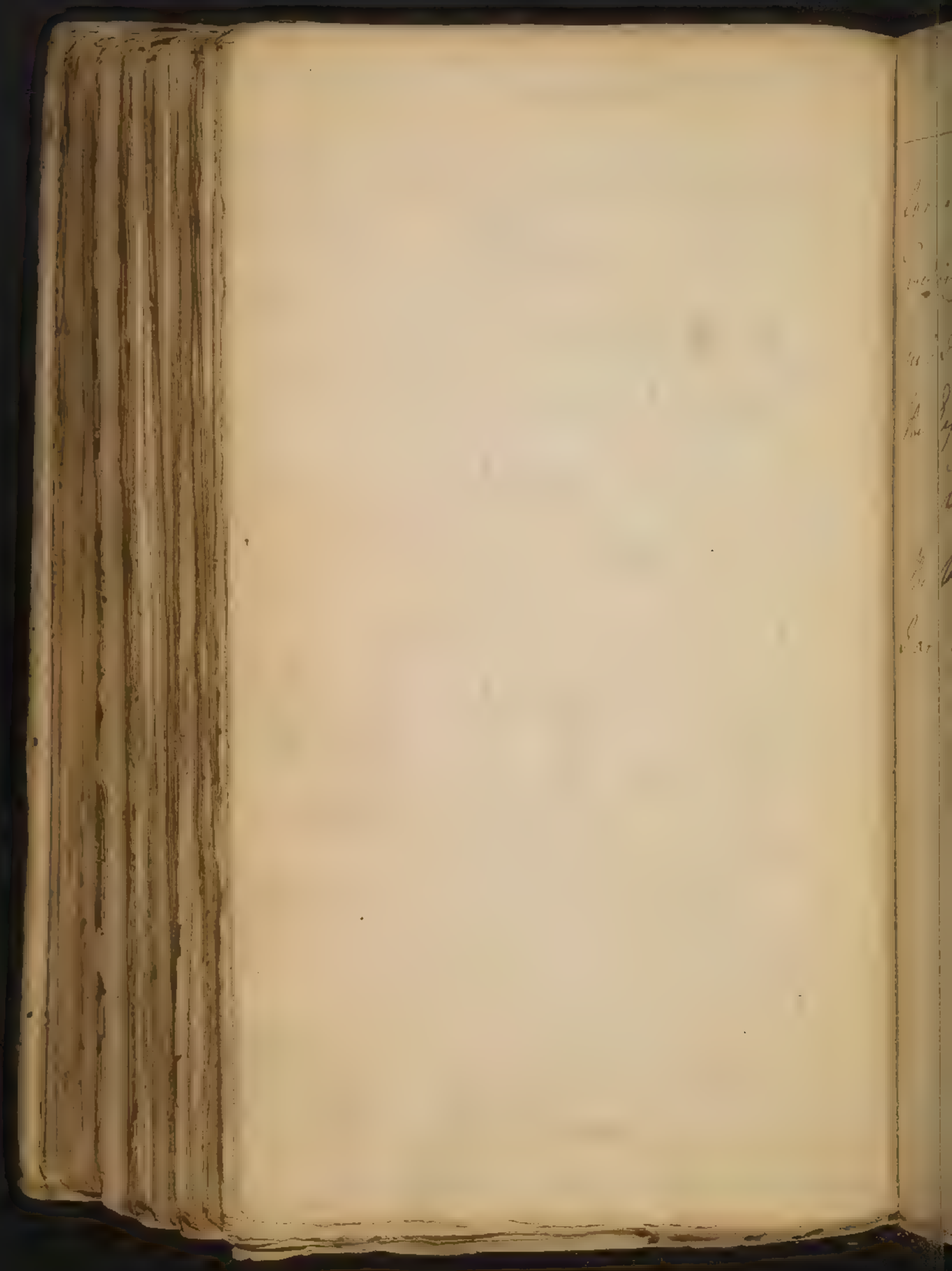


common to this Disease. The Reason of
this requires no Explanation. we have
had several female Patients lately in
the House wth Ophthalmia arising
from this Cause. The Cure in this Case must
be attempted wth Bleeding & Lachrymants.

The best Lachrymant Application I generally
order is a Poultice made of bread
wth a Solution of Sugar: Saturnation
used upon it. I have seldom known
this Poultice fail in the Cure of Ophthalmia.
Hippocrates says "a Dysenteria
causes an Ophthalmia" perhaps it is
may be so. I therefore ordered ~~some~~ ^{them} gentle
purgers wth Advantage. —



a variety of Escharotic Medicines have
been employed in Ophthalmia, but the
most efficacious of them all is Jac: Saturn:
White Vitriol. The Jac: Saturn: does
most Service when applied externally to
the Eye in the Form of a Poultice as
formerly mentioned. The Coagulum
Aluminosum & Argo Oris have been
employed wth success. The last is rather too
stimulating. The White Vitriol applied
in Collyria is the best Eschar^{ic} applica:
tion to be introduced in the Eye I know.
- The Method of Bleeding is generally
performed by Leeches. But these

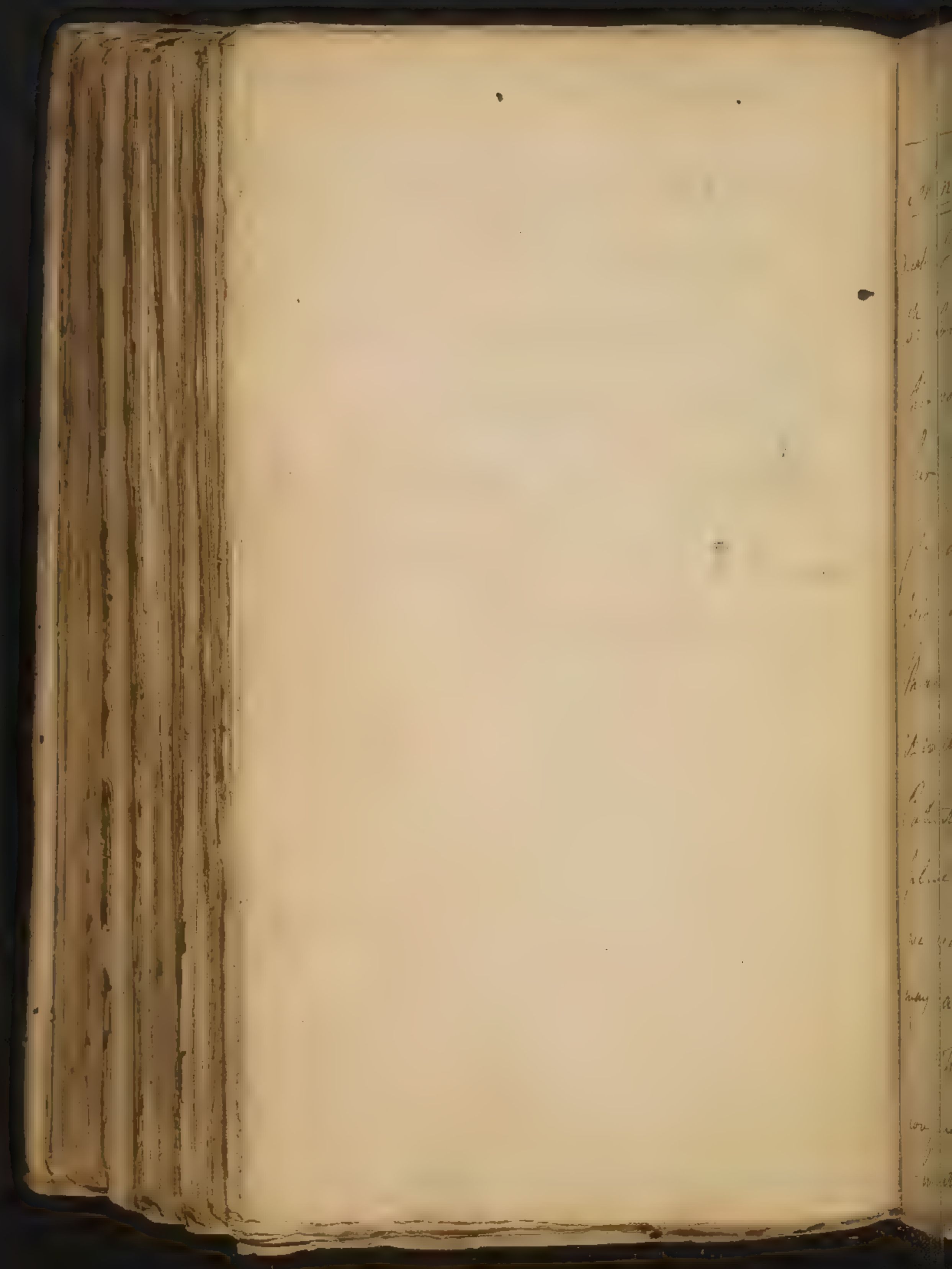


Ophthalmia

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Sometimes poisoning of Flesh, & indeed a
swelling thro' y^e whole Face. upon this
we: I generally use Cupping Glasses to
the Eye instead of Leeches. —

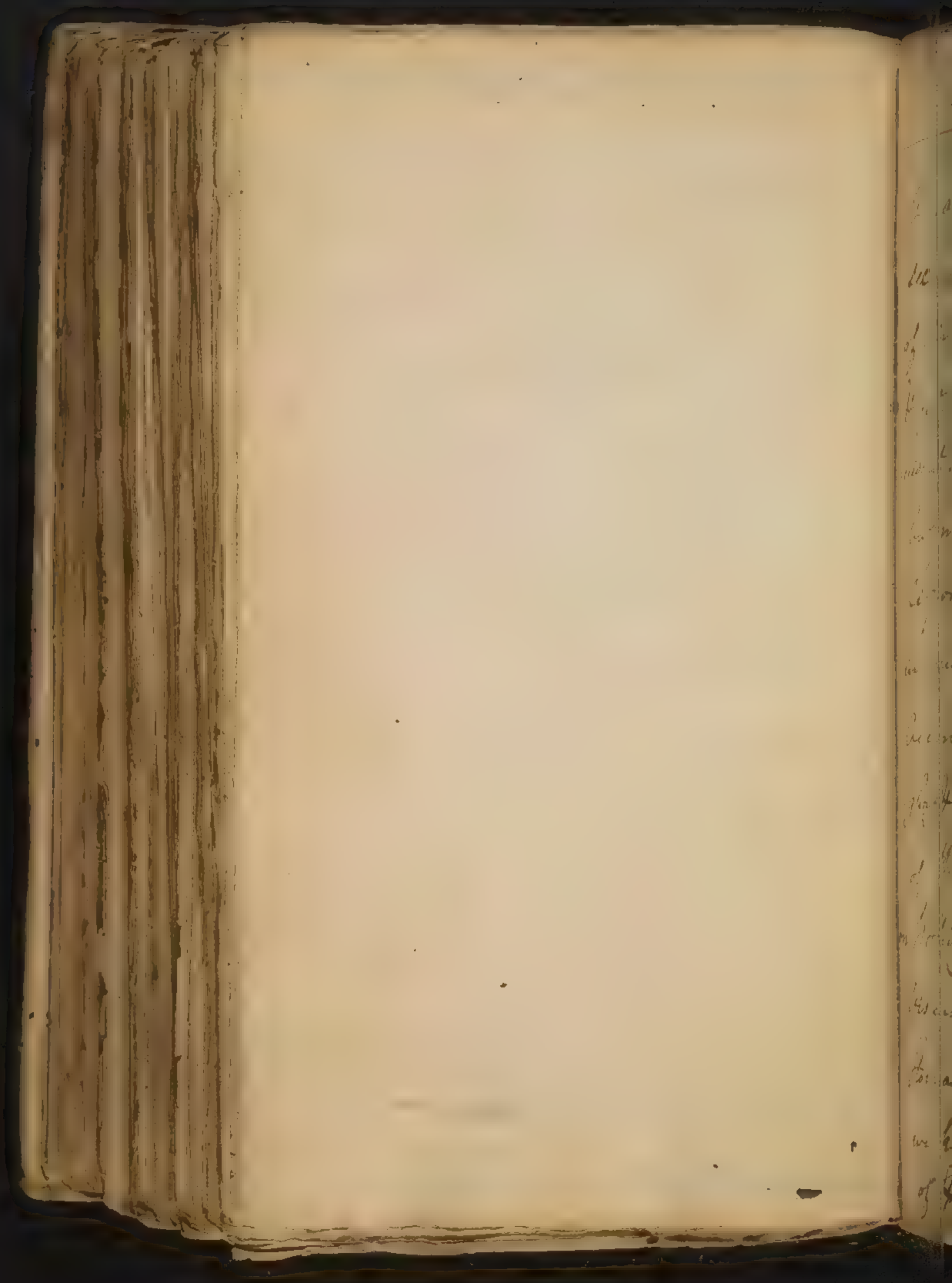
Ophthalmia's very often attend
the Ven^l Disease according to its true but
I am very apt to doubt it. —



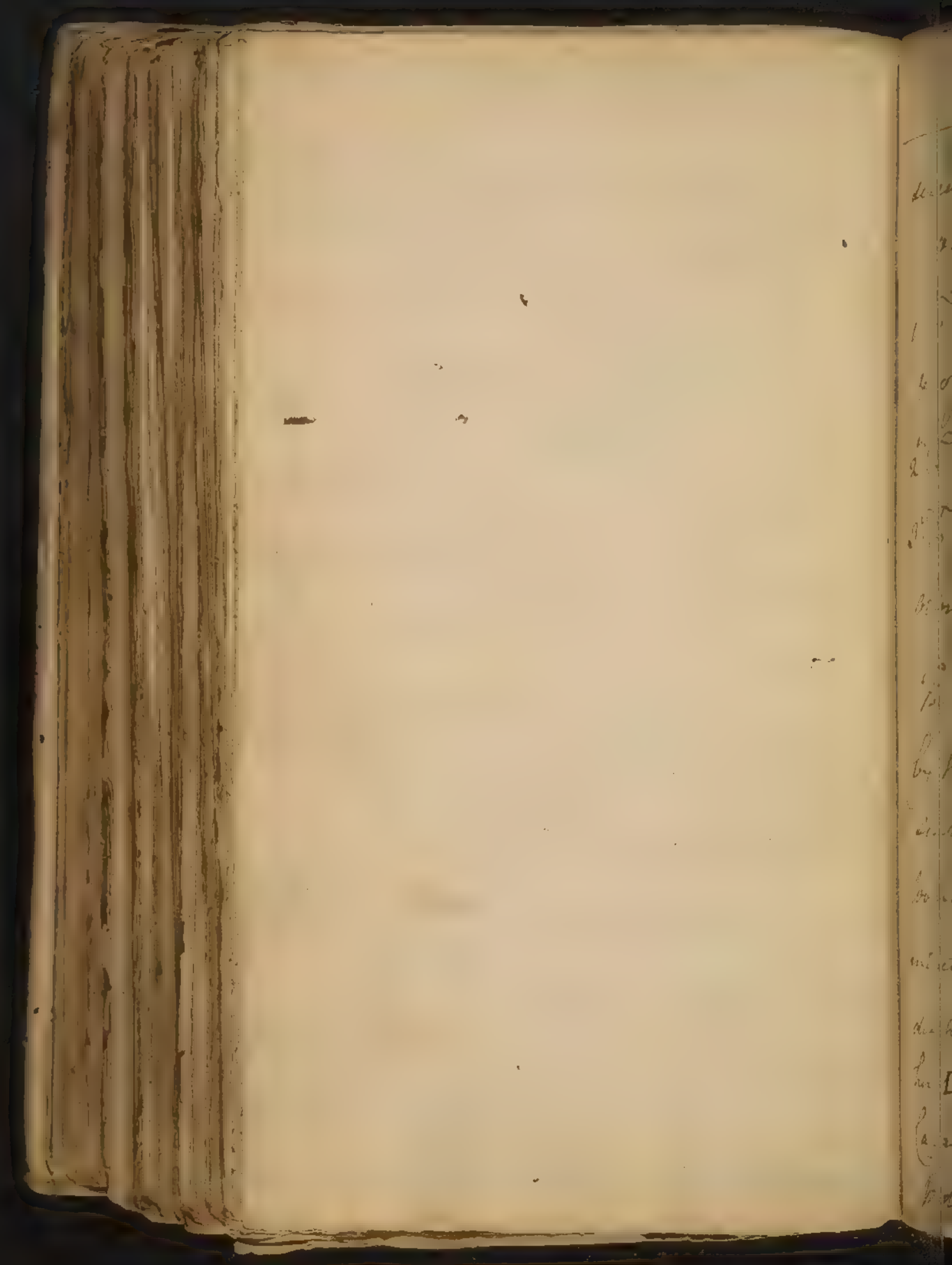
Weakness of the Stomach. ²¹⁵

Ann Muir has complained of a considerable tumor in the region of her stomach. Sometimes was larger than at other times. This is a sufficient proof that her complaint was seated in her stomach, & that it depended upon wind. This disease is so very frequent that it is seldom missed especially if it is attended with mutations. In our Patients I can no discharge of wind took place either upwards, or downwards. If we want a name for this disease we may call it "Lymphamitis, Stomichalis".

What is its proximate cause? Air ^{does it depend} confined in the stomach. ~~depending~~ on Aliment containing a great quantity of Air?



I cannot think it does as we often see Vegetables contain a great deal of Air taken into even a weak Stomach. Yet no flatulency or Distension ensues. This is somewhat unaccountable, but may depend upon the Gases & other Liquors of the Stomach being poured out in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of Air in the Stomach by enlarging & relaxing its Elasticity. The cause then of the Swelling of the Stomach depends on nothing else than an Atonia of that Viscus. But is: confined the Air in the Stomach? a Spasm on its Orifice which we know so universally attends most Cases of Atonia. This Contribution I believe often



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Weakness of the Stomach

seizes the Pylorus.

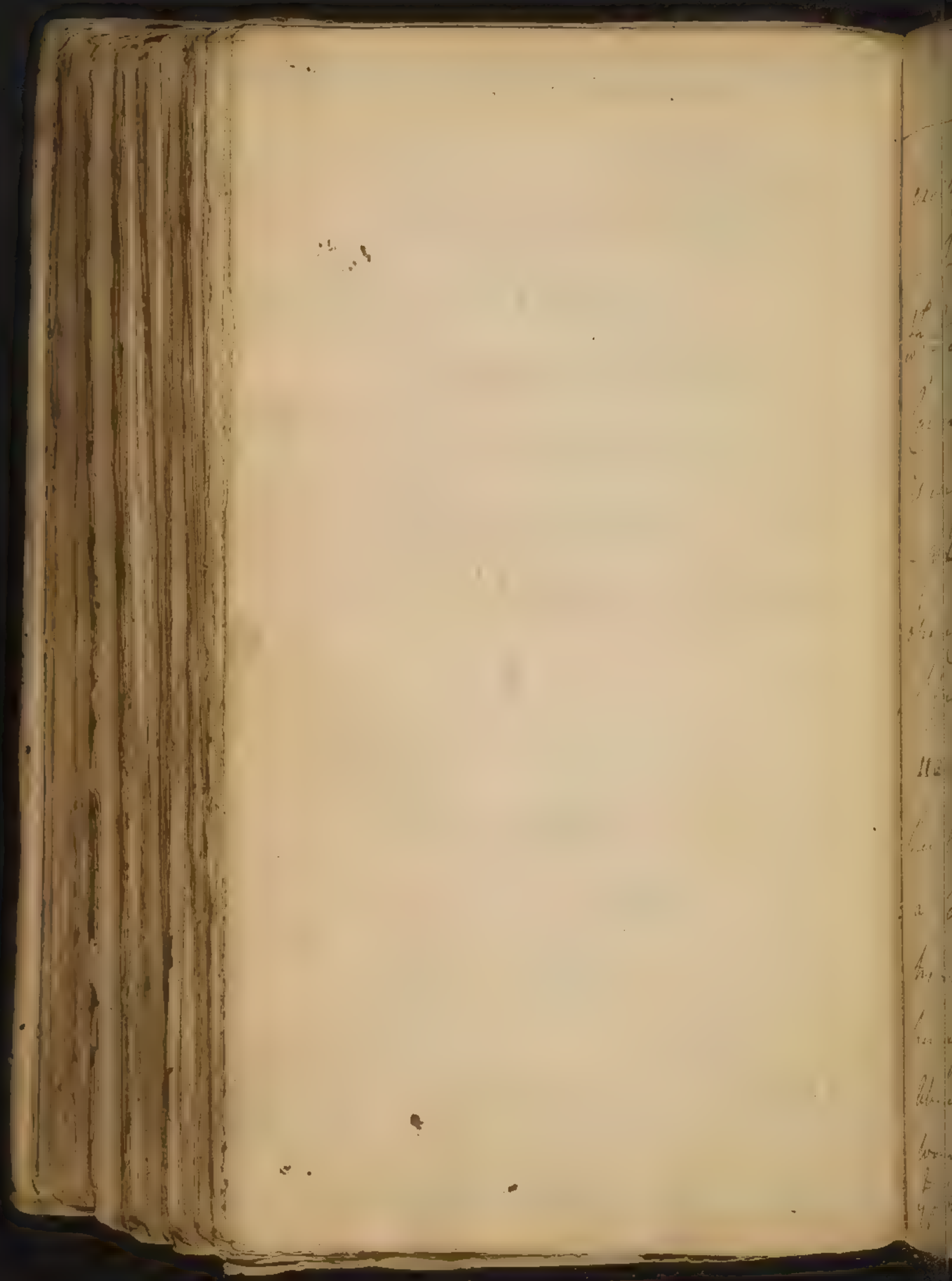
our Indications of Cure are

1st To strengthen the Tone of the Stomach
& of the System in general.

2nd To excite the Aliment^y Canal.

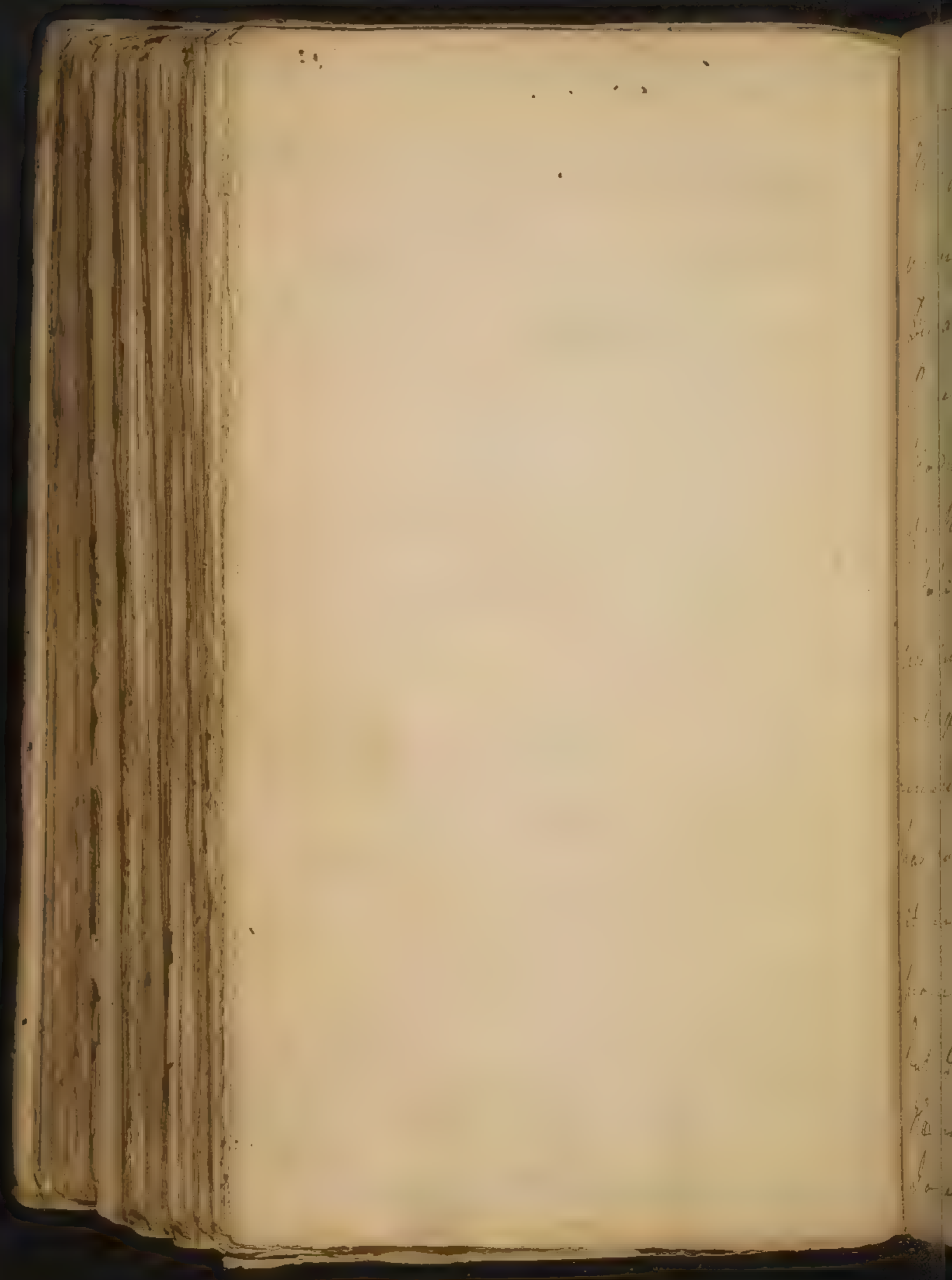
3rd To prevent the present Pain, and
obviate the Return of them.

The 1st Indication is to be answered
by strengthening or tonic medicines.
such as the Linatura Martis. This
woman has taken it for some time
mixed wth Linatura Aromatica. This
did her little Service. I therefore gave
her 12 Medicines to excite the Aliment^y
Canal, such as Linatura Sassa w^{ch} is the
most powerful Medicine known for

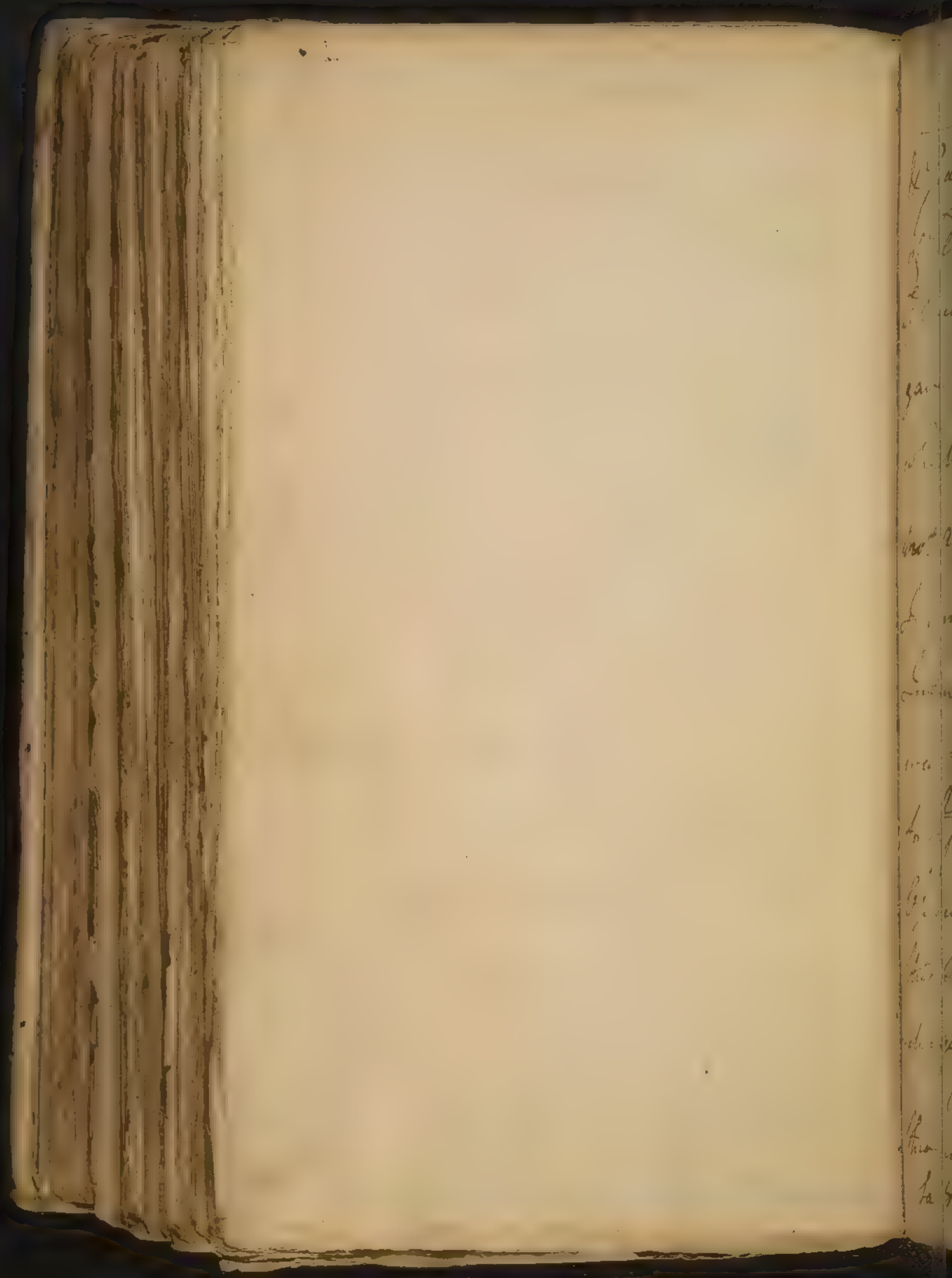


exciting the peristaltic motion of the gut.
 I likewise gave her Gum Tragacanth
 for the same intention. It is an excellent
 purgative & stimulating medicine but
 is only efficacious when given in solution.
 It when dissolved seldom fails of gently
 opening the bowels, but it had no such
 effect upon her.

III. To answer this indication I gave
 her Opium but still joined it with
 a laxative medicine. This method of
 treating her answered very well, and did
 her a great deal of service. She is now
 about Pulver, a period in life in which
 women are often subject to diseases of
 the Stomach. They are seldom cured till
 menstruation comes on.



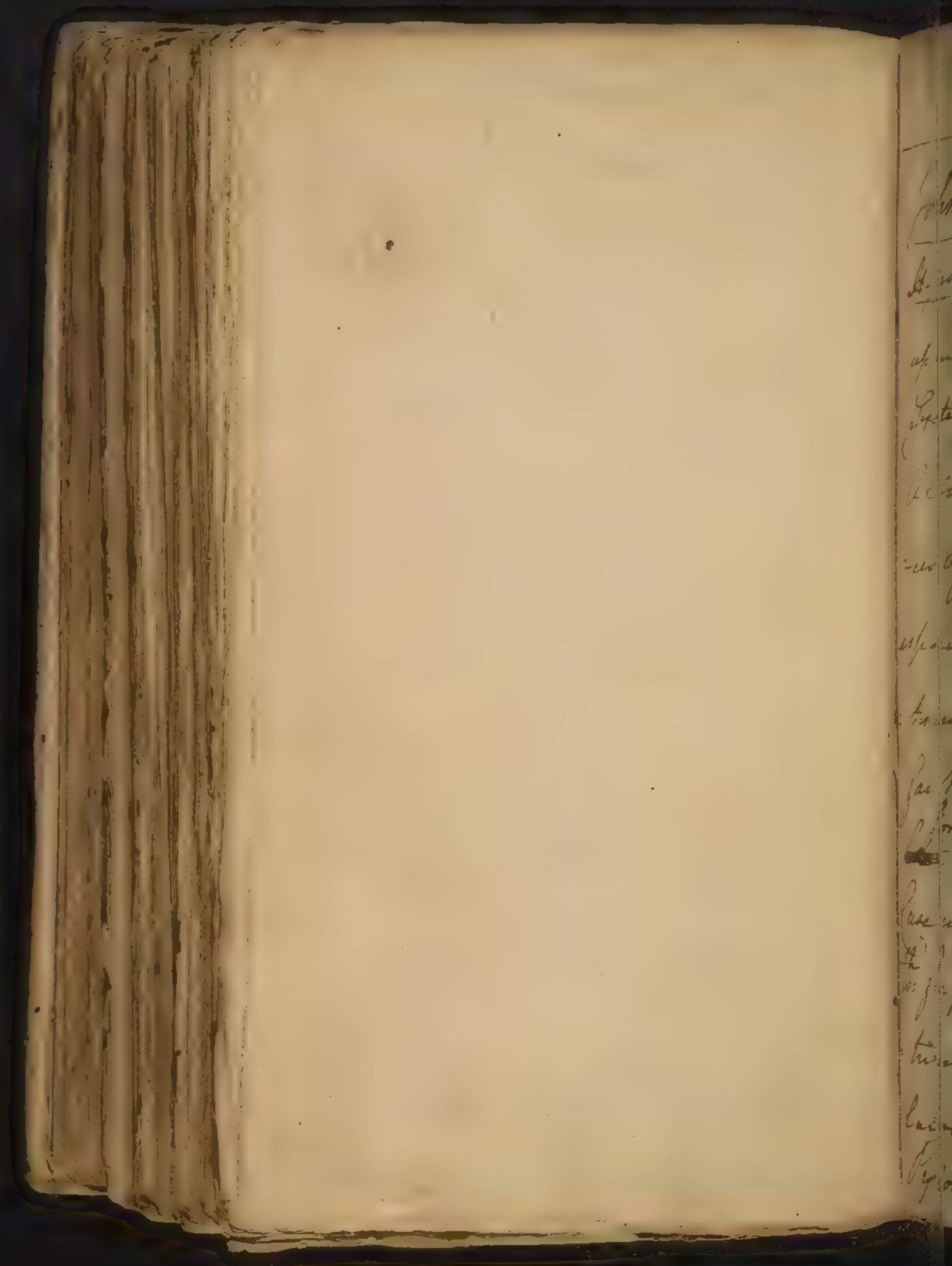
Dr. Reid - has laboured for some time
on the Pile. This is a very difficult
Disease, inasmuch as it is beyond the
reach of general medicines. General
Bloodletting does not diminish the Impetus
of Blood in the Hemorrhoidal vessels.
Local bleeding might perhaps be of
use in this, as well as in all Hemor.
perhaps we know depend on a ven-
ueous action of the piles, but as this
has not yet been tried, we cannot order
it in prevention. Subingents
however more success applied locally
but I have found them useful in
Hemorrhoids of long standing. However
I ordered her OT internally as a Refrigent



Hæmorrhoids

& flatulency especially as she complained
 of flatulency at the same time. I think
 the medicine did her service. I likewise
 gave her frequent doses of Opium
 which I have found highly useful
 not only in Hæmorrhoids, but in
 immoderate relaxes of the Menstrues. my
 intention in giving this medicine
 was to procure a Determination
 to opium, for which purpose I joined
Opium with it. This method of treat-
 ment the Patient succeeded, & she was dis-
 charged cured.

Purgings Medicines were now & then
 thrown in, but these were nothing but
 salts - manna &c.



John Fordie - has laboured under a
Hypochondriasis. This Disease is founded
upon a particular state of ^{the} nervous
System, & generally shows its ² origin.
Elementary Canal. It is often indu-
ced by Affections of the Abdomen: viscera
especially Chronicitis Altho it is some-
times merely spasmodic. The latter by
far the most favourable of the two. The
^{first} ~~case~~ is generally incurable. Our Patient
was of this kind. He was troubled
wth frequent vomiting & Obstinate Co-
stiveness. This made me imagine he
laboured under a Schirrus of the
Pylorus. but now I was mistaken.

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for upon dissecting his body immediately
after his Death no morbid appearance
was seen in his stomach. The affection
then of his stomach must have been
purely Spasmodic, & must have
arose lower down. They often ~~rise~~ rose
upon to his sensorium like the Hys-
teria & therefore induced Delirium
or Torpor. This Spasmodic stricture
of the stomach often induced in him
what is called the "Cardialgia Spasmodica"
or is called in this Country the "water
Brach" - there was a remarkable
Torpor attended the ~~great~~ Guts which
was seated chiefly in ² great Guts.

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This is sufficiently proved from the
fortiveness under w^{ch} he laboured. Purg
did him but little service, w^{ch} shows
us that Purgs act only on y^e small
Gutts w^{ch} appears to be owing either
to their ^{being} destroyed by the digestive power
or absorbed, or rendered inert by too
much Diffusion. This happens more
especially to vegetable substances.
Roses is an Exception to this Absor-
tion. hence it acts only by promoting
the Excretion of the Lues. Sulphur too
passes thro' y^e small Gutts unchanged
acts only on y^e large ones, w^{ch} makes
it so very useful in y^e Hemorrhoids.

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Hypochondriasis

The Colon was found remarkably con-
 stricted wth shew^g y^t the Forper was
 chiefly seated there. the Blood vessels
 of the mesenterg appeared very turgid wth
 was owing to their being so much com-
 pressed by the Obstructed Guts. the
 Blood is often squeezed out into the
 Guts, & discharged upwards & down:
 wards of a black colour. this was
 wth y^e Ancients called y^e "Atta Bile".
 It happened to our Patient. the
 Blood sometimes stays so long in
 y^e Guts as to become putrid & then
 inflames the ~~parts~~ this likewise was
 y^e case wth this Patient, & this was y^e
 Reason why his Guts were found

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in a gangrenous state. Thus have
I finished the acc^t of $\frac{2}{7}$ Caused Symptoms
of this man's Disease.

As to $\frac{2}{7}$ Method pursued in treating
his Disease I gave Aloes in small
Doses - Linna & Neutral salt especially
 $\frac{2}{7}$ Glauber salt. I likewise gave him
common salt ^{the} in his Linna. This not
only acts as a gentle purge, but
often proves $\frac{2}{7}$ most powerful An.
timitic when every thing else has
been used to no purpose. None of these
medicines purged him. I therefore gave
him Sallap & Calomel, but divided
it into several Doses. I would have

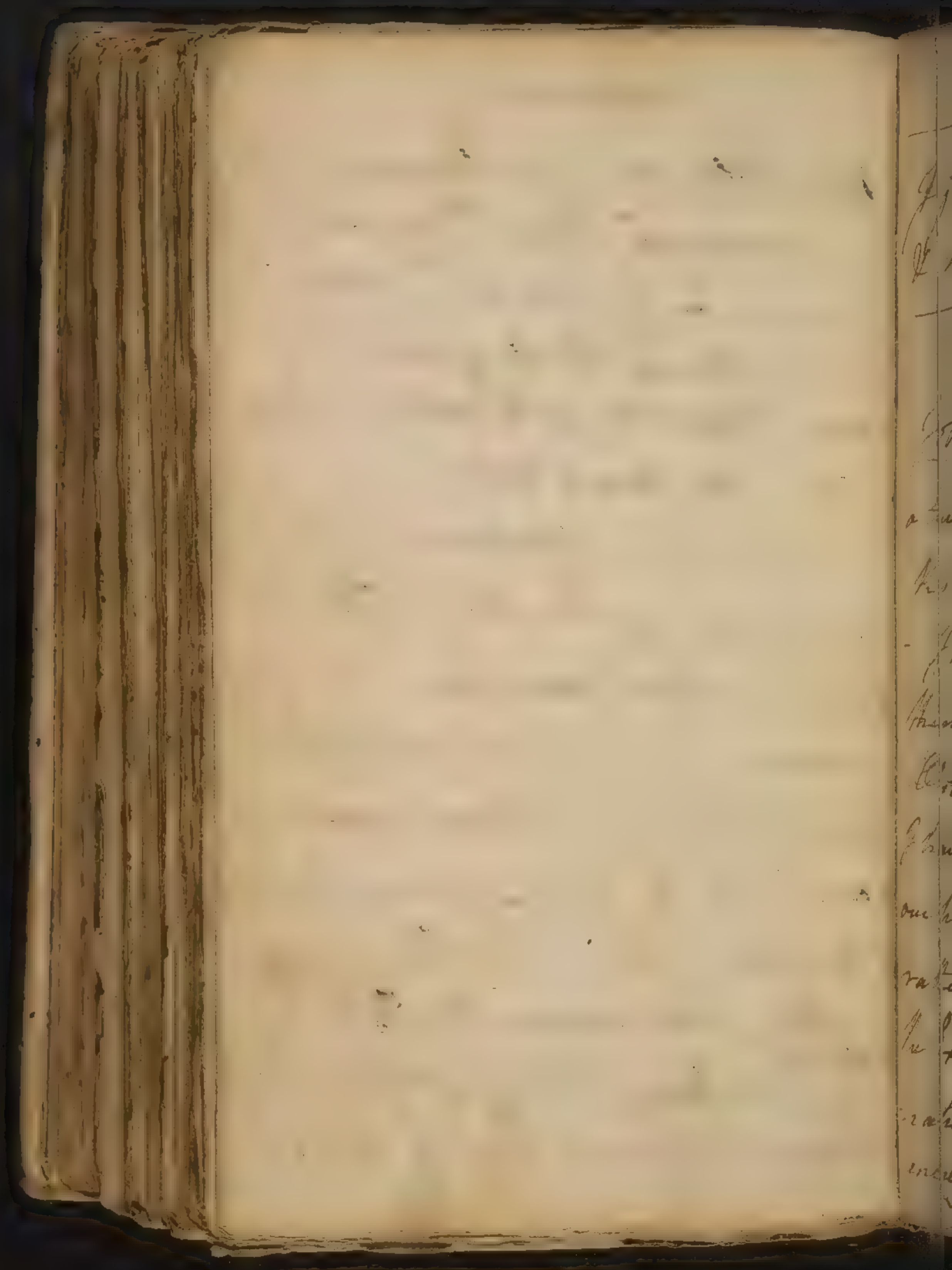
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Hypochondriasis.

gave it sooner, but Liquid Purges are generally best in all cases where vomiting attends, tho' I think I have seen exceptions to this Rule. An English Colonel however did not operate on him. I returned then $\frac{1}{2}$ common Salt, but gave it in a larger portion of water. For I have often found $\frac{1}{2}$ min. water purge more from $\frac{1}{2}$ quantity than Quality. Glysters at last opened his bowels from stimulating the obstructed Gutts, ⁱⁿ w: confirms the Observation we made at first concerning the Operation of Purgers.

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David Robinson - has laboured under
an Anasarca wth out of ^{the} usual causes
w^h induce or symptoms w^h attend it.
such as Atonia - Excess of Fluidity in y^e
blood - Difficulty of Breathing - Irregu-
larity in the Heart's Action or any
thing like Acute Affection. I imagine his
Disease is owing to a part^l Affection
of the "Vena Cava Descendens" w^h is
probably owing to Compression from
causes unknown. I have endeavoured
to cure him by promoting an Aborption
of the water. for this purpose I gave
him Diuretics such as Dry Coleicum
Gills &c
in small Doses to prevent their being
discharged too soon from y^e System.



I joined w: these Purgative Medicines.
I made Punctures in his Legs

Diabetes.

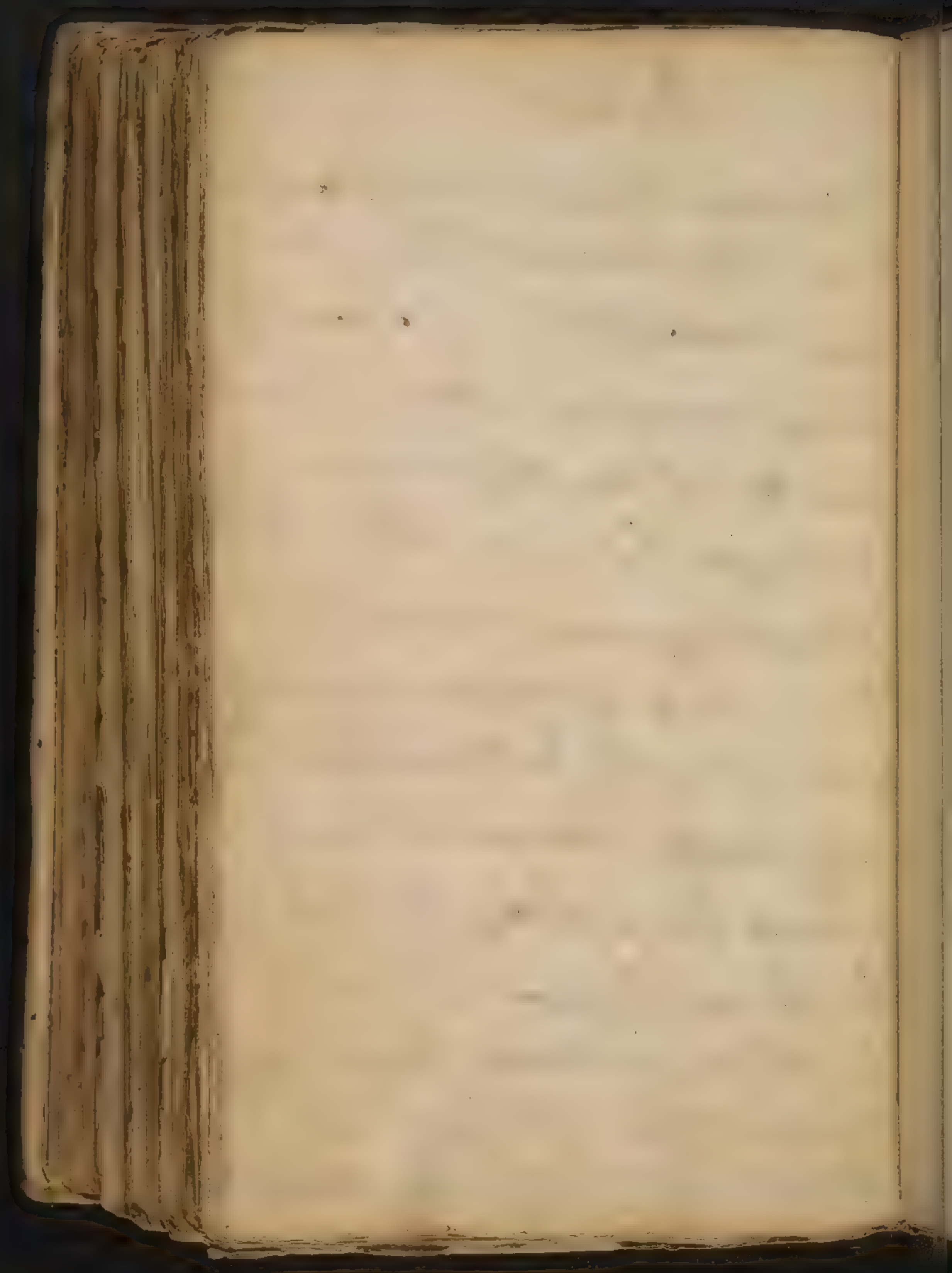
John Young - has long laboured under
a true Diabetes. The Cause & Nature of
this Disease are involved in Obscurity.
I have not time now to enquire into
them. I have generally found visceral
Obstructions to attend this Disease, but
I have no Reason to suspect this in
our present Patient. His Disease seems
rather to arise from the ^{balance of} ~~watering~~
the Excretions being destroyed i.e. Propri-
etation being Obstructed, & ^e Discharge
increased to the Kidneys. an increased

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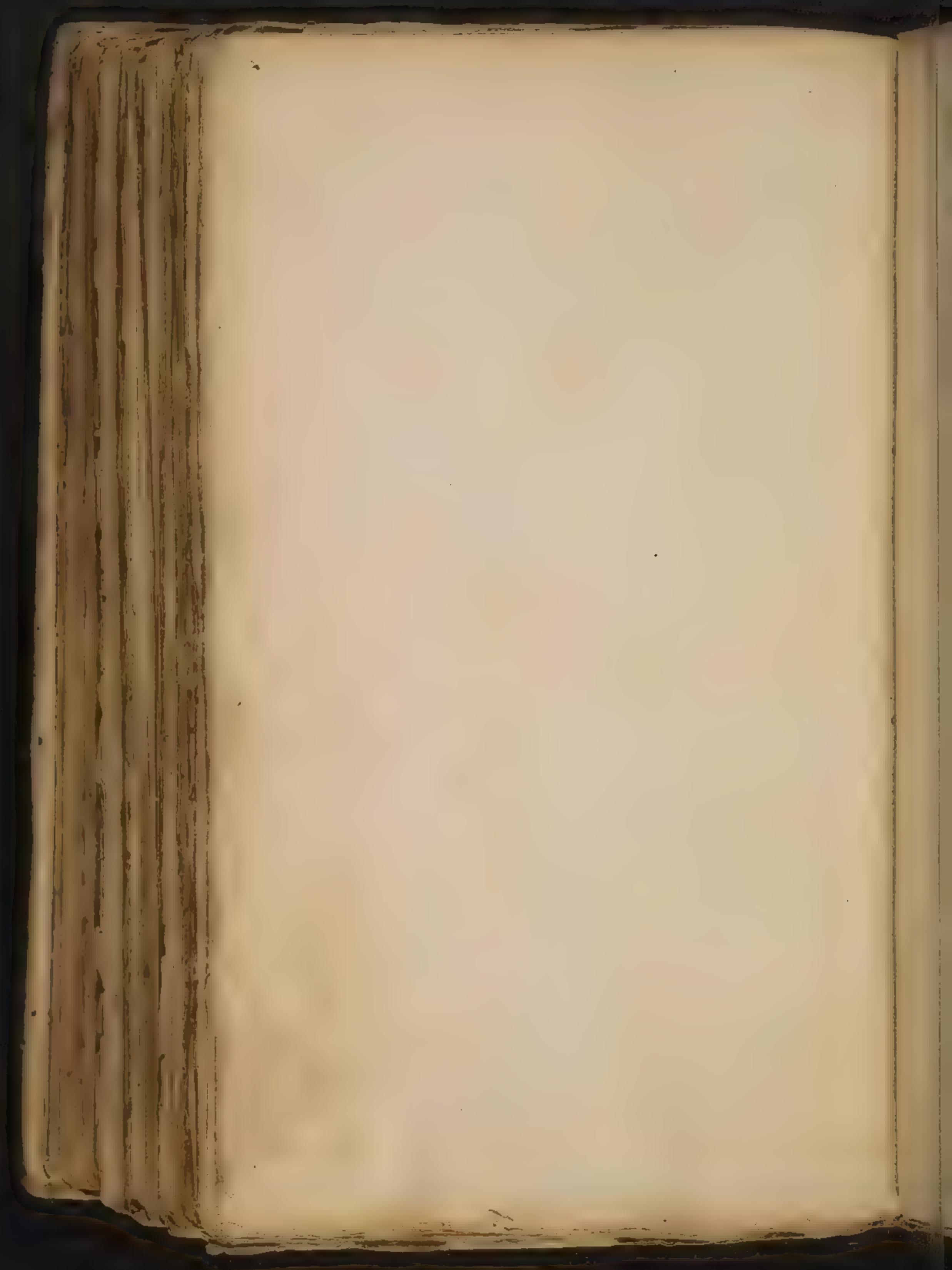
Diabetes

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Absorption likewise takes place from
the air. This I tried to prove & establish. — a Lascity of
Kidneys sometimes attending Disease.
When this is the case thick turbid urine
is discharged, but as our Patient did
not discharge such urine, I had no
Reason to suspect a morbid Lascity
of the Kidneys I put him upon the
Use of Sudorific Medicines w^{ch} have
relieved him a little. This Gentleman
finishes our Clinical Lectures. I
have thrown out many things perhaps
somewhat inaccurate, but I rely on
y^r. usual Candor to me for forgiveness.
May 3rd 1768.



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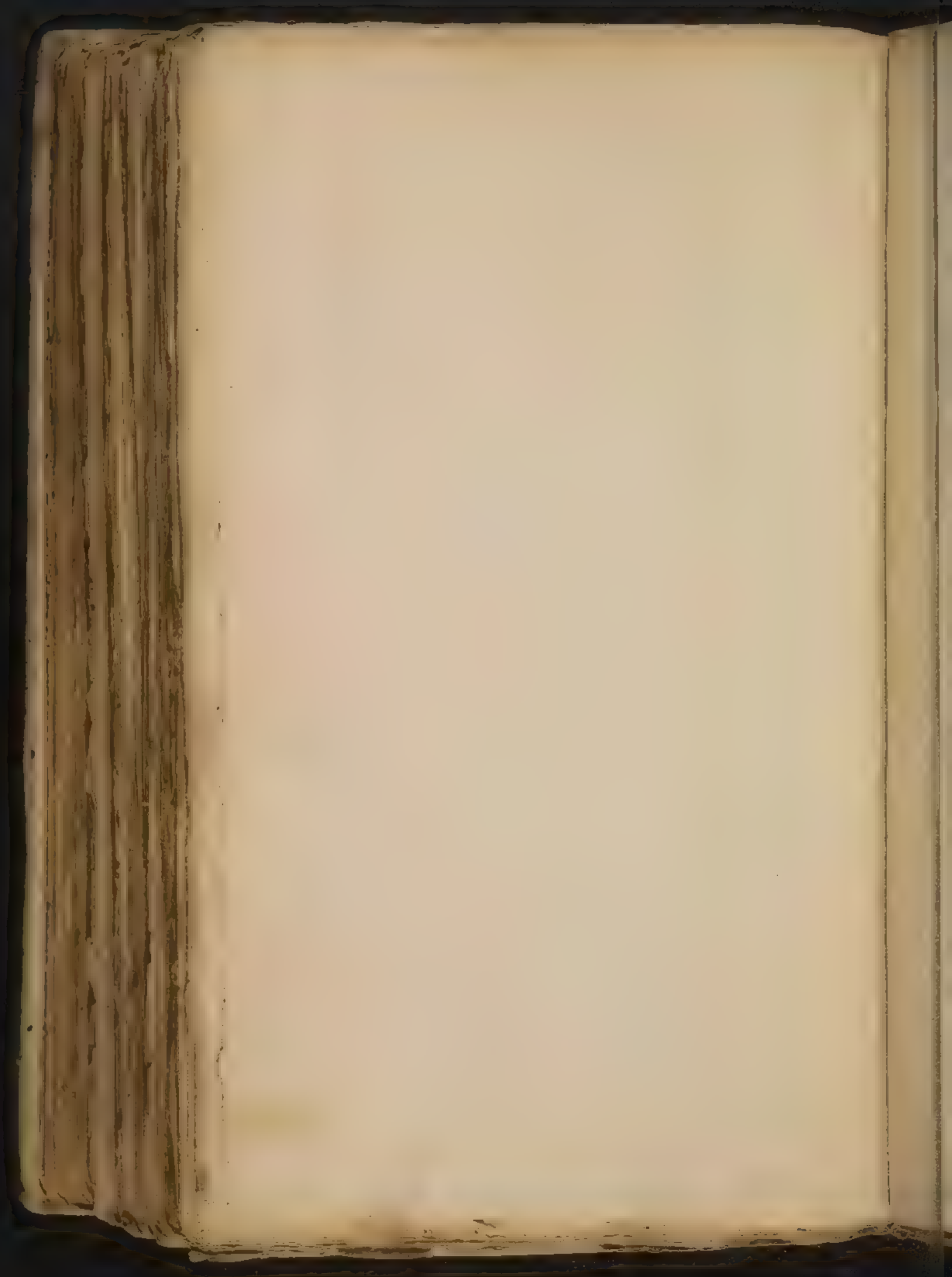
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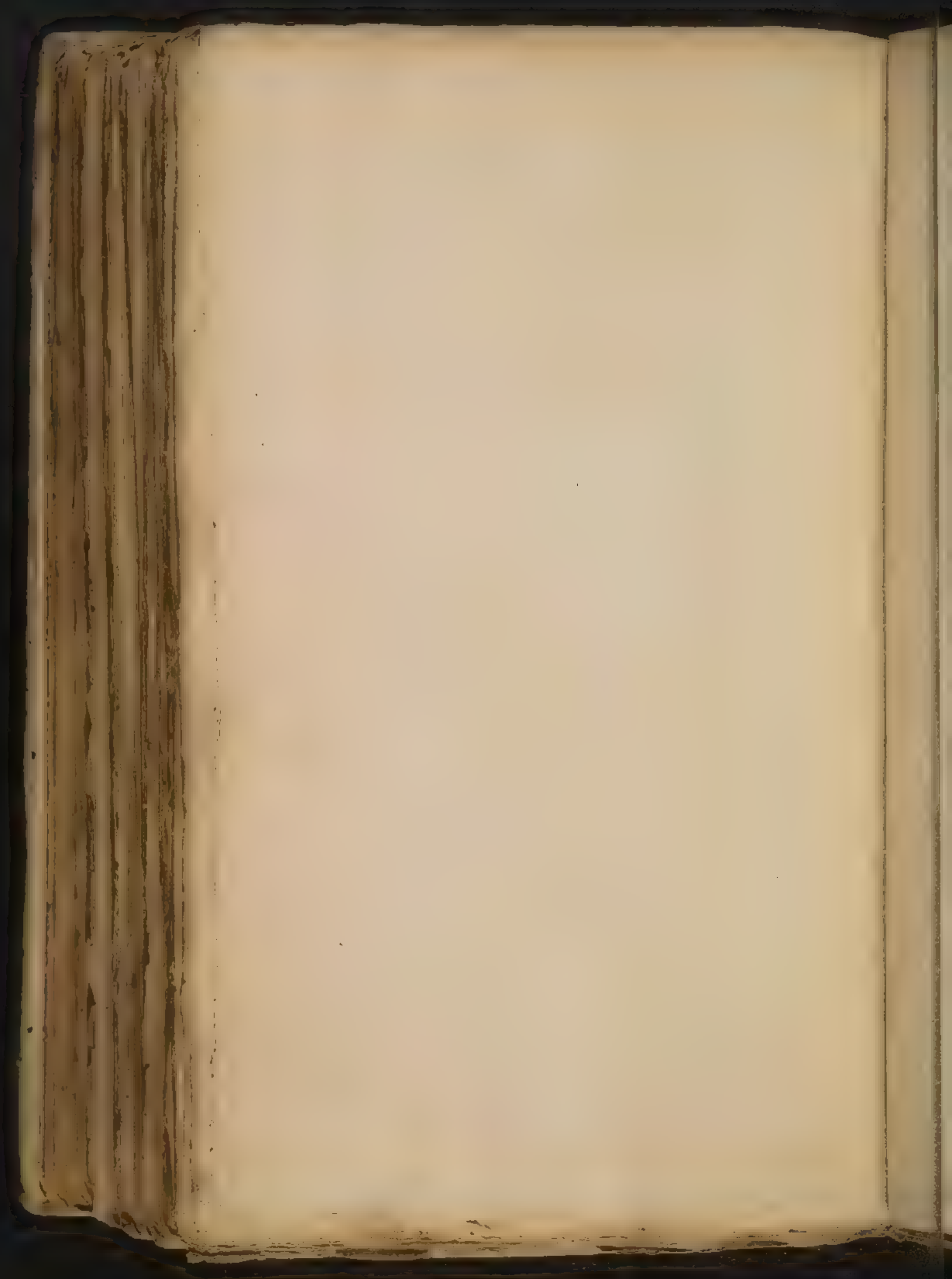
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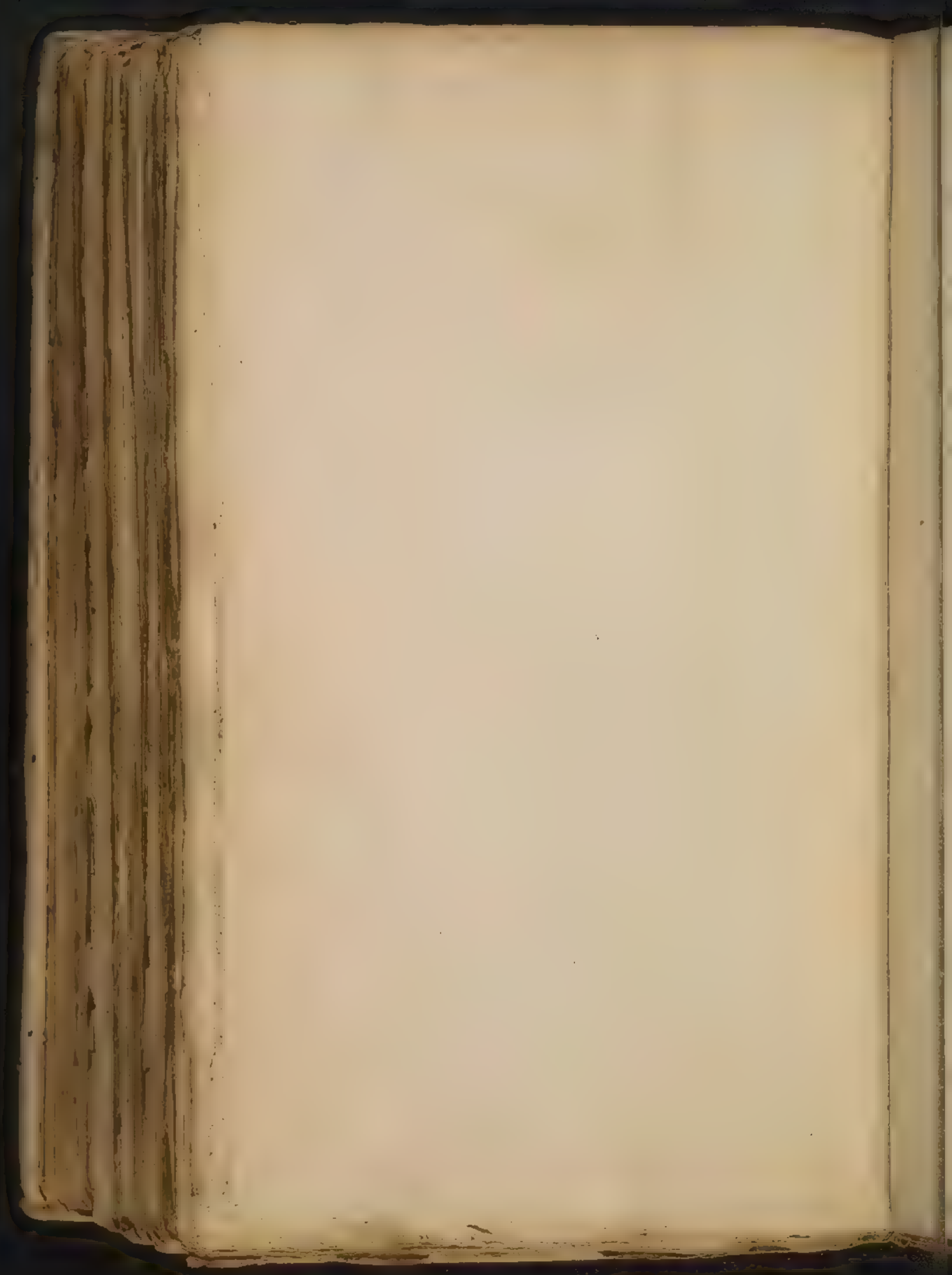
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Head: Ach

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This Disease arises from different Causes, & altho' the Method of curing it has hitherto been the same in all Cases of Head Ach yet a little Attention to the Nature of the Disease will convince us that such a practice has been very precarious & often hurtful.

1. Plethora is a very frequent Cause of Head Ach arising from all those Causes ^{induce} which Plethora in general, or a particular Determination of blood to the Head in particular. Here the pain is constant & seldom intermits much - the Eyes are often suffused th blood. the Temporal Arteries thro' violently, & the Pulse is

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full & oppressed. the method of cure in this case consists in opening the Plethora & removing the determination to the Head. This is done

1st by bleeding. This should be undervy sparingly upon the ^{the} line of its increasing Plethora. I have therefore greater dependence upon a ~~the~~

2nd Sparsed Diet consisting chiefly of legittables
3rd upon gentle exercise, and
4th a few laxative medicines sufficient to keep the bowels always open.

But it is very rare that a Head Rush has continued for any time depend upon a Plethora. It appears rather to be a kind of topical Fever of the Head

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Head. Red

When we find it so often periodical & almost always ushered in by most of the Symptoms which are common to Typhus such as chilly Lits - Thirst - quick pulse - Heat &c. In this case the Cure must be performed

1st by Bloodletting - This is always necessary to begin the Cure as more or less of a Plethora is often attended but general Bleeding seldom does Service. The best way of drawing the Blood in this Case is by Arteriotomy - Leeches & Cupping Glasses

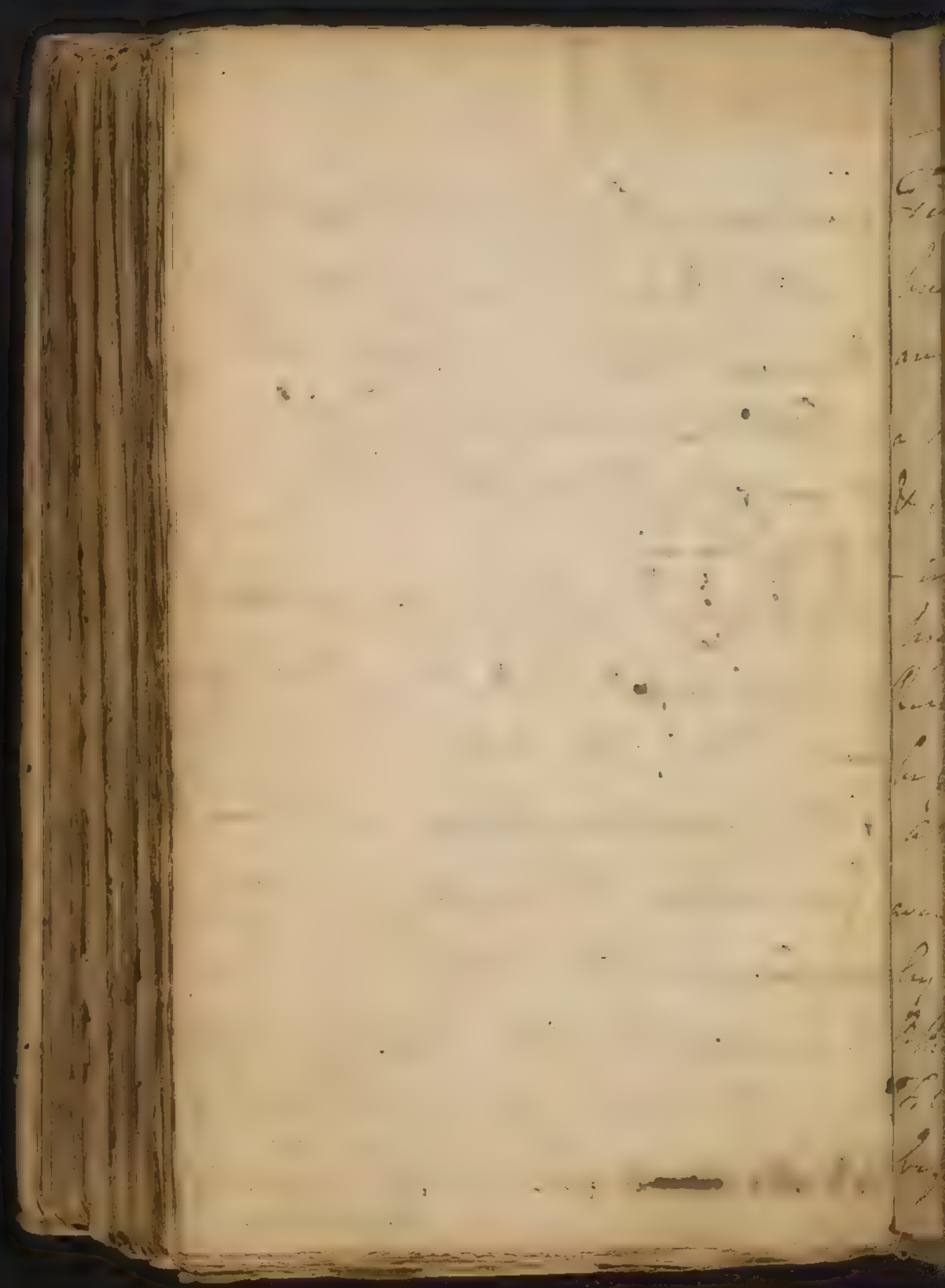
2^d Laxative Medicines. These are universally proper in this Disease. The best I can recommend to answer best here is the Gallican has sometimes been

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given as a purgative in the Head-ach,
but I believe it never acts in any
other way than as a purge. Hence
we find it never does the least service
till we give five of it ^{or} six: never
fails of purging.

3rd Blisters. 4th Sternatories which
are highly useful in all Cases of serous
congestion in the Head.

5th The Peruvian Bark. in those
Cases where the Head-ach comes
in regular periods, & where they have
the evidence of the true Intermitt.
Then this is a never failing Remedy.
- In the West Coast of Scotland Mr.
transmitting



Fevers are very common on every Year,
but sometimes the occasional fevers
are so weak that they only produce
a Head: Ach which becomes Induric
& is only to be cured by $\frac{1}{2}$ Back.
- in that case when the Back is found
useful we must exclude every other
Remedies we spoke of. The Back is
given in full Dose just before
approach of the Febr. Some who are
averse to the Back have succeeded
by exciting a sweat by Mutton &
other Means so as to determine the
fluids powerfully to the skin just
before we expect the Febr.

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Head: Ach

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There is a third species of head ach^{ch} which does not properly belong to any of the foregoing in which a coldness of the head & more or less of a torpor of the whole system attends. here both Glysters & the other invigorating medicines are indicated. in this case only the Othor is used to advantage. the best way to use it is to drop it on cotton in a piece of bladder & then apply it to the head. this prevents its evaporation. — It sh^d always be used till a Rush appears on the forehead, or it does no service. Issues — Blisters — & Pedicuvia are likewise useful. —

